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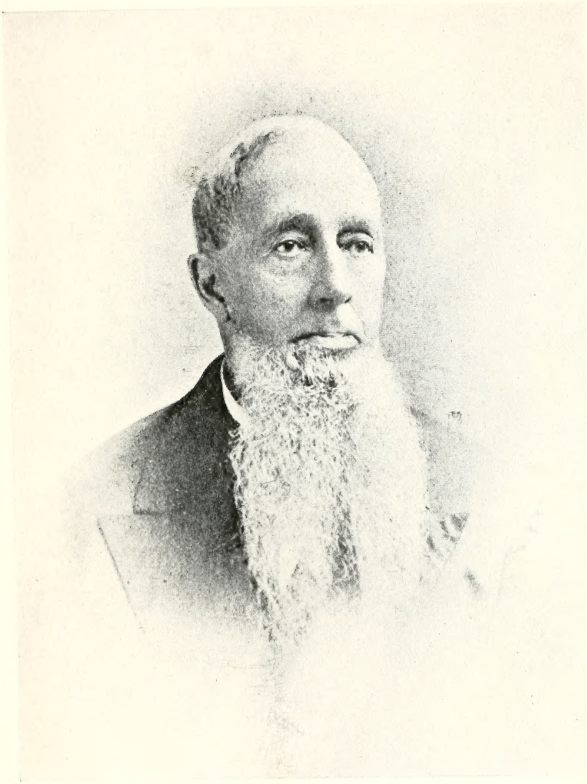
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HISTORY OF STEARNS COUNTY MINNESOTA

BY
WILLIAM BELL MITCHELL

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THE COUNTY'S STANDING.

Natural Advantages—Modern Comforts—Population—Farm Statistics—Tax Valuations—Growth of Dairying—Cereals—Animal Industry—Roads—Lime Burning—Birds—Telephones.

Stearns county is located a little south of the geographical center of the state and practically in the center from east and west. Its greatest length is from east to west, which measured from Clearwater to the western line is 52 miles and its width is from 25 to 34 miles. Its area is 1,330.07 square miles, or 851,241.36 acres, of which 37,021.27 acres are covered with water. The entire state of Rhode Island, one of the thirteen original states of the American union, could be set inside its boundaries and leave a comfortable margin around the outside. The Mississippi river forms its entire eastern boundary; on the north is the county of Todd and a part of the county of Morrison; the western border is the eastern line of Pope county; while its southern neighbors are the county of Meeker and parts of the counties of Kandiyohi and Wright. It lies between the 45th and 46th degrees of latitude.

The county is drained to the Mississippi river by tributary streams arranged as follows in their order from north to south: The south branch of Two rivers, Spunk brook, Watab river, Sauk river, St. Augusta (or Johnston's) creek, Plum creek, Clearwater river and the North Fork of the Crow river. The largest of these is Sauk river, whose basin includes about half of the county, its principal affluents being Ashley and Getchell creeks from the north and Silver, Ashley, Stony, Cole and Mill creeks from the south. The North Fork of the Crow river drains the southwestern part of the county.

One third is prairie, partly level and partly rolling, but with few elevations in any part. There is nothing in the county which rises beyond the modest dignity of hills, and these are practically all in the timbered localities.

Less than one-twelfth is not suited for actual cultivation, and much that is thus excepted is composed of sloughs which can be converted into meadows, and stony knolls serviceable for pasturage.

Pure water is readily obtained in practically any and every part of the county by means of wells, the depth varying from 15 to 75 feet, in a few localities it has been found necessary to go to a depth of 100 feet before a reliable flow of pure water is obtained. Most of the wells are in sand, gravel and pebbles, but some pass through till and hardpan. In many localities are springs, which furnish a constant and accessible supply of water which cannot be excelled for purity. Of the wells of the more moderate depths many are spring-fed and the supply of water seldom fails even in the dryest weather.

The two hundred lakes which add to the scenic beauty of Stearns county are fairly evenly distributed, practically every township in the county having

one or more of these lovely sheets of water. The lakes, the groves, the rivers and the creeks in the county entitle it to the place it holds as one of the most attractive parts of the Park Region of Minnesota. The more noteworthy of these lakes with their location are as follows: Sauk Centre—Sauk, Cedar, McCormic. Melrose—Middle Birch, Sylvia, Stub, Hartnett's, Clear. Millwood—Mary, Birch Bark, Cedar, Long, Kirig's, Swamp, Wolf. Krain—St. Anna, Beautiful, St. Mary, Vos, Fish, Bear, Leitner. Holding—Two River. Le Sauk—Watab. Brockway—Shepard's. Avon—Pelican, Pine, Lower, Middle and Upper Spunk, Kepper, Anna, Linneman, Minnie, Ahman's. St. Wendel—Watab. Albany—North, Fifth, Sand. Oak—Uhlenkott's, Maria, Frevel's, Sand, Getchell's, Metzger's. Grove—Black Oak, Isabella, Ellering's. Raymond—Sand. Lake George—Lake George. St. Martin—Gravel. Farming—Big and Little Rice, Clear, Henn. Collegeville—St. Louis (on the shores of which is located St. John's University), Big Fish, Long, Sand, Stump, Island, Big Watab, Little Watab, Thomas, Petts, Kreighle, Eagle, Schuman. St. Joseph—Kraemer. St. Augusta—Block, Beaver. Rockville—Grand, Pleasant. Wakefield—Great Northern, Kray's Knaus, Parr, Bolfings, Zumwaldes, Koetter, Cedar Island, Schneider's—constituting a chain of lakes through which Sauk river runs, and is navigable for gasoline or steam launches, making a very attractive trip. Munson—Horse Shoe, Big, Becker, Schroederl, Cedar Island, Thien. Lake Henry—The lake from which this township originally derived its name has dried up. Crow Lake—Crow, Tamarac, Halvorson's Fish, Grass. Paynesville—Karonis, Rice. Eden Lake—Eden, Rice, Long, Brown's. Maine Prairie—Pearl, Cornelian, Goodner's Island, School Section, Morey, Day's, Willow. Fair Haven—Lake Lura, parts of Clearwater, Augusta, Caroline, Maria, Louise on the southern line, and of Beaver on the northern. Lynden—Long, Crooked, Maria, Holman's, Belle, Warner's and Fuller's, with parts of Clearwater, Grass and Centre.

The altitude of the surface of the county, as given by the Great Northern railway officials, increases steadily and gradually from the southern to the northern boundary, except at Freeport, where the elevation gains rapidly. At the mouth of the Clearwater river it is 956 feet; at St. Augusta, 1,008; at St. Cloud, 1,029; at St. Joseph, 1,080; at Collegeville, 1,087; at Avon, 1,124; at Albany, 1,194; at Freeport, 1,234; at Melrose, 1,204; at Sauk Centre, 1,248.

Stearns county was generously endowed by nature with the elements most essential to the growth, development and prosperity of a state, or any of its subdivisions. It has a rich soil—a warm loam which responds readily to the stimulating action of air and moisture, underlaid by clay which maintains the soil's durability. It has both forests and open land fairly distributed, by which the farmer is enabled to supply himself with timber for fuel and building uses and with open land for cultivation. It is well watered by rivers and creeks—the Mississippi river, the Sauk river, the North Fork of the Crow river and the Watab river passing along its border or meandering tortuously through township after township, as though purposeful to do the greatest good to the greatest number. Within its boundaries are more than two hundred beautiful lakes, most of which are fringed by woods, adding to the scenic attractions of the neighborhood as well as affording food for the

settler and rare sport for the angler, as all are abundantly stocked with fish —bass, pike, croppies, pickerel and other varieties. There are also a number of trout streams, which in the season attract those best skilled in the use of the rod and line. It is the policy of the state to furnish free of cost "fry" of the most desirable kinds of fish, so that the lakes and streams may always be kept well stocked.

The surface of the country is gently rolling, there being few high hills and very little waste land. There are thousands of acres of meadows from which nutritious hay is made, although most farmers are raising the tame grasses, both for hay and for the enriching of their land. The natural roads are good, but an intelligent policy of road building has been adopted by the state which will be of great advantage to all the counties, even to counties such as Stearns where the character of the soil lends itself readily to good-roads purposes. A liberal state fund, to be supplemented by local taxes, will provide means by which in a very few years these county roads can be made equal to the best.

The rural telephone reaches practically every farm house, which with rural mail delivery, places the farmer in close touch with the great markets and with the current of affairs of the outside world. There is no longer any isolation such as existed in the early days when pioneering meant privation; no longer any need for the denial of many of the luxuries as well as the comforts of life. The farmer can have his daily newspaper and his daily market reports; he can have the advantage of the circulating library, and his table can be supplied with whatever the village or city market may have to offer. The changes of the half century have been more marked in scarcely any direction than in the conditions which surround life on the farm. The plodding ox which did the field and farm work has disappeared; the gang plow, the mower, the seeder, the harvester and the steam thresher are doing the work so laboriously and imperfectly done by the scythe, the cradle, the hand-sower, the flail and the horse-power thresher. The buggy, the carriage and now the automobile are almost universal among the conveniences of the farm, while the sewing machine, the organ and the piano are familiar objects in the inner life of the farm home. The future doubtless holds still more in the way of conveniences and comforts, but it can give nothing beyond what the great service the farmer has rendered and is rendering the country in the way of its development merits. There cannot but be deep regret, however much it is in the nature of things, that so few of those who bore the heat and burden of the day in the years of beginnings, have survived to enjoy the fruits which their labors produced. "Their epitaphs are writ in furrows."

"Deep and wide
The wheels of progress have passed on:
The silent pioneer is gone.
His ghost is moving down the trees,
And now we push the memories
Of bluff, bold men who dared and died
In foremost battle, quite aside."

Stearns county is the fourth in population in the state, being exceeded only by the counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis, in which are located the three large cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. Aside from these three counties, which may fairly be eliminated in a matter of comparison, this county stands at the head of the counties of the state.

The first census of Stearns county was taken in 1856, by Addison Gilmore, who was both assessor and census taker. The total number of inhabitants then reported was 2,840. What became of the original of that census is apparently an unsolvable mystery. It is not in any of the departments at the state capitol. It cannot be in Washington, as it was not a government census. It is not in any discoverable place in the court house. It may possibly be hidden underneath the piles of unassorted and unassortable documents of past years which are in the vaults, and when a new court house is built with proper accommodations for the arranging of papers and documents it may be brought to light, and when found—if ever—it will be a document of exceeding interest and value.

The first government census was that of 1860, which was taken by the late C. Grandelmyer. Unfortunately it was taken as a whole, instead of by township subdivisions, with the population of the towns and villages given separately. The showing as to the population of the county at that time was as follows: The total population as first published was given as 4,059 (but in the official report issued later by the census department it is 4,505), of whom there were white males, 2,451; white females, 2,056; colored females, 2; number of families, 1,050; number of dwelling houses, 1,257; number of persons attending school during previous year, 428; number of blind persons, 1; there were no deaf and dumb, insane, idiotic, paupers or convicts. The number both of families and dwellings were greater in Stearns county than the average in the state at large—the latter very considerably greater. The native-born population numbered 1,457, of whom much the larger proportion, 316, were born in Maine; New York following with 280; Pennsylvania, 128; Vermont, 81; Massachusetts, 70; dropping to New Jersey and Delaware each 2 and Alabama and the District of Columbia 1 each. The total number of foreign-born was 1,956, of whom 866 came from Prussia, 667 from the rest of Germany, 75 from Ireland, 74 from Canada, 49 from England, 58 from France, 42 from Switzerland, 41 from Austria and 21 from Norway and Sweden. In 1870 the total population was 14,206; in 1880, it was 21,956; in 1890, it was 34,844; in 1900 it was 44,464; and in the last census, that of 1910, it was 47,733.

While the per cent of increase for the decade between 1890 and 1900 was 27.6, in the decade following it was only 7.4 per cent. This falling off was due largely, indeed wholly, to the fact that immigration, lured by the inducements held out by less thickly settled localities to the west and by the activity of Canadian land agents, went further to fare worse. Many who had already taken farms in this county were induced by the bewildering offers of "cheap lands" to pull up and try their fortune in new fields—too often having decided in haste to repent at their leisure. The per cent of increase has been least in the rural districts, where for the ten years preceding 1900

it was only 3.3 per cent, while in the cities—those having a population of 2,500 and over—the increase was 23.0 per cent.

Of the population in 1900 the native-born was 11,404, or 25.6 per cent of the whole; in 1910 it was 15,465 or 32.4 of the whole. From the beginning of its settlement Stearns county has been an attractive field for Germans, who came in large numbers, some townships being almost wholly occupied by settlers of that nationality. They have made a most desirable class of people —sturdy, industrious, honest and thrifty. The census statistics for 1910 show that this condition has persisted, out of the total population of 47,733, there being 15,626 Germans of foreign and native birth, or over 32 per cent of the whole. The various foreign-born nationalities in the country are as follows, the first number after each country being the ones born in a foreign country and the second number being those who had both parents born in a foreign country but who themselves were born in the United States: Germany, 5,315, 10,311; Austria, 678, 695; Norway, 523, 846; Sweden, 439, 428; Denmark, 94, 123; England, 122, 101; Canada, 341, 198; Ireland, 148, 356; Switzerland, 81, 68; Holland, 188, 97; Italy, 349, 4; Hungary, 188, 217; Greece, 89, 0.

Of the total population 24,783 are males and 22,950 are females, showing a fairly equal proportion. The number of males who are of voting age is 11,987. Of the foreign-born males 3,355 are naturalized, 186 have taken out their first papers, 637 are aliens, while as to 646 no information is given.

In the matter of illiteracy the showing is very creditable. Of the males of voting age but 512 cannot read or write, this being 4.3 per cent of the total number. Of these 81, or 1.1 per cent, are native-born, and 431, or 8.9 per cent, are foreign-born. The total number of inhabitants ten years old and over is 35,234, of whom 972 are illiterate, being 2.8 per cent. Of this total 26,539 are native-born; illiterate, 225; per cent, 0.8. Foreign-born, 8,681; illiterate, 747; per cent, 8.6. The number of persons in the county of school age, that is from 6 to 20 years, is 17,586, of whom 11,920 attend school, being 67.8 per cent.

The year 1870 was the first in which the local subdivisions of the county were given, and they were as follows:

1870.—Albany, 231; Avon, 211; Brockway, 478; Croun Creek (appears in Census report but there was no such township), 197; Eden Lake, 244; Fair Haven, 320; Getty, 366; Grove, 424; Lake Henry, 159; Linden, 270; Le Sauk, 268; Luxemburg, 237; Maine Prairie, 621; Melrose, 269; Munson, 795; North Fork, 280; Oak, 478; Paynesville, 318; Raymond, 305; Rockville, 403; Sauk Centre, 1,155; St. Augusta, 570; St. Cloud (township), 582; St. Cloud, 2,161; (First Ward, 553; Second Ward, 455; Third Ward, 794; Fourth Ward, 369); St. Joseph, 868; St. Martin, 556; St. Wendell, 356; Wakefield, 613; Zion, 471.

Population of the townships, villages and cities in Stearns county, as shown by the last government census, that of 1910: Albany township, 966; Albany village, 657; Ashley township, 533; Avon township (1), 758; Avon village (1), 277; Belgrade village, 448; Brockway township, 1,244; Brooten village, 562; Cold Spring village, 594; Collegeville township, 606; Crow Lake

township, 438; Crow River township, 492; Eden Lake township, 899; Eden Valley village (part of), 287; Fairhaven township, 623; Farming township, 956; Freeport village, 450; Getty township, 605; Grove township, 685; Holding township, 1,343; Holding village, 276; Kimball Prairie village, 312; Krain township, 1,329; Lake George township, 678; Lake Henry township, 606; Le Sauk township, 278; Luxemburg township, 1,117; Lyden township, 388; Maine Prairie township, 1,106; Meire Grove village, 163; Melrose city, 2,591; (Ward 1, 1,291; Ward 2, 1,300); Melrose township, 768, Millwood township, 894; Munson township, 817; New Munich village, 190; North Fork township, 577; Oak township, 721; Paynesville township (2), 459; Paynesville village (2), 901; Raymond township, 494; Richmond village, 563; Rockville township (3), 535; Rockville village (3), 127; St. Augusta township, 766; St. Cloud city (4), 10,600; (Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4, 8,611); St. Cloud township (4), 654; St. Joseph township, 721; St. Joseph village, 706; St. Martin township, 601; St. Martin village, 177; St. Wendel township, 643; Sartell village (5), 240; Sauk Centre city, 2,154 (Ward 1, 784; Ward 2, 1,370); Sauk Centre township, 578; Spring Hill township, 653; Spring Hill village (6), 100; Waite Park village, 406; Wakefield township, 735; Zion township, 675. (1) Avon village made independent of Avon township in 1900. (2) Part of New Paynesville village annexed in 1904. (3) Rockville village incorporated from part of Rockville township in 1903. (4) Part of St. Cloud city detached and annexed to St. Cloud township in 1908. (5) Sartell village incorporated from part of Le Sauk township in 1907. (6) Spring Hill village incorporated from part of Spring Hill township in 1900.

The statistics as to farm homes and conditions contained in the report of the United States census for 1910 give much valuable information. The total number of homes in Stearns county, with a population of 47,733, was 8,661, of which 4,162 were farm homes, 2,207 being owned by their occupants and free, 1,240 were encumbered and 699 were rented. This would give an average of 5.5 persons to each home.

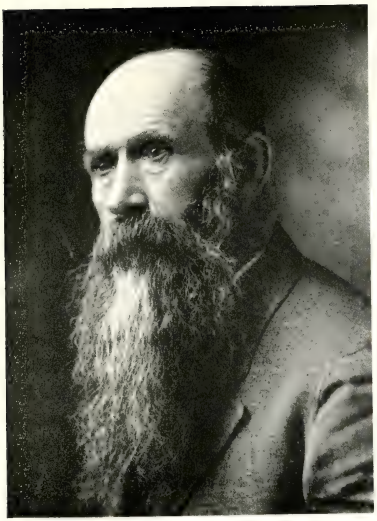
Of the 4,499 homes in the county, not on farms, 2,143 were owned by their occupants and free, 443 encumbered and 1,736 were rented.

The number of farms was 4,255, ranging in size as follows: Under 3 acres, 10; from 3 to 9 acres, 35; from 10 to 19 acres, 57; from 20 to 49 acres, 267; from 50 to 99 acres, 618; from 100 to 174 acres, 1,498; from 175 to 259 acres, 1,034; from 260 to 499 acres, 667; from 500 to 999 acres, 62; with but one farm of 1,000 acres and over. The average of all these farms was 178.9 acres, of which 106.3 acres was improved. As will be seen, the majority of farms were between 100 and 260 acres each.

The approximate land area was 871,680 acres, of which 761,242 acres was in farms. The improved land in farms was 452,316 acres; woodland, 158,665 acres; other unimproved land, 150,261.

Of the farmers occupying these lands 2,225 were native white and 2,030 foreign-born white.

While the number of farms in the county decreased from 4,449 in 1900 to 4,255 in 1910 (doubtless by purchase and merging), the area in farms increased 29,919 acres and the improved land, 31,888 acres.





MR. AND MRS. F. J. LORINSER

The number of farms operated by their owners in 1910 was 3,551; as against 3,701 in 1900. This class of farms included 610,004 acres, of which 356,814 acres were improved; the value of the land and the buildings being $12,524,277. Of these farms, 522 included some rented land. The owners were 1,711 native white and 1,840 foreign-born white—this item and another following showing that the number of foreign-born whites owning their own farms, as compared with tenancy, was relatively larger than those owned by native whites.

The number of farms operated by tenants in 1910 was 682 as against 721 in 1900, showing a slight decrease during the decade, doubtless going to add to the ownership column. These farms included 140,248 acres, of which 91,024 acres were improved; the value of the land and buildings being $5,272,740. Of these tenants, 502 were on shares, 40 share-cost, 110 cash, 30 tenure not specified. In nationality, 499 were native white and 183 foreign-born white.

Managers operated 22 farms as against 27 in 1900; these farms having 10,990 acres, of which 4,468 acres were improved, the value of the land and buildings being $377,210.

Of the farms operated by the owners 2,187 were free of mortgage debt, while 1,339 were encumbered, 25 making no report. Of the farms consisting of owned land only, 1,047 reported their land and buildings as having a value of $6,090,221, with a mortgage indebtedness of $1,613,488, or 26.5 per cent.

The value of all farm property was $34,548,484 in 1910, as against $18,633,814 in 1900, showing an increase in the decade of 85.4 per cent. Of this increase that in lands went from $13,022,280 in 1900 to $24,361,627 in 1910; buildings, from $2,619,020 to $4,745,474; implements and machinery, $744,390 to $1,374,117; domestic animals, poultry and bees, from $2,248,124 to $4,067,266. The average value of farm land per acre in 1900 was $17.81; in 1910, it was $32.00.

The number of farms reporting domestic animals was 4,184, or within 71 of the total number, showing that the percentage of farmers too poor or too non-progressive to have stock was almost negligible. The total value of these animals was $3,959,713.

Cattle—Total number, 68,428; dairy cows, 36,272; other cows, 5,399; yearling heifers, 8,870; calves, 10,722; yearling steers and bulls, 4,475; other steers and bulls, 2,600; value, $1,358,725.

Horses—Total number, 19,678; mature horses, 17,311; yearling colts, 1,935; spring colts, 432; value, $2,235,982.

Mules—Total number, 124; mature mules, 119; yearling colts, 4; spring colts, 1; value, $13,620.

Swine—Total number, 40,476; mature hogs, 19,962; spring pigs, 20,514; value, $306,068.

Sheep—Total number, 13,060; rams, ewes and wethers, 8,596; spring lambs, 4,464; value, $43,328.

Goats—Number, 401; value, $1,990.

Poultry—Number of all kinds, 287,632; value, $102,481.

Bees—Number of colonies, 1,338; value, $5,072.

A total of 1,637 head of cattle, valued at $47,171; 1,853 horses, value $220,439; mules, 9, value $950; swine, 309, value $2,930; sheep and goats, 19, value $82, were in inclosures not on farms.

In the item of expenses for the year 1909, 2,513 farms reported having paid $403,121 for labor; rent and board furnished, $147,653. Seventeen farms reported an expenditure of $771 for fertilizers. On farms having a good supply of stock the necessity of purchasing fertilizers—and then only for some special use—is reduced to the minimum. For feed 1,268 farms reported an expenditure of $72,827, with $325,181 received from the sale of feedable crops.

The total value of all crops for the year 1909 was $5,384,327, of which $4,178,967 came from cereals; $161,822 from other grains and seeds; $617,326 from hay and forage; $219,733 from vegetables; $12,906 from fruits and nuts; $193,573 from all other crops.

The total acreage given to cereals was $264,842, the product being 7,008,-396 bushels. Of this corn had 38,167 acres, yield 1,215,007 bushels; oats 72,695 acres, yield 2,694,415 bushels; wheat 116,052, yield 2,180,607 bushels; emmer and spelt 125 acres, yield 3,449 bushels; barley 23,597 acres, yield 654,100 bushels; buckwheat 70 acres, yield 1,286 bushels; rye 14,136 acres, yield 259,532 bushels; dry peas 131 acres, yield 3,344 bushels; dry edible beans 27 acres, yield 732 bushels; flaxseed 8,438 acres, yield 90,161 bushels. It will be observed that wheat still leads all the other cereals in acreage, being followed by oats, corn and rye in the order here given.

Of hay and forage the total acreage was 108,234, with a yield of 162,200 tons. The acreage given to all tame and cultivated grasses was 31,133, tons of hay 50,001; timothy alone 12,156 acres, tons hay 18,215; timothy and clover mixed 9,745 acres, 16,921 tons hay; clover alone 2,235 acres, tons hay 3,644; alfalfa 40 acres, tons hay 73; millet or Hungarian grass 324 acres, tons hay 396; other tame or cultivated grasses 6,733 acres, tons hay 10,752; wild, salt or prairie grasses 75,078 acres, tons hay 100,587; grains cut green 40 acres, tons 87; coarse forage 1,967 acres, tons 5,466.

Potatoes 3,938 acres, yield 486,540 bushels; all other vegetables 1,394 acres; sugar beets 47 acres, yield 591 tons; maple trees 244, from which 56 gallons of sirup was made; sorghum cane 65 acres, with 441 tons of cane, making 5,854 gallons of sirup.

The total number of fruit trees growing was 19,007, giving 8,337 bushels of crop. Of these trees 14,261 were apple, and the yield 8,148 bushels; 3,739 plums, yield 143 bushels; cherries 882, yield 39 bushels; and one lonesome peach tree, with a reported yield of one bushel. Its locality is not given. Some years ago a peach tree in bearing was in the Stager nursery at Sauk Rapids, and was a curiosity. It was carried through the winter by the branches being bent down and all deeply covered. However, it died young, meeting the fate which usually befals the good. Further climatic changes will be required before peaches become a usual or profitable fruit crop in Minnesota. Of grapes there were 947 vines, yielding 4,440 pounds; strawberries 12 acres, with a yield of 14,757 quarts; raspberries 6 acres, yield 5,852 quarts; nuts 157 trees, yield 350 pounds.

Stearns county holds its primacy in the matter of wealth as well as in that of population. Its taxable property valuation in 1913—the latest report available—$18,144,916, is exceeded by that of only four counties, with which no fair comparison can be made, viz. Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis, in which are the three large cities of the state, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, and Itasca with its many developed iron mines. In the list of the agricultural counties of the state, Stearns stands first. The total number of acres assessed was 850,087.45, the average value being $12.75. The average rate of taxation in the county was 30.60 mills, only 31 out of the 86 counties in the state having as low a rate, while a number exceeded 40 and 50 mills, one having a rate of 61.50 and another 72.34 mills.

The total tax was $555,802.19, of which $118,563.45 was state tax. The county revenue was $60,078.58; roads and bridges $30,136.04; bonds and interest $15,639.96; cities and villages $77,642.70; townships $34,386.56; school districts $168,081.46. In 1858 the total taxable property of the county was assessed at $244,952; in 1880 it was $5,884,374; in 1913 it was $18,144,916. The return of moneys and credits was $1,710,970, this being exceeded in only five other counties in the state.

The personal property assessment for 1914 gave 7,732 assessments, the total true value of the property assessed being $13,614,621, and the assessed value $4,411,187. The following items were included: Household furniture, $485,051; rugs, carpets, books, etc., $23,380; sewing machines, $27,299; watches and clocks, $16,343; jewelry, $9,252; pianos (1,000), $71,332; melodeons and organs (736), $6,863. (These are assessed at 25 per cent of their true value.)

Horses—Under 1 year, 1,436, average value $10.23; 1 year and under 2, 2,027, average value $18.14; 2 and under 3, 1,923, average value, $24.78; 3 and over, 16,122, average value $40.56; fine bred, 85, average value $193.11.

Cattle—Under 1 year, 12,068, average value $3.08; 1 and under 2, 11,111, average value $5.70; 2 and under 3, 7,449, average value $9.40; cows, 30,371, average value $15.05; bulls, 1,121, average value $25.32; other cattle, 67, average value $15.40.

Miscellaneous—Sheep, 5,702, average value $2.06; hogs, 20,219, average value, $4.17; poultry, $43,152; dogs, $18,700; farm tools and machinery, $273,729; wagons, carriages and sleighs, $161,522; harness and saddles, $44,011; automobiles (904), $209,448; motorcycles and bicycles, $2,313; street railway cars, $7,633; grain and other agricultural products in hands of producers, $7,940; threshing machines, $21,014; steam engines, etc., $45,541; manufacturers tools, etc., $110,812; wheat, flour, etc., in the hands of manufacturers, $13,343; lumber, lath and shingles, $61,042; brick, quarried stone, etc., $7,759; other manufactured materials, $19,691; wholesalers' goods, $57,631; retail merchants, $470,952; store furniture and fixtures, $23,977; office furniture, etc., $12,656; printing presses, etc., $14,872; creamery equipment, $6,627; saloon equipment, $33,074; restaurants, $11,365. (Assessed at 33⅓ per cent of their true value.) Elevators and warehouses on railroad land, $56,324; shares of bank stock, $408,427 (assessed at 40 per cent of their true value); lands, 850,069.59 acres; average value, $14.67 per acre; total assessed value of all real estate, $16,962,286; true value, $48,463,684.

In the following list will be found under each township, the total assessed value of real property as equalized by the county board, the total assessed value of personal property as equalized by the county board, and the number of automobiles and auto trucks.

Townships—Albany, $364,822; $73,989; 4. Ashley, $398,962; $68,077; 10. Avon, $247,270; $39,735; 1. Brockway, $490,700; $74,339; 7. Collegeville, $146,938; $30,684; —. Crow Lake, $281,467; $56,622; 10. Crow River, $262,768; $58,557; 6. Eden Lake, $292,802; $68,408; 9. Fair Haven, $279,779; $55,445; 5. Farming, $330,728; $63,696; 7. Getty, $311,599; $62,732; 2. Grove, $314,554; $78,627; 4. Holding, $348,688; $79,642; 5. Krain, $396,897; $84,561; 3. Lake George, $313,701; $67,654; 10. Lake Henry, $302,987; $56,380; 18. Le Sauk, $163,072; $42,720; 4. Luxemburg, $306,624; $76,965; 10. Lynden, $143,250; $42,391; 1. Maine Prairie, $494,892; $115,066; 31. Melrose, $340,861; $54,844; 3. Millwood, $301,536; $70,336; 5. Munson, $314,508; $71,299; 5. North Fork, $296,424; $66,584; 4. Oak, $317,827; $78,745; 11. Paynesville, $285,117; $53,081; 8. Raymond, $302,754; $60,405; 4. Rockville, $282,953; $53,200; 3. St. Augusta, $324,663; $62,565; 8. St. Cloud, $244,901; $58,354; 10. St. Joseph, $283,303; $78,916; 3. St. Martin, $311,750; $66,494; 3. St. Wendel, $302,805; $53,368; 1. Sauk Centre, $320,-163; $61,269; —. Spring Hill, $328,492; $71,474; 4. Wakefield, $298,300; $61,662; 8. Zion, $341,141; $71,781; 12. Total automobiles, 249.

The lowest real estate true value was in Collegeville, $19.36 per acre; the highest in Ashley, $41.34, and in Lake Henry, $41.25; the average true value per acre in the county being $35.22.

Villages—Albany, $96,642; $244,949; 14. Avon, $26,534; $59,058; 3. Belgrade, $81,390; $182,541; 16. Brooten, $103,064; $240,620; 30. Cold Spring, $126,212; $209,259; 24. Eden Valley, $28,261; $48,399; 11. Freeport, $55,835; $156,012; 12. Holding, $44,108; $116,771; 13. Kimball, $71,453; $154,798; 22. Lake Henry, $65,326; $60,258; 4. Meire Grove, $17,974; $49,719; —. New Munich, $16,616; $81,906; 4. Paynesville, $181,791; $374,-565; 63. Richmond, $91,428; $175,083; 17. Rockville, $27,565; $68,273; 6. Roscoe, $24,642; $79,738; 13. St. Anthony, $32,902; $33,664; 3. St. Joseph, $62,696; $117,322; 8. St. Martin, $43,974; $54,532; 4. St. Nicholas, $44,974; $40,406; 2. Sartell, $27,295; $38,890; 8. Spring Hill, $27,341; $29,056; 4. Waite Park, $78,479; $32,090; 2.

Cities—St. Cloud, $2,583,665; $2,422,419; 242. Sauk Centre, $643,245; $653,143; 81. Melrose, $399,323; $401,114; 44. Total automobiles in cities and villages, 655. Real estate is assessed at 40 per cent of its true value and personal property from 25 per cent to 33⅓ per cent.

A bulletin from the State Board of Immigration, compiled from the official records, gives the crop reports for 1913 for the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. Minnesota leads, either in total production or in average yield, in practically every product. Its average yield of corn, 40 bushels per acre, is equaled only by Wisconsin, which is the same, Ohio coming next with 38 bushels. Its production of wheat is exceeded only by North Dakota, while in yield per acre it is 5.3 bushels ahead of that state. In oats it leads

in average yield, 38 bushels, and in production is exceeded only by Iowa. The barley crop is far in the lead in total production and in average falls but two bushels below Illinois, which has 26 bushels on a very small total crop. In rye its average is the highest, 19 bushels, and the production is exceeded only by Wisconsin. The average of the potato crop is first, 110 bushels, the total yield being slightly below that of Michigan and Wisconsin. The average of the hay crop, 1.50, is second, the total product being fourth. Other statistics show that Minnesota is the leading state in the Union in flour-mill and grist-mill products. In the production of butter, cheese and condensed milk it advanced from the sixth place in 1889 to the fifth in 1904 and fourth in 1909, which place it still holds.

An advance statement from the Board of Immigration gives the following statistics for the 1914 crop in Stearns county, the acreage, average yield and production being given under each product: Corn, 50,967; 40; 2,038,680. Oats, 76,329; 20; 1,526,580. Wheat, 104,447; 7½; 783,352. Barley, 24,776; 25; 619,400 Rye, 16,326; 20; 326,520. Flax, 7,776; 8; 62,208. Potatoes, 4,056; 100; 405,600. Hay, 108,234; 1½ (tons); 162,351. The exceptionally low average yield of wheat last year was due to the prevalence of black rust, which also affected the oats. The general average yield was about the same as in the state at large in 1913.

By the first government census, that of 1860, the number of farms in the county was 680; number of acres under cultivation, 16,770; number of neat cattle, 3,865; number of horses, 423; number of swine, 3,267.

The official crop report for 1862 gave for Stearns county 100,000 bushels of wheat; 12,000 bushels of rye; 2,400 bushels of barley; 48,000 bushels of oats; 43,000 bushels of corn; 68,000 bushels of potatoes.

For many years Wheat was King in Stearns county. It was practically a sure crop, the yield was seldom less than thirty bushels per acre of Scotch Fife No. 1 hard. The generous soil paid this tribute year after year although in too many cases the farmer gave nothing in return—no fertilizing, no summer fallowing, no rotation of crops. In frequent years the price was exceedingly low, yet it was always a cash article when it reached the market and it provided the farmers with the means to pay taxes and such other demands as required actual money.

But as years passed the yield gradually lessened, and at the same time farmers grew wiser. They came to appreciate the wisdom of diversifying agriculture, to realize the greater and surer profit which came from raising stock, either for dairying or for beef purposes. Butter had been much of the time a drug in the market, and much of the time was without a market at any price. The demand was almost wholly that created by local consumption; only the best quality was saleable at anything like a fair price, and only too large a proportion was not of a fair quality.

The remedy for this condition came gradually, but it finally did come—through the creamery. The result has been to fairly revolutionize the situation as regards butter production and to make this one of the most profitable branches of the farmer's income.

The first butter and cheese factory in Minnesota was built in 1870, but

the progress was slow. At the end of ten years there were but 27; at the close of the year 1890 there were 200. It was during this year that the separator came into use, and by 1900 it had entirely displaced the gravity method of separating the cream from the milk. Minnesota made rapid progress in the amount and value of its dairy products. While in 1880 it was only eighteenth among the states, by 1890 it was seventh; ten years later it was sixth, and in 1910 it was fourth, being outranked only by Wisconsin, New York and Iowa. In the matter of quality its success has been still more marked. At the national dairy convention held in Chicago Minnesota scored the most signal and sweeping victory in the butter exhibition ever achieved by any state. Not only did it win the $100 banner offered as a trophy to the state whose entries led in average for the ten highest scores, but both the first and second highest scores were taken by Minnesota buttermakers—the former being 96.83 and the other 96.50. The average of Minnesota's ten highest scores was 96.24; Iowa was second with 95.68; Wisconsin third with 95.43; Illinois fourth with 94.48. The judges were from Wisconsin and Iowa.

Stearns county has taken a leading part in this development. In 1860 there were 1,102 cows, producing 87,565 pounds of butter and 1,000 pounds of cheese; in 1870, there were 4,399 cows, producing 323,085 pounds of butter and 10,435 pounds of cheese. Ten years later the number of cows had increased to 9,723, and the factory had come to take its place in the farm economy, the result being that 43,147 pounds of milk was sent to the factory, while 591,202 pounds of butter was made on the farm, and 40,440 pounds of cheese. By 1890 there were 16,348 cows, whose product was 3,920,526 gallons of milk, 851,080 pounds of butter and 10,273 pounds of cheese. In 1900 dairy products were reported from 4,168 farms, the value being $397,650, of which products to the value of $144,984 were consumed on the farms. The total number of gallons of milk produced was 7,671,896, of which 2,363,433 gallons were sold, and in addition 2,379 gallons of cream were sold. Of butter 1,043,154 pounds were made, 654,137 pounds being sold. The cheese production was 2,040 pounds, 1,182 pounds being sold. In 1910 there were 35,090 cows on farms reporting dairy products—an increase of more than one hundred per cent since 1890—producing 8,337,777 gallons of milk, of which 3,018,714, or almost two-thirds were sold. The amount of cream sold was 439,378 gallons, of butter fat 1,022,376 pounds. The butter produced was 622,491 pounds, 325,730 pounds being sold. The production of cheese was 2,704 pounds; sold, 2,350. The value of all dairy products excluding the home use of milk and cream was $814,549, and of this $739,092 was received by the farmers from the sale of their products.

These figures are intended as showing the remarkable growth of the dairying interests of the county from 1880, when there were but 1,102 cows, to 1910 when the number had increased to 35,090, bringing to their owners a cash income of almost three-quarters of a million dollars a year, aside from the milk and cream consumed at the home table. The records of the Minnesota Dairy and Food Department show that during the year 1913 the farmers of Stearns county received more money from the sale of butter fat than was received in any other county in the state, aside from Ramsey and Hen-

nepin counties, which are not agricultural counties at all but in whose cities are located the "centralizers" which draw from all parts of the state. This income could be very materially increased if farmers generally would grade up their cows along dairy lines, too many of them acting on the principle that "a cow is a cow." A farmer with a good-sized herd, or a group of farmers, if preferred, could profitably invest in a registered bull—Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein or some other recognized good breed—thereby increasing the yield of milk rich in butter fat sufficient to pay a handsome dividend on the cost of the animal.

The creameries would seem to have crowded out the cheese factories in this county. While at one time there were three, with a production of 10,435 pounds of cheese, the number was reduced until in 1910 there was but one, producing 8,897 pounds of cheese. A year later even this one had disappeared and its place has not since been taken. In the entire state there are 72 cheese factories, 31 being in the two counties of Dodge and Goodhue—Benton has one, paying its patrons in 1912, the sum of $3,255.04—the amount paid patrons being $621,301.92, with $76,490.67 expenses. The larger proportion of these factories (46) make American cheese; thirteen, brick cheese, and four Swiss cheese.

In the days of the first settlement of the county it was an accepted belief that corn could never become a profitable crop, that the growing season was too short. The only variety of corn that was planted for a number of years was "squaw corn," small of ear, small of grain, small of yield and inferior in quality. But gradually the farmers ventured to try the flint and the dent, with most gratifying results. In recent years it has become one of the most profitable crops in the county and state. Experiments at the state farm have produced varieties, especially Minnesota No. 13, giving exceptionably large yields. The cultivation of corn has been found to be advisable not only for the yield of the grain but for the cleaning of the land and as valuable in a wise system of crop rotation. The corn acreage has also increased as farmers are more and more abandoning the raising of wheat and giving their attention to stock raising, both for the market and for dairying purposes. Corn stands at the head of the list of grains for fattening purposes, while ensilage has a superlative value as a feed for cows.

At the sixth national corn exposition held at Dallas, Texas, in 1914, Minnesota took many prizes. It won with white dent the championship of the northern zone, beating Michigan, Wisconsin and North and South Dakota. It took the world's sweepstake prize for the best ten ears of early sweet corn, as also the second prize. It won the second prize on pop corn, the first going to Michigan, in the world's sweepstake competition. Minnesota had the only ear of corn measuring fourteen inches, for which $1,000 was paid by James J. Hill.

But it was not alone in corn that Minnesota won honors and prizes. The sweepstakes prize for spring wheat from the northern zone was won by Minnesota. The judges pronounced the samples of wheat exhibited at this exposition the finest ever shown in the history of the association. In millet seed, the world contest, it took second prize; buckwheat, first prize; alfalfa, fourth

prize; alsike clover, fourth prize; Kentucky blue grass, second prize—the last being in competition with four samples from Kentucky, the "home of the blue grass;" timothy seed, fifth prize.

As one of the most fertile and productive counties in Minnesota, Stearns shares in the honors won for the state at this exposition. There are none of these grains or grasses but are most successfully raised here. While the principal crop is still wheat, yet the tendency is strongly in the direction of corn, barley and rye, for feeding stock, and the grasses, clover, timothy, millet, blue grass and red top, especially the two first named. The result has been favorable both to the income of the farm and the strengthening and improving of the soil. It is an undeniable fact that farmers are giving more attention to the science of farming, to adopting methods with a view to results, in other words doing more intelligent farming than in years gone by. No small amount of credit for this is due to the influence of the agricultural department of the State University, with the experimental stations, from which scores of farmers' sons and daughters are graduated each year.

In a contest entered into the present year (1914) among the farmer boys of the state for the championship on the product of one acre there were entries from 80 out of the 86 counties in the state. The successful contestant was Roy Halverson, a 16-year-old farmer of Kerkhoven, Chippewa county, whose record was 115 bushels of dry shelled corn on one acre of ground. Three others raised more than 100 bushels of dry shelled corn to the acre. The results obtained by the Stearns county contestants are not given, but their failure to be winners was not due to any defect of soil or natural conditions but to lack of the best methods of cultivation.

The system by which the prize lot of corn was grown is somewhat at variance with other experts who have advocated planting corn early and planting it deep so that in case of heavy frost the roots would not be damaged. This boy won his success by planting the corn on May 18, after the frost danger was past; drilling only an inch and a half deep; cultivating often and deep; thinning out stalks carefully; giving the corn ample time in the fall to mature and harden; testing the seed in seed corn week; planting Minnesota No. 13 corn. It might be well for Stearns county farmers, old as well as young, to give this young champion's method careful consideration and a practical test.

The reputation of Stearns county for blooded stock is not only state-wide but is almost national. Some of the highest grade animals, both cattle and horses, have been owned in this county, not merely as individuals, but in herds and studs, selected with the greatest care and handled with skill and every attention to the best results. This distinction began early in its history. The first importation of choice stock was in 1857, when the Rev. Thomas P. Calhoun brought overland from Tennessee a herd of pure-blood cattle, these being probably the first blooded cattle ever brought into Minnesota. It was Mr. Calhoun's intention to go into stock raising on a somewhat extensive scale, but his tragic death a little more than a year afterwards had disastrous results for his undertaking.

The late N. P. Clarke appreciating the value which would result to the

farmers of this part of the Northwest from improving the grade of their stock, especially their cattle, both for dairy and beef purposes, secured by purchase in the United States and by direct importation from Great Britain—often by personal selection—some of the choicest animals that could be had. His specialty was Shorthorns, and he eventually gathered at his farms in this county an exceedingly choice and valuable herd. They took prizes wherever exhibited, and their progeny went to grade up the herds of many of the more progressive farmers not only in Minnesota but in the states adjoining. In the way of horses Mr. Clarke was equally successful, his stables of imported Clydesdales being unexcelled in the country.

Others who engaged in the raising of blooded cattle, although on a less extensive scale, were the late Judge D. B. Searle and John Cooper, both of whom confined themselves mainly to Shorthorns. John Lorenz, near Rockville, has been successful with Herefords.

Of late years more attention than before has been given to graded swine. Hodgson Bros., purchasers of the Searle farm at Pleasant lake, breed Chester whites, as also Percheron horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle. These gentlemen removed to Stearns county from Martin county, where they had many years' experience in raising fine stock.

P. J. Fosse, who came to this county from Wisconsin, locating near the city limits of St. Cloud, breeds the Duroc Jersey swine, as also Percheron horses and Poll Durham cattle. Both breed prize animals, and dispose of their product both inside and outside of the state. There are other breeders in different parts of the county who handle blooded stock.

The raising of Angora goats, principally for use in clearing brush land and only incidentally for the wool, has been undertaken, several large flocks having been introduced, but on the whole the experiment was not satisfactory, and there are now very few left.

Following for many years the policy which prevailed in most of the counties in the state of having road work done piecemeal, a section here and a section there, without any concerted plan or competent supervision, Stearns county's roads were far from being what they should have been. The plan of "working out" the road tax, whereby tolerably good roads were made almost impassable by the plowing up of sod and piling it in the middle of the highway, was popular, as it made the payment of the tax easy and convenient, but it was wasteful and unprogressive. But more recently the "gospel of good roads" which had been vigorously preached made many converts, and the oldtime policy of the road overseer was supplanted by a consistent plan of state supervision. The more important roads were made state highways and competent engineers were placed in charge of the work of construction and improvement. The result has been that Stearns county has annually added many miles of well-built roads. The character of the soil and the material readily at hand make possible the construction of excellent roads at a minimum cost.

During the year 1914 fifty-five miles of good roads were built in this county, and provision has been made for the care and repair of all state

roads, which is quite as important as their construction. The following synopsis of the annual report of R. P. Didlake, deputy highway engineer, made to the state board contains much that is of value and interest:

The total road mileage in Stearns county is approximately 2,200 miles, including 118 miles of state roads. State road No. 1, from St. Cloud through St. Joseph, Avon, Albany, Freeport, Melrose, Sauk Centre north to the county line. State road No. 2, from St. Cloud through Rockville, Cold Spring, Richmond, Roscoe, Paynesville, west to the county line. State road No. 3, from St. Cloud through Kimball south to the county line. No. 4, from St. Cloud through St. Augusta to Clearwater. No. 5, from Avon through St. Anna to Holdingford. No. 6, from St. Joseph to Cold Spring. About 125 miles of this total are improved according to the standard adopted for earth roads by the state highway commission.

During the year 1914, $43,523 has been spent on this system of roads under the supervision of the highway commission. This includes $7,000 given toward the Sartell bridge, $1,153 for a bridge in the town of St. Augusta, and $6,500 for the maintenance of the state road system during the season. Not all of this money was expended directly by the county, some of the work being handled by the different town boards.

A total of 55 miles was graded and improved during the season. The total cost of these 55 miles was $29,370—or $534 a mile. The cost (including clearing, grubbing, grading and culverts) on a few pieces with which the reader is familiar is as follows: St. Cloud to St. Joseph, 5.1 miles, $3,000; St. Cloud to Rockville, including the graveling at Waite Park, 9.8 miles, $6,640.85; Melrose to Sauk Centre, 7.8 miles $6,502.54; Halfway House to Pleasant lake, $3,273.62.

The first job on state road No. 1, St. Cloud to St. Joseph, was graded by the county outfit, consisting of one 35-horse traction engine and two blade graders. After finishing this job, the county outfit has graded that portion of state road No. 2 that could be worked with a blade grader, from Cold Spring through Paynesville to the county line; state road No. 6, from St. Joseph to Cold Spring and several other smaller jobs. This outfit is suitable only for light grading or turnpiking and has been busy the entire season.

The rest of the jobs mentioned have been contract work.

Stearns county has done very little in the way of gravel and nothing in the way of macadam roads this year. It has been the policy of the county board to spend the money to get the largest number of miles of earth roads improved to serve a large number of people, rather than spend the money at this time on concrete, macadam or gravel roads and construct a few miles to serve a few people

The 118 miles of state roads in the county were divided this year into nine sections for the purpose of maintenance. A man was placed in charge of each section at a salary of $90 per month. These men were placed under bond and had power to hire additional help when needed. They were started to work April 15th and taken off November 1. A small two-horse grader and a drag were furnished each man by the county, the men themselves furnished a team, wagon and such small tools as were needed. They devoted all their

time to the work and it was each man's duty to keep his portion of the road dragged, free from holes and the loose stones picked off, and in the best possible condition. Short pieces of the roads were surfaced, drainage looked after and some culverts installed.

The road program for 1915 so far as mapped out by the county board includes the following: The building of four bridges now under contract. The grading of state road No. 1 from Freeport to Melrose, on state road No. 3 from St. Cloud to Kimball, the completion of the work on state road No. 2 from Richmond to Paynesville, the graveling of state road No. 2 from St. Cloud to Rockville, and the graveling of state road No. 6 from St. Joseph to Cold Spring.

In connection with the matter of roads it may be said that 162 miles of county and judicial ditches have been built in this county, at a cost of $148,615.23, and benefiting 19,861 acres of land.

In the earlier days of the county's history the limited needs of the settlers for lime in the localities off from the lines of travel and transportation were met by the use of magnesian limestone boulders which were to be found in almost every township. These were burned and sufficient lime secured not only for individual use but for sale. A geological and natural history survey of the county made in 1882-85 by Warren Upham, under the direction of the State University, discovered how generally this work had been carried on. In Maine Prairie, on section 30, A. B. and H. J. Hicks made about 400 barrels of lime yearly, which they sold at $1.40 per barrel at the kiln. All the limestone boulders collected yielded white lime. The largest block found measured 12 x 6 x 6 feet. In Luxemburg lime was made in this way by N. Lardy in section 4, John Rausch in section 11 and by others. In Eden Lake B. Pirz in the N. W. ¼ of section 5, during ten years or more, and John Leyendecker in the N. E. ¼ of section 6, beginning in 1880, made white lime at $1.25 per barrel at the kiln. About a twentieth part of the boulders in the morainic hills in these sections were limestone, the remainder being mainly granite, syenite and crystallenic schist. In Munson, John Corde in section 8. In Farming, John Ludewitz in section 27, John Clouse in section 28, and others; selling at $1.35 to $1.50 per barrel. In Zion, Christian Lauer and Michael Hammer, both in the east half of section 6. In St. Martin, David Smith in section 7. In Oak, Henry Welle in section 14, and Joseph Haas in section 21; selling at $1.00 to $1.25 per barrel.

In Spring Hill, C. Schoenborn in the S. W. ¼ of section 21, and Joseph Gau in the N. E. ¼ of section 27, the latter obtaining the stone mostly from a large mass, fifteen feet or more in length, buried in the drift excepting a small point. In Melrose, A. J. Petrie in section 20, and John Dwyer in section 30. In Getty, G. Gilbertson in section 19 and George Barlow in section 22. The largest limestone block found by Mr. Gilbertson measured 8 x 5 x 4 feet. In Sauk Centre, L. M. Thomason in section 22. Generally through the western part of the county about one in a hundred of the large boulders is limestone, one in twenty approximately of the smaller boulders, and a still further increased proportion of the gravel.

In subsequent years as population increased and the demand for lime

passed beyond the ability of a sufficient supply being secured through these primitive methods, it was obtained from the localities where the supply of limestone was abundant and where the making of lime was carried on on a scale sufficient to meet all the demands of the market. While no further use is made of these scattered boulders they served in their day a very useful purpose.

Bricks were made at St. Cloud, Collegeville, Sauk Centre, Melrose, Collegeville, Le Sauk and Oak.

Stearns county with its lakes and trees—its tempting fields and barn yards, has its full share of birds each season. The permanent residents and winter visitors find more food here than further south where the tree trunks are often covered with ice, while during the spring and summer seasons practically all the birds found in Minnesota can be found in these parts.

As early as March before the snow has begun to melt many of the summer birds are seen. The meadow lark and the prairie horned lark, the bluebird, robin, red winged black bird, phoebe and the flicker come while we are still wearing our winter furs. These are followed in April by the yellow headed black bird, the martin, grackle, cowbird, mourning dove, cat bird and the vesper and song sparrow.

Among the May birds are the rose-breasted grosbeak, the Baltimore and orchard orioles, yellow warbler, red-start, northern yellow throat humming bird, swallows, thrush, house wren, bobolink, king bird and pewee. Sometimes we have had snow storms in May and the birds have been fed with suet, bread crumbs and grain by the farmers and town people. In May the yellow bellied sapsucker taps the maple trees, riddling the trunks with holes not more than an inch apart and it is often necessary to destroy the bird in order to save the tree. About the lakes are often found the Great Blue Heron and the Little Green Heron, the Killdeer and Sandpiper, while Coots and Loons are very plentiful.

Some winter visitants are the tree sparrows, often seen in flocks with the Junco in town and country, and the snow bird who lives on small seed and comes in barn yards when the fields are covered with snow. The most striking winter bird is the evening grosbeak which is only seen occasionally and in small numbers near boxelder trees. It is large with a buff—white and black color scheme and is sure to excite comment, both because of its rarity and its beauty.

With these winter birds are the permanent residents who receive more attention now than in the summer months when the woods are filled with the brilliantly plumaged songsters. There are the two woodpeckers, hairy and northern downey, and the white breasted nuthatch who are easily attracted to our porches and window sills by suet or crumbs. The American gold finch loses its yellow color this time of year and looks like its buff female. The black capped chickadee is seen and heard through the entire year, as is the bob white or quail. It seems heartless to place these with game birds as they so trustingly respond to a little kindness and will feed in yards except during the breeding seasons.

Hunters find snipe, prairie chickens, quail, plover, partridge and mallard

canvas back, teal, red head, spoon bill, blue bill and wood ducks, also wild geese.

Of the 47,093.14 acres of school lands originally in the county but 120 acres remain unsold. The rest were purchased by settlers for cultivation, either as original farms or to be added to the acreage already possessed. As the terms of payment were easy, extending over a long period of years at a low rate of interest, these school lands were an attractive investment. Every precaution was taken, by legislation and otherwise, to prevent their going into the hands of speculators.

Stearns county never had a poor farm. While action in that direction was taken several times by the board of county commissioners it never reached fruition. For some years the poor were cared for by the county from a special fund raised by taxation, but a change was made whereby they became a town charge (chapter 234, special laws of 1877). Attempts were made at different times to secure legislation whereby there would be a return to the former plan, but without result, and the township method has been generally accepted and now prevails throughout the county.

Inheritance taxes were paid in 1913 by these estates: L. Garding, $68.97; John O. McClure, $2,750.48; Mathias Weirens, $119.00. In 1914: John Barbian, $4.55.

Loans were obtained from the state in 1914 by the town of LeSauk, $5,000; Melrose school district, $35,000; School district No. 119, $2,000; District No. 206, $3,300.

The Stearns County Agricultural society received from the state treasury, $1,500.

Payments into the state treasury on account of the two per cent tax on liquor licenses issued for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914, for the support of the Inebriate Asylum at Willmar, were made by Stearns county and the different cities and villages: County, $90; St. Cloud, $1,120; Sauk Centre, $144; Melrose, $170; Albany, $70; Avon, $40.12; Belgrade, $50; Eden Valley, $50; Freeport, $60.55; Holdingford, $30; Kimball, $76.76; Meire Grove, $20; New Munich, 40; Richmond, $120; Rockville, $20; Spring Hill, $12.

The Fire Relief associations in the county received in 1913 the following amounts: Belgrade, $57.19; Cold Spring, $86.53; Eden Valley, $40.29; Freeport, $40.86; Meire Grove, $6.36; Melrose, $124.11; Paynesville, $156.56; Richmond, $41.14; Sauk Centre, $134.01; St. Cloud, $995.07.

Minnesota ranked eleventh in area and nineteenth in population among the 49 states and territories of continental United States by the census of 1910. In 1890 the density of population to the square mile was 16.2; in 1900 it was 21.7; in 1910 it was 25.7. Forty-one per cent of the entire population resided in incorporated cities and villages having a population of 2,500 inhabitants or over. There were eight cities having a population in excess of 10,000 inhabitants.

Minnesota ranked thirty-second in 1889 among the states and territories in respect to the gross value of products, but advanced to the thirteenth place in 1899, which position was retained in 1904 and in 1909. Although not essentially a manufacturing state, the government reports show that the

manufacturing industries of Minnesota have developed rapidly during the decade prior to the last census, the increase being especially marked during the last five-year period. The increase in the value of products from 1899 to 1909 was 83 per cent.

The number of children employed in the manufacturing industries of Minnesota is very small; the average being largest in the printing and publishing business, where 53 were employed in 1910, forming only nine-tenths of one per cent of all wage earners engaged in this industry.

In the year 1913 eighty counties in Minnesota received from the state treasury more money than they paid in, only six receiving less, those being Cook, Hennepin, Itasca, Ramsey and St. Louis. The excess paid by Hennepin was $485,092.34; by Ramsey, $294,565.48; by St. Louis, $836,785.02. Stearns county paid in $63,555.69, receiving $97,985.36, making an overplus of $34,429.67.

The following statement gives the gross earnings of the different telephone companies within Stearns county or having their offices in the county. On these earnings a tax of 3 per cent is paid to the state. Of the figures given the first sum under each name is for 1912, the second for 1913: Albany Telephone Co., $722, $693; Ashley Telephone Co., ———, $639.15; Ashley Rural (Sauk Centre), $54.55, $61; Belgrade & North-Eastern, $38, $177.73; Brooten, $1,318.33, $1,534; Brooten-Sunberg, $56, $150; Cable Rural (St. Cloud), $33, $51; Cedar Lake Line (Sauk Centre), $50, $47; Commercial (Belgrade), $1,242.84, $1,155.10; Eden Valley, $2,140.95, $2,649.96; Freeport, $1,120, $1,144; Getty Central (Sauk Centre), $33, $32.50; Getty Grove (Sauk Centre), $44, $49.50; Haven (St. Cloud), ———, $75.01; Kimball-Maine Prairie (Kimball), $2,374.22, $2,023; Le Sauk (St. Cloud), $257, $184.40; Luxemburg, (St. Cloud), $687.90; $668; Melrose, $4,562.05, $5,103.10; Minden (St. Cloud), $63.82, $63.16; Ness (St. Cloud), $36.11, $45.25; North Star (St. Cloud), $55.90, $22.75; Paynesville Rural (Zions), $359, $177.40; Pleasant Valley (Sauk Centre), $44, $33; Raymond (Sauk Centre), $41.95, $45.20; Riverside (St. Cloud), $142, $155; Rockville Road (St. Cloud), $157.25; $151.75; St. Augusta (St. Cloud), $408.92, $700.48; Sauk Centre and Unity (Sauk Centre), $73.98, $62.98; J. W. Ward Co. (Sauk Centre), $162, $132; Zion (Paynesville), $498.50, $672.

It will be observed that almost without exception the gross earnings of these lines fell off in 1913 from what they were in 1912.

The earnings of the Northwestern Telephone Company, which has one of its district offices in St. Cloud, were $2,714,886.53 in 1912 and $3,380,830.83 in 1913.

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ST. CLOUD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ST. CLOUD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Minnesota Normal Schools—Normal School Idea—the St. Cloud School—Legislation Passed, Appropriation Made, Site Selected—School Opens—First Building Completed—First Graduation—Early Faculty Members—Statistics and Appropriations—Principals and Presidents—School for Practice—Dormitories—State Normal Board—Alumni Association.

There are five flourishing state normal schools in Minnesota. By an act of the legislature (1913), a sixth school was established, the location to be determined by a committee appointed for that purpose. After visiting a number of places, the site offered at Bemidji was selected.

The father of the normal school idea in Minnesota was Dr. John D. Ford of Winona. Through his efforts a bill for establishing three normal schools passed the legislature of 1858, schools to be located at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud. The school at Winona was opened in September, 1860, with John Ogden of Ohio as its principal. The second school was opened at Mankato in 1868; the third at St. Cloud in 1869. The fourth normal school was opened at Moorhead in 1888, and a fifth in Duluth in 1901. The following is a list of the presidents of the several schools: Winona, Guy E. Maxwell; Mankato, Chas. H. Cooper; St. Cloud, W. A. Shoemaker; Moorhead, F. A. Weld; Duluth, E. W. Bohannon.

The normal school idea had its inception in the United States in the revival of common school education that dates back to 1837. Previous to that time, the general conception of the common school was that of memoriter exercises and perfunctory drill coupled with a system of repression that was supposed to be discipline The doctrine that teachers were "born not made" was generally accepted, and as a result there was no public effort to "make" teachers. There was no conception that teaching was or ever would be a profession. An education crisis had been reached and the question as to whether the common public schools were to influence the American ideal or were to be supplanted by the fee institution, pressed for settlement. 'Twas then that America's greatest educator accepted the challenge and came off victor. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, backed by such men as Edmund Dwight, Daniel Webster and John Quincy Adams, conceived the idea that the only way to make the common schools dear to the heart of every right-minded citizen was to make them more efficient, and that the only way to add to their efficiency was to find a method of securing more competent instructors, in short of making teaching a profession.

Mainly through the efforts of Mr. Mann, the first normal school in America was opened at Lexington, Mass. (1839). The New England States and New York were quick to accept the doctrine and normal school after normal school followed in rapid succession. Later, the school at Oswego, N. Y.,

under the management of Dr. E. A. Sheldon, became the most prominent and most influential. The normal schools of Minnesota are the spiritual descendants of that notable institution.

Today a large percentage of the grades in our public schools are taught by graduates of the Minnesota state normal schools. The state inspector of high schools recently remarked that the destruction of the normal schools would today be the greatest civic calamity that could come to our state. So strongly has the normal school idea grown into public confidence that the State Normal School Board has recently determined that, beginning with the year 1915, only advanced graduates of the state normal schools or those that have equivalent training may teach in the school systems under its supervision. The significance and far reaching effect of this ruling will be appreciated when we note that it applies to all common graded schools in the state.

The normal schools are now held in such esteem by the law makers of the state that, during the last four years, every request by way of financial aid made by the normal board has been cheerfully granted, and the institutions are well housed and equipped

The enrollment of the five normal schools, exclusive of the elementary or model schools, is 2,442. Besides the regular session, each school maintains a summer school in which those who are teaching or otherwise engaged during the regular school year may avail themselves of the advantages of the regular normal instruction.

The enrollment in the summer schools of the five normal schools during the summer of 1912 was 2,139.

The normal board has authorized the following courses. Manual training course for diploma, one year beyond graduation from advanced course. Domestic science course for diploma, one year beyond graduation from advanced course. Music supervision course for diploma, one year beyond graduation from advance course. Advanced English course, five years beyond eighth grade. Advanced Latin course, five years beyond eight grade. Advanced graduate course, two years beyond graduation from a four year high school. Advanced kindergarten course, two years beyond graduation from a four-year high school. Elementary course, three years beyond eighth grade. The state normal schools are under direction of the state normal board consisting of nine members.

ST. CLOUD NORMAL SCHOOL.

The important place of normal schools in the education system of a state had early recognition in Minnesota, the legislature in 1858 making provision for the establishing of three of these institutions of learning. A condition imposed was that the locality chosen should donate the sum of $5,000. Schools were established at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud, and were at first and for some years afterwards, officially designated as the First, Second and Third State Normal Schools. The first school was opened at Winona in September, 1860, with a principal and one assistant, in a building capable of accomodating forty students, and was the first normal school west of the Mississippi river.

In 1866, a bill passed the legislature definitely establishing a normal school at Mankato and another at St. Cloud Subsequently legislation made an appropriation of $150,000 to be apportioned equally among the three schools, but the bill was vetoed by Governor Marshall. The Mankato school was opened in 1868. In January of that year, the board of supervisors of the town of St. Cloud authorized the issuance of $5,000 in bonds to secure funds to meet the legislative requirements as to location, and in July these bonds were issued and sold.

The state normal board, consisting of Prof. W. F. Phelps, and the Hon. Thomas Simpson, of Winona; the Rev. Jabez Brooks, of Red Wing; the Hon. M. H. Dunnell, of Owatonna; the Rev. H. J. Parker, of Austin; the Rev. Dr. McMasters, of St. Paul, and Daniel Buck, of Mankato, came to St. Cloud August 4, 1868, and were joined by Gen. C. C. Andrews, the resident member of the board. The occasion of the visit was to select a suitable site for the new state normal school. A number of places were visited, but without any definite choice being made. The board regarded with most favor Pine Garden, the Stearns House, John L. Wilson's block, the Seminary Block, and a plat of ground near the Western ravine bridge. Before adjourning the normal board chose a prudential committee, so-called, consisting of Gen. C. C. Andrews, Judge E. O. Hamlin and N. F. Barnes, who were to report when the people of the city should have agreed on one or a limited number of locations, and another meeting of the board would be called. At a meeting of the normal board held at Winona, February 4, 1869, attended by Messrs. Andrews and Barnes, two locations were presented, the Seminary square and a tract owned by Leland Cram on Lake George. An adjourned meeting of the board was held in this city February 16, to take final action in the matter of the selection of a site. Four locations under consideration were visited: The Cram property on Lake George, the Wilson property, Seminary square and the Stearns House. Leland Cram offered to donate four acres as a site for the school. Its selection was supported by General C. C. Andrews, who strenuously urged this site to the last, by Oscar Taylor, T. C. McClure, H. C. Waite and others. In behalf of Seminary square, which included an area of four and five-sixteenths acres, petitions were offered, signed by thirty-nine business men of St. Cloud, from a number of other prominent citizens, from six of the aldermen, from three of the four pastors of the Protestant churches of the town, from Judge McKelvy and from the prudential committee, while H. L. Gordon addressed the board in favor of this location. J. L. Wilson offered to sell his property, three acres, for $7,000 with the buildings on it or for $5,000 without the buildings. William Hooper offered the Stearns House property, exclusive of the barn, for $3,000. After giving a full hearing, the normal board went into executive session, with only the reporters for the papers present. A choice was made by the process of elimination. The J. L. Wilson site was stricken out because of its public location and proximity to the saloons. The Cram site was disposed of, as having a number of objectionable features. The Seminary square did not appeal to the members because of its lack of natural attractions and because of defects in the title. This left the Stearns House property, which was finally decided

upon by a unanimous vote, the land deeded to the state to include not less than one acre. The beauty of the location, on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi river, and the fact that there stood on it a building which could be almost at once utilized for school purposes, were strong factors in bringing the normal board to making this selection—unquestionably by all odds the best that could have been made. The prudential committee was instructed to have the Stearns House building put into proper condition so that school could be open September 1, 1869. The president and secretary of the normal board with General Andrews, the resident member, were constituted a committee to secure as soon as possible a principal for the school, at a salary not to exceed $2,000 per annum.

At a meeting of the normal board held in Winona, March 17, the purchase of the Stearns House property was approved, provided Mr. Hooper furnished conveyance with satisfactory title within five days after due notice. If the Stearns House property should not be taken, one month's time was given to secure the Seminary site at a cost not exceeding $1,500. Failing in this, the offer from Leland Cram should be accepted. At this meeting Professor Ira Moore was elected the first principal of the St. Cloud state normal school. A deed to the Stearns property was presented to the prudential committee at a meeting held March 23 and accepted, to be submitted for approval to the state normal board. The City Council, March 29, in response to a petition voted unanimously to vacate the Park block, River street between Washington avenue and Sisson street, the alley west of the Park block and that on which the Stearns House was built, the land thus vacated to be used for normal school purposes. This increased the area of the normal school grounds to five and a half acres.

Further action on the purchase of the Stearns House property was taken at a meeting of the state normal board held at Mankato April 8, when a resolution was adopted directing that warrants for the amount of the purchase price be drawn when certain details should be complied with. Professor Moore was requested to come to St. Cloud to supervise the changes necessary to be made in the building to render it suitable for school purposes.

At a meeting of the state normal board held in St. Paul, June 25, the Stearns House location for the normal school at St. Cloud was finally determined on by a vote of five to two. The resignation of Gen. C. C. Andrews as the local member of the board was accepted and N. F. Barnes was elected to fill the vacancy. The salary of Professor Ira Moore as principal of the school was fixed at $2,000. The sum of $325 was placed at Mr. Barnes's disposal with which to purchase additional lots for the school site. C. Bridgman and P. L. Gregory were chosen to act with Mr. Barnes as the prudential committee; J. G. Smith, treasurer. Mrs. G. H. Sanderson of Fillmore county, Cornelia Walker of Rochester, and Kate Elliott were elected assistant teachers—the first named at a salary of $700, and the two others at $650 each. All were normal school graduates, and Mrs. Sanderson was at the time of her election superintendent of schools of Fillmore county.

The first session of the school opened September 13, 1869. The attendance in the normal department was 40 females and 10 males; in the model

department were 70 pupils, 32 in the primary and 38 in the intermediate department. Lucinda Stanard of Lamoille, Ill., had been engaged as an additional teacher.

At a meeting of the state normal board held in St. Paul, December 14, the prudential committee was authorized to contract at once for the stone needed for the foundation for a new normal school building—the granite to be obtained from the quarry on the east side of the river. The contract for the stone, 200 cords, for the foundation, was let to the St. Cloud Granite Company, at $8.50 per cord delivered. At the same meeting, December 25, W. P. Boardman of Mankato was engaged to draw the plans and specifications for the new building.

The plans were approved by the normal board, January 20, 1870, and the prudential committee was authorized to contract for the material for the new building.

Contracts were let to William Krugel for 500,000 cream-colored brick at $8.50 per thousand delivered, to C. Bridgman for 72,563 feet of dimension lumber at $16.18 and $30 per thousand, and to the Granite Company for 3,000 feet of dimension stone for sills, caps, steps, etc.

Judge E. O. Hamlin succeeded Gen. C. C. Andrews as the local member of the state normal board.

Miss Standard resigned as a teacher in the normal, and was succeeded by Carrie Havens of Flemington, N. J., at the beginning of the second session, February 16, 1870.

A violent opposition to normal schools, which continued for a number of years, manifested itself in the legislature, and found expression in some of the papers throughout the state. The bill making an appropriation for building purposes for the St. Cloud normal school, although it passed the senate, was lost in the house. An appropriation of $7,000 for current expenses was made for each of the three schools. For the reason that no money for building purposes was available, the normal board at a meeting, March 15, voted to seek release from contracts made for material.

Bids for building the basement (the granite being furnished) received January 16 were as follows: J. O. Crommett, $7,500; Raymond & Owen & G. W. Dunton, $7,650; Smith & Volz, $6,500.

The first examinations were held June 29, 1870.

At a meeting of the normal board held in St. Paul, July 1, 1870, the contracts for granite and lumber for the new building were extended; Mr. Krugel's contract for brick was cancelled, what had been delivered having been paid for; and Smith & Volz's bid for building the basement was accepted. Work began July 18.

At a meeting of the normal board held in St. Paul, December 12, 1870, a resolution was adopted setting forth that as the basement for the new building had been completed within the appropriation made by the state for that purpose "the Third state normal school be recommended to the next legislature of this state as worthy of a liberal appropriation for the early completion of the building."

In March, 1871, Governor Austin vetoed a bill appropriating $20,000 for the erection of the permanent building for the St. Cloud normal school which had passed the legislature by a large majority. This was felt to be an injustice to the northern part of the state from the fact that the Winona normal school, which already had received nearly $100,000 from the state, was given an additional appropriation of over $10,000, and the Mankato school, which had received about $40,000, was given an additional $7,500.

June 6, Professor Ira Moore was re-elected principal of the St. Cloud school at a salary of $2,000; Cornelia Walker and Carrie Haven, assistants, at a salary of $750 each; and Dora L. Barrett and Kate Elliott at $700. At this time, Mrs. G. M. Sanderson declined a re-election at the salary the board was able to offer.

The graduating exercises of the first class to be sent out from the school took place in the Congregational church on the evening of June 30, 1871. The examinations were held during the day, Dr. McMasters, president of the state normal board, and other members being present. The class was composed as follows: Elizabeth W. Barnes, St. Cloud; Margaret S. Barnes, St. Cloud; Ada A. Dam, Maine Prairie; Emma Harriman, Corinna; Elora E. Hayward, St. Cloud; Lydia J. Hall, Bellevue; Ellen M. Kimball, Maine Prairie; Fannie G. McCaughey, Winona; Evelyn A. McKinney, Maine Prairie; Virginia Mason, St. Cloud; Alice A. Price, St. Cloud; Hester A. Tuttle, Two Rivers; Alfretta L. VanValkenberg, Sauk Centre; Albert Bartolet, St. Cloud; Chas. I. Lancaster, Calais.

At a meeting of the normal board in St. Paul, December 5, 1871, it was resolved to ask the legislature for an appropriation of $6,000, in addition to the standing appropriation of $5,000, for current expenses, and $40,000 for a new building for the St. Cloud normal school.

The salaries of the principals of the three normal schools were equalized by the normal board, June 4, 1872, at $2,500 each.

The legislature in March, 1873, made an appropriation of $30,000 for completing the new building, with an additional $6,000 for current expenses.

Plans were prepared by A. M. Radcliff, architect of St. Paul, who was also engaged as superintendent, and May 26, the bid of A. Montgomery, $23,900, for the erection of the new building was accepted.

In March, 1874, the legislature appropriated $10,000 for heating and furnishing the building, with $5,000 additional, making $10,000 in all for the current expenses of the next year.

Professor Moore was re-elected principal at $2,500 per year; Martha McCumber, $1,200; T. J. Gray, $1,000; Mary Gunderson, $500; Ada Murray, $400; S. H. Rhys (music), $350.

The new building was completed and turned over by the contractor and accepted in July. It was 98 by 84 on the ground, and 52 feet from the grade to the roof. There were three stories, including the mansard roof, having a 12-foot ceiling, which was left unfinished. In the basement were two large playrooms for use in winter, besides the heating plant. The building cost, exclusive of the grounds, $50,000, with no debt incurred. The grounds had cost originally $3,350 including the Stearns House building, on which there

had been an expenditure of $3,250 for necessary changes to make it suitable for school purposes.

The resignation of Prof. Moore was accepted by the normal board, May 12, 1875, he desiring to remove to California, and Professor D. L. Kiehle was elected his successor. The school opened the first day of September in charge of its second principal.

An important incident during the conduct of the school by Prof. D. L. Kiehle was a legislative investigation. Charges of sectarian influence in the school having been made to the normal board by the Rev. O. M. McNiff, pastor of the Methodist church of St. Cloud, against Professor D. L. Kiehle, the principal, and W. B. Mitchell, the resident director of the school, these gentlemen asked the legislature to appoint a joint committee to come to St. Cloud and make a thorough investigation. This committee, consisting of Senators Daniel Buck of Blue Earth county and W. H. Officer of Mower county, and Representatives J. N. Searles of Dakota county, Thomas Wilson of Winona county and H. R. Denny of Carver county, came to St. Cloud, March 22, after the adjournment of the session of the legislature, and had the hearings at the normal school building. Mr. McNiff's charge was: "I have charged and do charge the managers of the St. Cloud normal school with managing their school in the interest of the Presbyterian church and that such management has driven students from the school." W. S. Moore appeared as attorney for Mr. McNiff and D. B. Searle for the management of the school. A large number of witnesses were called by each side and examined, the investigation continuing for two days. After hearing all the testimony offered, the committee announced the result it had reached unanimously: "The committee find that the several charges made against the administration of the school are not sustained and that they are not founded on any substantial basis of fact." In an interview appearing in the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Mr. McNiff was reported as saying he "accepted the decision of the committee as final and conclusive; that he simply performed what he regarded as his duty; that he deeply regrets that he had been led into a step which turned out to be a terrible blunder, and would do what he could to rectify his mistake."

In 1886, during Mr. Gray's presidency, an exhibition of pedagogical outlines at the New Orleans internation exhibition attracted universal attention to the normal school at St. Cloud. A quotation from the French Junior Pedagogy states that "Among the states which were preeminent in the excellence of their exhibit, I place Minnesota first. I wish specially to mention the showing made by the three normal schools and above all that of St. Cloud, which had its entire system of pedagogy set forth in very interesting tables."

Early Faculty Members. The members of the faculty of St. Cloud Normal during the first ten years of its history were as follows: 1870-1871, Ira Moore (principal), Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Walker, Miss Elliott, Miss Stannard; 1871-1872, Ira Moore (principal), Carrie Havens, Cornelia Walker, Kate Elliott, Dora Barrett; 1872-1873, Ira Moore (principal), Mrs. McCumber, Miss Rice, T. J. Gray; 1873-1874, Ira Moore (principal), T. J. Gray, Miss

McCumber, Mary Gunderson, Ada Murray, S. H. Rhys; 1874-1875, D. L. Kiehle (principal), Miss McCumber, T. J. Gray, Miss Gunderson, Harley Bickford, S. H. Rhys, Miss Murray; 1875-1876, D. L. Kiehle (principal), M. C. Spencer, Mr. Gray, Miss Gunderson, James H. Gates, Ella R. King; 1876-1877; D. L. Kiehle (principal), Ella Stewart, Mr. Gray, Miss Gunderson, James Gates, Alice M. Guernsey, Mary Gilman, Mrs. James H. Gates (matron); 1877-1878, D. L. Kiehle (principal), Miss Stewart, Mr. Gray, Miss Gunderson, James Gates, Miss Guernsey, Miss Gilman, Ida M. Wilson, Mrs. James Gates (matron); 1879-1880, D. L. Kiehle (principal), Isabel Lawrence, Mr. Gray, C. W. Hyde, Ada A. Warner, H. Celia Higgins, Flora M. Turman, Mary Gilman.

The following statistics of growth testify to the wise management of the school under the present president, Dr. W. A. Shoemaker, who entered upon his work May 31, 1902. Year ending May, 1902, total enrollment, normal department, 254; number in senior class, 22; number in junior class, 80. Year ending June, 1909, total enrollment, normal department, 603; number in senior class, 64; number in junior class, 237. Year ending June, 1913, total enrollment, normal department, 625; number in senior class, 188; number in Junior class, 295.

Senior class includes those on the fifth year of the regular advanced course and second year of High School Graduate course. The Junior class includes those on the fourth year of the regular advanced course and first year of the High School Graduate course.

Attendance during a long period was limited to 500 by the state normal board, as the appropriations for maintenance were not sufficient for the care of a greater number. This limit has since been raised to 600.

The following list shows the increase in the faculty: 1869-1870, 5; 1889-1890, 14; 1899-1900, 16; 1909-1910, 26; 1914-1915, 35.

Graduates, 1871, 15; 1881, 22; 1891, 25; 1901, 118; 1911, 192; 1914, 145; total 3,123; 172 graduated twice; 2,951 net.

Appropriations. 1869, donation by citizens of St. Cloud, $5,000; 1869, appropriation for main building, $10,000; 1873, appropriation for main building, $30,000; appropriations for completing building, $15,000; 1883, Ladies' home, $35,000; 1891, South wing of main building, $15,000; 1893, South wing of main building, $16,000; 1895, North wing of main building, $25,000; 1897, North wing of main building, $25,000; 1902, remodeling of main building, $30,000; 1905, new Lawrence hall, $65,000; 1905, Model school building now Library building, $25,000; 1911, New Model building, $65,000; 1914, New dormitory, $80,000.

The first appropriation for support was $5,000 in 1870, and the same amount was appropriated in 1871; this was increased to $6,000 for the years 1872 and 1873; to $9,000 for 1874 and 1875, but in 1876 the anti-normal school sentiment in the legislature was so intense that nothing was added to the permanent appropriation of $5,000; in 1877 and for the three years following the sum of $9,000 was appropriated. Increases were made during the succeeding fifteen years until in 1895 the appropriation for support was $22,000.

For the subsequent twenty years it has been as follows: 1896, $24,000; 1897, $27,500; 1898, $26,000; 1899, $34,000; 1900, $29,500; 1901, $29,500; 1902, $32,500; 1903, $32,500; 1904, $34,500; 1905, $34,500; 1906, $35,500; 1907, $36,500; 1908, $42,000; 1909, $42,000; 1910, $51,000; 1911, $51,000; 1912, $61,000; 1913, $61,000; 1914, $64,500; 1914, $64,500.

The grounds now comprise lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 3; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 4; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, block 5; street between blocks 3 and 4 and street between blocks 4 and 5, both extending from avenue to Mississippi river; park bounded on the west by blocks 3 and 4 and on the east by Mississippi river; also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 12, all in St. Cloud city, Curtis Survey.

Principals and presidents. 1869, Ira Moore; 1875, David L. Kiehle; 1881, Jerome Allen; 1884, Thomas J. Gray; 1890, Joseph Carhart; 1895, George R. Kleeberger; 1902, Waite A. Shoemaker. The title of the head of the faculty was changed from principal to president in 1880.

The School for Practice. The normal school at St. Cloud has never swerved from its belief that its purpose is to train skillful teachers and to test their efficiency in actual work. Practice in teaching has always been the main work to which all other activities are tributary. From the beginning of the school's history, it has always had a practice school. Some of the most efficient teachers in the country gained their power to teach in this normal school in a practice school so primitive in its facilities as to suggest Mark Hopkins' proverbial log with a teacher on one end and a pupil on the other.

In the earliest use of the present central building, there were set apart on the ground floor two rooms for practice. As the number of graduates increased practice led a vagabond existence, classes being conducted in any vacant room of the main building from cellar to attic. Then it was relegated to the basement. Even there, there were many make-shifts. Two classes might be conducted in one room with a blackboard between. It is related of Thomas Grosvenor and Robert Jerrard, two young normal students who were very pessimistic as regards their power to teach, that they had a habit of shaking hands over such a board and bidding each other an affecting farewell just before their respective classes marched in.

The Hon. Ripley B. Brower was the representative in the legislature when the appropriation was gained for Lawrence Hall. That year, 1905, $25,000 was appropriated for a practice building. This building was very convenient but grew too small for the school.

In 1911, when the Hon. J. D. Sullivan was in the legislature, $65,000 was appropriated for a new practice school. This building is one of the finest model school buildings in the United States. It is a continual object lesson to the normal school students of the right environment for children. The temperature is right. There is fresh air. There is a humidifier which prevents dry air. The health of the pupils testifies to the value of hygienic surroundings. The building is an example of beauty and good taste in architecture and furnishings, of what should daily surround children if there is to

be cultivation of their sense of beauty and order. The grounds give ample opportunity for playground apparatus and for gardening.

Dormitories. With the completion of the normal school building, the Stearns House was refitted and furnished for a Ladies Home, accommodating a limited number of students. It was first opened for this use in the fall of 1876, in charge of Mrs. J. H. Gates as matron. At this time it was practically a private enterprise, although under the control of the management of the school. Finally the state purchased the furniture and placed the home in charge of a matron duly appointed. In 1881 Mrs. A. V. Whiting was appointed matron and she remained in charge for the succeeding seven years. The home was for some time conducted on the family co-operative plan, each student to do at least one-half hour's work each day under the direction of the matron. The charge, exclusive of fuel (heating being done at that time by stoves and washing, was $2.50 per week. Table board was furnished to a limited number of young men at $2.50 per week. The new home, built at a cost of $30,000, was opened for the school year of 1885-1886. The old building was then used as a boarding hall for young men students.

One cold Saturday afternoon in January, 1905, the new dormitory was destroyed by fire. The young ladies were made homeless. Then the kindly citizens of St. Cloud, none more hospitable in the world, vied with each other in extending help to the Normal School. They entertained the young ladies in their own homes, and raised so large a fund to supply losses of clothes and money that it was found to double the sum that the young ladies would accept and fifty per cent of it was returned to the donors. A history of the normal school at St. Cloud which should fail to bear testimony to the kindly interest and the generosity of St. Cloud's citizens and churches as they have been extended to the students of the normal school not only at this crisis but at all other times would fail to present one of the main contributing elements to the phenomenal success of the school.

It has been said that ashes form the foundation for the noblest structures. This was evidently the view of the state legislature then in session, for the ruins had not ceased to smoke when an appropriation of $50,000 was made for building the present hall. This amount and the $15,000 insurance from the building, or $65,000 in all, built and equipped the large and fine building now known as Lawrence Hall.

State Architect Clarence H. Johnston planned and designed Lawrence Hall and the contract was let on the twenty-seventh of May. Two days later, the work of tearing down the walls, removing the debris, and the excavation of the new foundation began. The building is of light reddish brick with gray granite trimmings. It is 180 feet long and averages 50 feet in width and is four stories high including basement. It has an artistic stone cut entrance, the roof is covered with slate and the inside finish is of Georgia pine. Its walls are of brick and hollow tile; all partitions are of hollow tile. Instead of the usual timber construction, the floors are composed of a solid slab of concrete. The building is, therefore, practically fireproof. As it extends north and south, one half of the rooms face to the east, the other half to the west, thus there is not a room in the building which does not get a sun-

ning either in the forenoon or the afternoon through the fine large windows with which each room is provided. There is a magnificent view of the river from the sun room on the east side of the main parlors.

The hall was dedicated on the evening of May 29, 1906, receiving the name of Lawrence Hall in honor of Isabel Lawrence who, since 1879, had served on the normal school faculty as director of methods and practice. The dedication took place at the alumni banquet in the dining room of the hall, 360 alumni faculty and citizens being present. The Hon. Ripley B. Brower, who was instrumental in securing the appropriations from the legislature, was present. C. W. G. Hyde of Minneapolis was toast master. The Hon. J. L. Washburn of Duluth, member of the state normal board, Governor John A. Johnson, Mrs. H. F. Jacques, Dr. D. L. Kiehle, a former president of the state normal school, and C. G. Schulz, assistant state superintendent of schools, were present and gave addresses. Dr. Kiehle spoke of the light appropriations for state institutions in early days. He said the appropriation of the legislature amounted to $20,000 for four normal schools when he entered upon his duties as president of the normal school at St. Cloud. At the present time, the yearly appropriations were $230,000.

Lawrence Hall accommodates 150 students. As the school has increased during later years, only a small part of the young ladies attending have been able to secure room at the Hall. Often the rooms have been engaged a year before hand.

In 1913 an appropriation of $80,000 was made by the legislature for the building of a new dormitory. The location of this building is distinctive and ideal. It occupies the block on the west side of First avenue south between Tenth and Ninth Streets, and the commanding elevation of the building offers a picturesque view down the Mississippi river. The building itself, three stories and basement, is of fireproof construction with re-inforced concrete columns, concrete beams and re-inforced concrete and terra cotta tile floor slabs. The exterior of the building is of brick. There are two separate fireproof concrete stairways throughout the building and several features add to the utility and comfort, viz., the use of three porches, two fully equipped bathrooms on each floor, a kitchenette with gas stove on each floor, and three drinking fountains. The basement is taken up by the laundry, kitchen and dining room, as well as an outside root cellar which adjoins the kitchen. A large lounging room with a fireplace is a feature of the first floor. The building is to have its own heating plant in the basement.

In addition to the matron's office and suite, lounging room, kitchenette, bathrooms, etc., there are fifty-five rooms for students.

The building will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1915.

The State Normal Board. A history of any normal school in the state of Minnesota would be inadequate did it not bear testimony to the valuable services of the state normal board. Men whose talents and energy and time could not have been bought for any number of thousands per year have given unremitting service without compensation to the conduct of the normal schools of the state. To these men is due the credit for their phenomenal growth.

St. Cloud is especially indebted to the late Honorable W. S. Pattee who, as president of the Normal Board for many years, solved many difficulties which grew up in this particular school, giving freely of his time and his untiring patience. His broad insight into conditions and his wisdom and tact were always at the service of the normal schools.

The resident directors have likewise sacrificed time, money and thought for the good of the school.

In the early history of the normal schools the local management of each school was in the hands of a prudential committee, composed of the resident member of the state normal board and two gentlemen of the city in which the school was located selected by the board. The prudential committee at the St. Cloud Normal School was composed as follows: 1867-68, C. C. Andrews (chairman), N. F. Barnes (secretary), E. O. Hamlin; 1868-69, N. F. Barnes (chairman), Coleman Bridgman, P. L. Gregory; 1869-70, E. O. Hamlin (chairman), C. F. Davis, A. Montgomery; 1870-71, E. O. Hamlin (chairman), C. F. Davis, A. Montgomery, J. G. Smith (treasurer); 1871-72, M. C. Tolman (chairman), Thomas C. McClure, Oscar Taylor, J. G. Smith (treasurer). The prudential committee ceased to exist in 1872, the local management of the several schools being under the direction of the local member of the normal board, known as the resident director.

The resident directors, with the dates of their service and their respective terms of services, have been as follows: N. F. Barnes, 1866-1868; C. C. Andrews, 1868-1869; E. O. Hamlin, 1870-1872; J. G. Smith, 1873-1876; W. B. Mitchell, 1878-1901; Alvah Eastman, 1902-1908; Karl Mathie, 1908-1911; C. L. Atwood, 1911 to date.

Alumni Association. The first annual banquet of the alumni association of the school was held at the West House, April 28, 1881. An organization was formed by the election of the following named officers: T. J. Gray, president; H. A. Bickford and Flora M. Truman, vice-presidents; W. H. Alden, secretary; Mary L. Upham, corresponding secretary.

Among the pleasant things remembered by the alumni is the address at commencement, April 27, 1882, by Ex-governor Cushman K. Davis who warned them to be practical, quoting from the Empress Catherine of Russia who had listened to the theories of Diderot. "You work on paper which endures all things; it imposes no obstacles either to your imagination or your pen. But I, poor Empress as I am, I work on the human skin which is irritable and ticklish to a very different degree." It was at this commencement that one hundred of the alumni and their friends sat down to the banquet at the West House at the Conclusion of graduation exercises.

The dedication of Lawrence Hall at the alumni banquet, May 29, 1906, formed another memorable epoch in alumni history. This is elsewhere described.

At graduation, June, 1907, the address was made by the Hon. W. S. Hammond, of Blue Earth, then a member of the normal board, now governor of the state of Minnesota. At the alumni banquet were present Senator Witherstein, of Rochester, Senator Robinson, Judge Tifft, member of the normal board. James A. Martin acted as toast master. Judge L. W. Collins told of

his great interest in the school, intensified by his marriage to Ella Stewart, for two years a member of the faculty. A beautiful bronze tablet was unveiled and Judge Collins presented the school this memorial of his wife. The tablet contains the Gettysburg address of Abraham Lincoln and a design which has the approval of the G. A. R. The inscription on the plate is as follows: "Presented to the St. Cloud State Normal School in memory of Ella Stewart Collins, a member of the faculty in 1877-1878, who died May 31, 1894."

The following persons have been presidents of the association: May 27, 1884, Thomas J. Gray; May 26, 1885, Waite A. Shoemaker; June 2, 1886, Clarence L. Atwood; May 31, 1900, Dr. J. C. Boehm; May 28, 1902, William H. Thompson; June 10, 1903, Clinton D. Grinols; June 2, 1904, Dr. J. C. Boehm; June 13, 1905, James E. Jenks; May 29, 1906, Andrew E. Fritz; June 11, 1907, Mrs. E. S. Hill; June 4, 1908, Clarence L. Atwood; June 1, 1909, Mrs. Martin Molitor; May 31, 1910, Mrs. Martin Molitor; May 30, 1911, Peter J. Seberger; May 28, 1912, Paul Ahles; June 5, 1913, James H. Maybury; June 9, 1914, Warren Stewart.

(Acknowledgments are due Isabel Lawrence, the dean of the faculty of the St. Cloud Normal School, for valuable assistance in the preparation of this chapter.)

CHAPTER XL.

HORTICULTURE.

Work of the Pomologists—The Collegeville Station—Early Efforts and Later Successes—Personal Experiences—Directions for Planting and Care—By Rev. John B. Katzner, O. S. B.—The Belgrade Station—Muck Irrigation —By C. R. Sandvig—The Paynesville Station—By Frank Brown.

The raising of fruit in Stearns county has been a matter of slow and gradual development. The earlier experiments in the southern part of the state had demonstrated that apples could be grown in Minnesota, although in the beginning nothing was ventured on but the crab varieties. With the success of these fully established intelligent and progressive pomologists experimented further, and nothing daunted continued until now not only in the more southern localities but in Stearns county a number of varieties of apples, large in size, fine in flavor, abundant in yield and with average keeping qualities, are successfully grown. Many farmers grow not only a sufficient supply for their own use but an excess for the market. The aggregate yield now reaches into the thousands of bushels. It is undoubtedly true that with further experimentation as to varieties and a wider knowledge as to proper planting and cultivation this yield will be increased many fold and the list of varieties receive many choice additions. What has been accomplished thus far may be accepted as an assurance of what may be expected in the future.

While the cultivation of plums has been less successful here, yet this is also doubtless only a matter of time. At the state fair there have been shown plums which in size, appearance and flavor it would be difficult to excel anywhere. In the coming years it may be anticipated with confidence that this fruit will be found flourishing in many orchards.

Small fruits, such as grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., do well in almost any locality with proper care and cultivation.

There are several trial stations of the Minnesota Horticultural Society in Stearns county, the most important of which is at St. John's University, Collegeville, in charge of the Rev. J. B. Katzner, O. S. B., whose work in the horticultural department has given him a state-wide reputation. Two other trial stations in the county are at Belgrade and Paynesville, in charge of C. R. Sandvig and Frank Brown, respectively. Contributions follow from these three gentlemen, giving full, clear and intelligent presentations of the methods used and the results obtained in the planting and cultivation of apple, plum and other fruit trees which cannot but be of much value to all who read them and profit by the information given.

THE COLLEGEVILLE STATION.

For want of data and literature, it is not claimed to give a complete history of horticulture in Stearns county. For the greater part of this work I have to rely on my own memory, experiments and experiences. The information, however, thus obtained from my own practical work, may be, I think, well applicable for the entire county. The historical records of horticulture of Stearns county are very few and meager. Yet, looking over the forty-seven years of my residence in this county, quite a number of historical facts arise before my vision, which it may be well to record.

When the early pioneers settled in the southern counties of our state, they brought along with them many varieties of fruits from their old homes. Some of them procured a liberal supply of nursery stock from New York and other eastern states, wherever they could get trees, just to get a start in fruit-culture. Many orchards were planted and nurseries started by these energetic men, but the results were nothing but failures. Thousands of trees had their lives crushed out by the severity of our climate. It could not be otherwise. The country was new, the wild lands unsubdued, the climate uncongenial to these fruit trees and the varieties not at all adapted. To this must be added, that the cultural methods of the east were unsuited for the healthy development of fruit trees in the Northwest. New methods of culture had to be developed by our southern pioneers. Much time and energy were lost, and accordingly many years passed by before any permanent results were achieved in horticulture in the state. Western horticulture was given a new impetus by the United States Department of Agriculture with the introduction of Russian varieties of apples and other fruits to our country. It was confidently hoped that some varieties might be found among the many thus introduced that could be successfully grown in the Northwestern States. In the meantime, a dozen of our horticultural pioneers banded together and started our now great Minnesota State Horticultural

Society in 1866 for their mutual assistance and exchange of ideas and experiences. They went to work with great enthusiasm to try these Russian importations. Although their high expectations were not realized, they found at least some varieties that were considered hardy enough for our northern country. These trees were propagated as rapidly as possible, but it took some years before a sufficient supply was on hand for the trade of the more northern counties. At this time, too, a few varieties of hardy crabapples had been originated which could safely be planted. The varieties of apples were the Duchess, Tetofsky, and, I think, the Transparent; and of crabs, the Transcendent and Hyslop. Now we had at least a few apples that could be tried, but we had no plums, as all eastern and European varieties failed entirely. What was to be done? Our own native varieties came to the rescue. The woods of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota were searched for the best native kinds and brought under cultivation. The work was successful, and many varieties were now propagated for the trade. As for grapes and other small fruits, they were still obtained from the east.

When our family immigrated to Stearns County in 1867, I, at that time but a lad, looked about in vain for fruit trees and on inquiry was told that "we cannot grow apples in Minnesota." What a disappointment! It was in 1868 that the first agent, to my knowledge, from a southern Minnesota nursery was soliciting orders for nursery stock in Stearns county. He came to St. Joseph and I remember well, that Mr. Linneman, my father and others, bought some Transcendent crabs and cherry trees. The trees came in due time, were planted by my father and myself and in a few years we had crab apples and just four or five cherries. The cherries died, but the crabs were bearing quite well for a number of years. The same year I made my first experiment; for after the above mentioned cherry trees had been planted, I took the prunings, went out to the woods and stem-grafted some of the wild cherry trees. I cut off the tops five feet above ground, cut the scion wedge-shaped, set it in the split of the cherry stem and put some shoemaker's wax from my father's bench over the cut parts. These grafts grew most vigorously and by August had grown a perfect top. I was highly pleased. Just at this time a severe storm came up from the southwest and blew off all the tops of my cherry trees and I, needless to say, felt much grieved. From this fact it looks very probable that I may be entitled to the honor of having done the first grafting of fruit trees in Stearns county.

From 1868 on, a little more attention was paid to fruit growing. Farmers and townspeople, seeing the possibility of at least being able to raise crab apples, freely bought from the agents who now came annually to solicit orders for stock, and the more so, when in 1869 or 1870 trees bearing large apples were offered for sale. Nurserymen from the southern counties did quite a flourishing business in Stearns and other central counties at that time. The varieties that were generally to be had were the Tetofsky, Duchess and, I think, the Transparent apples, and of crabs, the Transcendent and Hyslop. But horticulture in Stearns county, as elsewhere, had its drawbacks, the first venture of growing apples was on the whole not quite successful. For, although the crabs and apples bore well for a few years, blight and other dis-

eases now appeared all over the county and ruined many good trees. This was so much the worse, as the owners did not know what to do to save their trees. It was but natural that quite a number of farmers became discouraged and would not buy and plant any more fruit trees. Yet there were always some people in the county who kept right on trying against all odds. This setback lasted for a long time and not much progress was made in fruit-raising in Stearns county for the first ten years. This may be seen from a report written by J. I. Salter of St. Cloud on June 21, 1875, to C. Y. Lacy, secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. After speaking about the injury done to trees from the cold winter, he gives the following fruit list for Stearns county: Apples, Duchess; crabs, Transcendent and Hyslop; raspberries, Philadelphia, Brinckle's Orange and Doolittle; blackberries, Kittatinny and Wilson; strawberries, Wilson's Albany, Jucunda, Charles Downing and Hovey's Seedling. With the exception of the apple and crabs, all fruits mentioned by Mr. Salter are now no longer grown. He does not mention any currants and grapes, although I am quite sure they were grown at least to some extent in the county.

At this time I was still pursuing my studies at St. John's College and had all the opportunities to observe what different varieties of fruits were grown at this institution in 1875. I remember well the Tetofsky, Duchess and Transparent apples, and also the Transcendent and Hyslop crabs. One year the Transcendent bore so well that 100 bushels of them were picked. I remember, too, that there were about 50 grapevines in the garden and the trouble the gardener had to get them all. They were the Concord and another variety. There were also two rows of the Red Dutch currants bearing lots of fruit and a few plum trees. No strawberries were planted here, but I have seen a bed of this fruit at Mr. Bernik's place in St. Joseph. At my sister's place at Albany I noticed several varieties of crabs and sampled the Transparent apple. I was even present at a horticultural lawsuit in St. Cloud. Several hundred trees were shipped to Melrose and the parties notified of their arrival. Some farmers waited about a week until they found it convenient to go to town for their trees. Meanwhile the trees were lying out on the platform in the hot sun and were ruined. The trees did not grow and the farmers did not want to pay, hence the lawsuit.

The progress of horticulture in Stearns county from 1875 to 1893 was slowly but steadily advancing. One of the main drawbacks was the many unscrupulous agents who palmed off their worthless stock on the unsuspecting farmers. These agents, who never saw the inside of a nursery and knew nothing about fruit trees, utilized their chances for making money. They bought their trees from eastern nurseries in quantities and paid perhaps ten cents a tree, but often sold them to the farmers for one dollar apiece. It would not have been so bad had the trees grown and borne fruit, but being of varieties not at all adapted to our conditions, they lingered for two or three years and then died. I know of one man who bought a number of trees every spring for three years and I know, too, that not one tree lived to bear an apple. The people were simply cheated and humbugged by these sharps, called agents. While some still kept on planting apple trees, many

determined not to throw any more money away uselessly on nursery stock. Another reason why we did not advance as fast as was desirable was due to the fact that our southern nurseries, on whom we were dependent for stock, made but little progress. It takes years to originate and test fruits adapted to our state. With the arrival, however, of our famous Wealthy and some very good crabs as the Whitney, real and lasting progress was being made in horticulture. These apples were propagated as fast as possible and planted in almost every county of the state. A few years later I found these apples in many places in the county doing well and bearing excellent fruit. The farmers would point with pride to their fine, healthy trees with bent-down branches full of luscious apples. These two varieties have done much in removing the old indifference and in making horticulture more popular in our county. However, they were not the only varieties which were sent out during this period; many more were originated and introduced by our experimenters, but none of them ever enjoyed the popularity of our Wealthy. This apple was originated by Peter Gideon at Lake Minnetonka and is now grown east and west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. It has become a favorite with every fruit grower, and famous for its excellent qualities and has merited the distinction of being called the "Jonathan of the North."

But man is never satisfied, nor is the horticulturist. Having been successful to some extent, he tried his hand in new experiments and for that a good opportunity was offered to him in testing new fruits. The United States Department of Agriculture thought it well to try some more Russian varieties of fruits for our middle west. So in 1882 Prof. Budd of Ames, Iowa, made a trip of exploration into the interior of Russia, where the climate is more severe than in Minnesota. He imported many varieties of apples, pears, plums and cherries, which were all tested in the North Central States. Nurserymen and many members of our Horticultural Society were now in their full glory, trying and testing these importations to find some new varieties of fruits for the state, and although their expectations were not realized fully, yet quite a number of apples were found hardy enough for Minnesota, though in other respects they were not just what was wanted. The pears, plums, cherries and many apples did not find the climate of Minnesota congenial for their successful growth. The fruit list for Minnesota was now largely increased and in a few years these new varieties found their way into Stearns county and were successfully grown in many towns.

To show what was and could be grown in Stearns county at the close of the year 1893, I only need to mention some of the varieties which were recommended for planting in the southern half of the state by the Minnesota Horticultural Society. Of apples we had the Wealthy, Duchess, Hibernal, Tetofsky, Longfield, Christmas, Borovinka, Okabena, Peerless and Patten's Greening. Of crabs and hybrids were mentioned: Virginia, Martha, Early Strawberry, Whitney, Beecher's Sweet and Arlington. Of plums: Desota, Rollingstone, Forest Garden, Wolf, Weaver Ocheeda and Cheney. A similar large number of varieties of the smaller fruits were given, but I do not think it necessary for my purpose to mention them here. It is true, some of the above sorts were only considered hardy enough for the more southern coun-

ties, but I have tried them all in Stearns county and found them equally as hardy as any other kind we can grow.

The greatest progress in horticulture was made by Stearns county from 1893 till 1914. Many causes may be advanced for its long strides achieved in fruit culture. One of the main reasons was the educational work of the Minnesota Horticultural Society carried on throughout the state. Before 1893 it scarcely had more than 300 members any given year, but from now on it made a most wonderful progress in its membership and in 1914 more than 3,000 active horticulturists of the state belonged to this society. It is now the largest horticultural society in the United States. From the very beginning its members worked hard to test all the different varieties of fruits, foreign and native, for the purpose of finding out suitable sorts that could be safely planted in Minnesota. They sowed seeds from fruit trees annually to originate new hardy sorts and encouraged everyone else to do the same, so that we might originate our own pomology which we could not possibly get from other states. Their work was crowned with wonderful success, not only in introducing many sorts from foreign lands but also in originating new varieties adapted to our county and state. I need only mention such native seedlings now grown in Stearns county as the Wealthy, Okabena, Peerless, Patten's Greening and many other sorts not so well known.

The people of Stearns county, and for that matter of the state, were on account of past failures in fruit-growing to a great extent still in a mood of indifference. It now became necessary to educate the public in this art, to eliminate failures in the future as much as possible, to show the people in a practical way the possibility of more extensive fruit-growing in the state and to arouse a general interest for renewed efforts. There were many persuasive means, foremost being our State Fair. To most people who go there it is a revelation in horticulture, an exhibition of horticultural success never expected to be seen in Minnesota. Many times the visitors from all over the state could be noticed glancing over the long tables in admiration and saying, "Is it possible that these fine apples have all been grown in Minnesota?" Usually they go home with the mental resolve to try again. Next in importance come the county fairs. They, too, are educating the masses and create new interest in horticulture. The fruit exhibit at the street fair in St. Cloud some years ago and now annually at the county fair at Sauk Centre is certainly of great educational importance to our farming community. For the many years of its existence the Minnesota Horticultural Society has spread the gospel of horticulture in the state by its many publications, its reliable information on horticultural topics and its annual meetings. I am proud to say that Stearns county has no small contingent among this teaching body of real horticulturists. The influence of this society is now well recognized when one visits the many towns and farms and notices the many fruit trees or orchards bearing an abundance of luscious fruit. Finally, there is another factor that works well for the advancement of horticulture in our county: I mean the Lecture corps which visits the principal towns and cities in our county. To this belong practical men who not only lecture on agricultural topics but also make it a point to instruct our farmers how to grow fruits successfully.

All these means unite in producing the one desired effect—to educate our people in the art of successful fruit-growing in our county and I may say that this has been wonderfully accomplished. Our people have now not only a reliable fruit list, but know how to grow these fruits to perfection. It is comparatively but a few years ago that there was not an apple grown in Stearns county, it was not even thought possible, and now hundreds and thousands of bushels of apples are grown almost annually. Take the year 1913 when many farmers sold from $50 to $200 worth of apples. And at St. John's University? Well, it was the banner year in horticulture, for we picked more than 800 bushels of this fruit. These are certainly most gratifying results and augur well for the future progress of horticulture in Stearns County.

I shall now give the list of fruits which was adopted by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society Dec. 3, 1914, for the guidance of planters. The people of Stearns county would do well to make their selection of fruits from this list and plant no others.

Apples. Of the first degree of hardiness: Duchess, Hibernal, Patten's Greening, Okabena. Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Malinda, Anisim, Iowa Beauty, Lowland Raspberry, Jewell's Winter, Milwaukee. Valuable in some locations: Wolf River, Yellow Transparent, Longfield, Northwestern Greening, Tetofsky, Peerless. Most profitable varieties for commercial planting in Minnesota: Wealthy, Duchess, Patten's Greening, Okabena, Anisim. Recommended for top-working on hardy stocks: Wealthy, Malinda, N. W. Greening, Stayman's Winesap, Grimes' Golden, Milwaukee, McIntosh. Varieties for trial: Eastman, Evelyn, Windsor Chief, Gilbert.

Crabs and Hybrids. For general cultivation: Florence, Whitney, Early Strawberry, Sweet Russet, Transcendent. Varieties for trial: Faribault, Dartt, Success.

Plums and Hybrid plums. For general cultivation: De Sota, Forest Garden, Wolf (freestone), Wyant, Stoddard, Terry. Most promising for trial: Compass Cherry, Hanska, Opata, Sapa.

Grapes. First degree of hardiness: Beta, Janesville. Second degree of hardiness: Moore's Early, Campbell's Early, Brighton, Delaware, Worden, Concord, Moore's Diamond, Wyoming Red.

Raspberries. Red varieties: King, Turner, Miller, Loudon, Minnetonka Ironclad, Sunbeam. Black and purple varieties: Palmer, Gregg, Older, Columbian, Cumberland.

Blackberries. Ancient Briton, Snyder, Eldorado.

Currants. White Grape, Victoria, Long Bunch Holland, Pomona, Red Cross, Perfection, London Market.

Gooseberries. Houghton, Downing, Champion, Pearl, Carrie.

Strawberries. Perfect varieties: Bederwood, Enhance, Lovett, Splendid, Glen-Mary, Clyde, Senator Dunlap. Imperfect varieties: Crescent, Warfield, Haverland, Marie. Everbearing varieties for trial: Progressive, Superb, American.

Native Fruits. Valuable for trial: Dwarf Juneberry, Sand Cherry, Buffalo Berry, High Bush Cranberry.

Nut Fruits. Shellbark Hickory, Black Walnut, Butternut.

I always had a predilection for horticulture as far as I can think back. Even as a boy of eight years I had already transplanted a small pear tree from the woods to my grandfather's garden in July. Of course, three days later the tree was dead. In our school the teacher spoke interestingly on horticulture and one time showed us boys how to graft trees. I was all eye and ear and I never forgot this one lesson. After coming to St. Joseph in this county I did my first grafting. Later as a student and professor I had no time to do any horticultural work. It was only when our old orchard at St. John's had been removed and no one ever thought of planting a new one, that I felt a desire to do something in this line. In the fall of 1893 a neighbor of ours brought me a few beautiful apples. They were the Wealthy and the Whitney. In answer to my questions, he told me that he grew them at his place. That settled it for me. I at once asked him for scions and inspected his trees. They were about 10 years old, healthy looking and bearing heavily. We had a few seedlings in a small garden and I grafted 45 of them to Wealthy and Whitney in the spring of 1894. At the same time I ordered three dozen apple trees from a Wisconsin nursery, not then knowing that there were nurseries in Minnesota. The trees came, they were Wealthy, Duchess and Wolf River apples, Shield and Grant's crabs. I planted my orchard, the trees 16 feet apart each way. The work was done well and the trees grew.

But I got my setback. On June 27, 1894, a cyclone passed over St. John's, leaving only ruin and destruction in its track. I was told my orchard was all ruined. After two days I went out to see the extent of the damage. No trees in the orchard were broken off, but the side of the trees facing the cyclone was full of sand driven into the bark. All the trees recovered. I did not get off so easy with my little nursery. The fence was blown to pieces and thrown in on my grafted small trees, timbers and bricks, boards, dead chickens and lots of debris were lying on them. I cleared the garden and found 30 trees beyond redemption and 15 partly broken off. These were bandaged with grafting wax and strips of cloth. They healed up nicely, made good orchard trees and are bearing fruit today. In July of that year I joined the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, of which I am still a member. From reading the Horticultural Magazine and other publications I obtained all my information in horticulture. I improved my method of grafting, growing trees (also evergreens), of planting, cultivation best adapted to my conditions and in general all necessary orchard work. It saved me many a dollar and much sad experience. Every beginner in fruit-growing should become a member of this society and be guided by the practical instructions of the old horticulturists who blazed the way to success.

My first setback in horticulture did not in the least discourage me, but rather urged me on to try again. From now on I planted some seed from hardy crabs every fall to grow seedlings for root grafting. A hundred grafts or more were made every winter, and planted in the spring. They were kept free from weeds and cultivated. In a few years I had more trees than were needed. The trees set in the orchard were staked to prevent them from leaning over to the northeast side, that they would not be sun-scalded. They

were cultivated just around the trees, mulched in the fall and protected with veneers from injury by mice, rabbits and sun. In a few years they started to bear. But I wanted to do more; I wanted to experiment to try new sorts, and find out myself what could be grown successfully in Stearns county. About 1896 I became acquainted with an old pioneer of fruit-growing, Chas. Luedloff of Cologne, Carver county. He had more than a hundred varieties of apples on trial, as also many plums. He supplied me most willingly with any sort I wished to try. Every fall he would send me scions of 10 to 15 kinds of apples and plums for grafting. He even imported grafting wood from Germany and sent me some of it complimentary. I found much pleasure in these trials but with little success.

As the years went by I tried more than 200 varieties of apples, 60 varieties of plums, 35 varieties of grapes and 10 varieties of cherries. I imported 50 sorts of apples, 15 of pears, and 5 of cherries from Germany and the Hon. John Arctander of Minneapolis sent over from Norway a half dozen kinds of apples. Besides these I received many varieties from Wisconsin, Iowa and South Dakota. I tried them all only to find out that these foreign importations as well as the most of the other kinds were not suited to our climate. I tried many apples and pears from Russia, prunes and cherries from Poland, but all with the same disastrous result. From the Bureau of Plant Introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture I obtained several varieties of Chinese pears, also apples and other fruits. All of these went the same way, with the possible exception of one or two pears which are still alive. I could have easily avoided all this useless labor, for I had before me the experience of the pioneers in horticulture; but no, I wanted to find out myself; and then, too, these trials are so interesting that one likes to keep on, although he is quite sure he will fail. Not being able to accomplish anything this way I tried it with seeds. I imported a pound of pear seed of the hardiest kind and raised some 1,500 seedlings, half of which I gave to the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm and the other half I planted. As to the results I may say that nearly all suffered from our winter's cold. More than half blighted to death. A few, however, not more than five or six trees seem to be reasonably hardy and maybe will stay with us. Hence I would suggest: Do not experiment, leave this part of horticulture to the expert. As for practical results, I might mention that I have had about 100 varieties of apples and 50 of plums in bearing, but it would have been considerably better to reduce this number to only a few varieties. Among all these sorts there are only some 10 to 15 good kinds and the others are more or less undesirable for one reason or another. If I had planted only Duchess, Wealthy, Patten's Greening, Okabena and Anisim I am quite certain that I would have picked more than 1,000 bushels of apples instead of 800 in 1913.

But after all, experiments are necessary in a new country, for without them we would not be able to raise apples in Stearns county today. The experimenter finds his reward for the labor in the great satisfaction he has whenever he is lucky enough to bring a new variety to fruiting. Last season, for instance, I had the satisfaction of raising my first pears of three varieties, two kinds of blue plums and one kind of prunes. But the trees, coming from

Europe, may be dead after a cold winter. I have something better than all these foreign importations—I mean my native grapevine "Alpha." We found it in our woods. The vine is hardy and healthy and of vigorous growth. The grapes are of good size, the bunches growing to 7 inches long by 4 inches wide. The fruit is just a little smaller than the Concord. The quality is excellent, no foxiness or wild flavor in the grapes. The Alpha is ripe and ready for the table the first week in September, but if left on the vines till the end of this month it will become perfectly sweet with just a little vinous taste. This is something of real value, the more so as the vine, when well established, will stand a cold of 40 degrees below zero without any protection. Anyone coming to St. John's may see these grape vines. Parties wishing to try the Alpha may get it from Geo. W. Strand, Taylor's Falls, Minn.

My work in horticulture has been considered of much value to the state by such men as the late Professor of Horticulture, S. B. Green of the Minnesota State University. On two occasions he came to St. John's and looked over my work. He was so well pleased, that the next year I was elected a vice-president of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society for 1907. After that year I was appointed superintendent of the Trail Station established at St. John's University by the same State Society, which office I am still holding. It is my duty to try out new fruits, make experiments and observations of all things horticultural and send in semi-annual reports of the station to the secretary of the society.

I was carrying on quite a number of other experiments. I raised about 50 apple seedlings for new fruits, some were really promising. The two best ones set fruit for the first time last season, but blight got in its work and killed both of them. Some years ago I topgrafted a hardy pear seedling with 12 varieties of good pears. They grew very well, but the tree was finally ruined by canker. I pollenized a few blossoms of a Patten's Greening with the pollen of a long-keeping German apple to get seed for a hardy long-keeping winter apple. The work was quite successful, but the hybrid apples I never got, they were stolen when almost ripe. I did quite a little top-working. Some of these resulting trees are among my best ones. Others overgrew the stock, because the graft was of a faster-growing variety, and again others failed to unite. The scions simply dropped off when the tie was removed. There was not much affinity between the woodcells of stock and scion. I could mention many more such trials and failures but these I think will do to show that in experiments there are more disappointments than successes. With cherries I did not do much, although I planted some 75 trees. They are not hardy enough and when they do bear a few cherries the birds get them all.

For the last 15 or 16 years I have taken great interest in growing evergreens from seed. This is not so easy to accomplish as it may appear to many. Even with the closest attention to particulars failures are unavoidable. In order that the seed shall sprout it is necessary to give it forest conditions. For that purpose something like an arbor is built over the seedbed with laths excluding about half of the sunlight. On the well-prepared bed the seed may be sown broadcast or in rows. The seed is rolled down lightly and cov-

ered with fine sand one-fourth of an inch or with moist sawdust. The bed is now well watered and covered with clean hay or straw. The bed must never get dry. In three or four weeks the seed comes up and the cover is removed. The young plants should not get too much water or disease will set in and all may damp off. To avoid loss weeding every week or ten days is necessary. In the fall the seedlings are covered with straw for protection during the first winter. When the plants are two or three years old they are ready for forest or grove planting. I have raised thousands of evergreen seedlings and lost thousands of them from damping off and freezing. I have now 15 varieties growing on our grounds at St. John's. The best evergreens are the White, Norway, Scotch and Bull Pines; the Norway, White, and Colorado blue spruces; the Douglas and Balsam firs, the European Larch, and the White and Red Cedar. All pines do better on sandy land and all spruces do better on good fertile soil if it is not too dry. For Stearns county I would recommend the Scotch pine for a windbreak, as it is one of the fastest growers. If two or three rows of them are planted with the trees only six feet apart they will give entire satisfaction.

For lawns I would suggest to plant as single specimens, the Colorado blue or White Spruce, the White pine and the Douglas fir.

At the present time we do not know what Stearns county has in store for us, we do not realize its possibilities in fruit growing as yet. But let me tell you, Stearns county, with its many wooded hills and numerous lakes, with its open prairies and extensive forests, is one of the best adapted counties in Minnesota for horticulture. As it is now one of the foremost agricultural counties, so it will be one of the best fruit-growing counties in the state. Since we have accomplished so much in a few years, we may confidently and reasonably expect to accomplish more in the time to come. There is no doubt in my mind that we have the land for it. Are you skeptical? Walk out into the woods; there you will find native varieties of all kinds: strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cherries, thornapples, hazelnuts, grapevines and many others. Now all these native fruits would not grow there if the soil were not adapted to their requirements. As for quality, it is a law of nature that fruits grown at their northern limits are better than the same fruits grown further south. This is why our Minnesota strawberries, for instance, are much better than those from Louisiana. "But you cannot change the cold winters, which are so injurious to our fruits," I am told. Yes, this is very true, we cannot change the cold winters, but we can change the fruits so they will stand the winters. This is just the very thing that is now being done at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm at Zumbra Heights near Lake Minnetonka. And how is this to be accomplished? By trying to combine the hardiness of our native fruits with the good qualities of the cultivated varieties. Take for instance the plum. The flowers of the wild plum from the woods are crossed by hand with the pollen from a California or a Japanese plum. The resulting seeds contain now the qualities of both plums, hardiness to stand our winters and quality to suit our taste. By planting these seeds we may obtain what we want, a good hardy plum tree that will stand our winters and bear excellent plums akin either to the California or

Japanese plum. I said we may, for many trials are necessary to find one plum in which both of these qualities are dominant. In this manner the work of fruit-breeding is carried on with all other fruits. Good results have already been obtained, although the work of fruit-breeding has only been carried on for six years. There are now originated new strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, grapes and plums. There are now thousands of hybrid trees and plants growing at the Fruit Breeding Farm; all are tried and only the few good ones will be propagated and sent out to the trial stations for their final trial before they are recommended for general planting in the state. I am now trying out ten varieties of these new plums and one of raspberries. Should this work be carried on for a sufficient number of years, it is very probable that Minnesota will be able to grow some of the choicest fruits in the United States.

For the last twenty years I have been active in horticulture in Stearns county. I have studied the different cultural methods, soils, locations, requirements of the various fruits, climatic conditions and adaptability of many kinds of fruits in our trying climate. Looking at all these different aspects as necessary knowledge for practical results in fruit culture and knowing that by giving at least its salient points I may do much toward better progress and development in horticulture of our county, I shall now endeavor to give some of the underlying truths or rather conclusions as a guide for others, just as I have gleaned them from any practical work.

The location of an orchard is of the greatest importance. The best place is the northeast slope of a hill. If not available, a northern or an eastern slope is all right. Should there be no hill close to the house a piece of level ground about the premises may be selected. The worst location for an orchard is a southern or western slope of a hill and low ground. Trees need water at all times and will not succeed on a dry hillside nor can they bear wet feet in low places, where, too, they are exposed to all the early and late frosts and the greater difference of temperature between day and night. The orchard or trees in a farmer's garden need sufficient air drainage and at the same time protection from the strong winds and cold blasts of winter, hence a good partial wind-break is much to be desired. We should aim to give the trees the best location available and sufficient protection.

The best soil is black loam with a clay subsoil of an open texture. The clay should contain about 20 to 30 per cent of sand so that the water can percolate right down deep. Should the clay be so stiff that no water would go through it, but rather accumulate on top of the impervious clay, the trees would suffer from too much water. Some subsoils consist of a hardpan and will not do for trees. The hardpan should first be broken up by a charge of dynamite before the trees are planted on this soil. Some subsoils are rather sandy but contain some clay; this may make a fairly good location. Avoid all subsoils of pure sand and gravel, for these soils hold no water, it goes right through as fast as it falls. If you must use such a soil, plow the top soil together into high reaches 20 feet wide. This may be the only way for you to grow apples on such a soil.

The land for an orchard should have been in cultivation for a few years

and its wild nature subdued. If you have a piece of sod land that would be handy for an orchard, break it up and crop it for two years, then plow it in the fall and make ready for planting in the spring. Order your trees in the fall and heel them in over winter. On a dry place dig a slanting hole two feet deep for the roots, tapering to six inches for the tops. Lay the trees in and put some soil on and between the roots. On these trees you may lay some more. When the trees are all in and the roots covered a little with ground, place some pieces of boards crosswise over the entire trees and fill in the hole with ground and somewhat higher, so that no water will stay there. It is good to put some straw on it for protection, which ought to be removed early in the spring. The trees will come out of their winter quarters in the very best condition for planting and are far ahead of those ordered in the spring. Plant the trees 20 feet apart in rows running north and south and the rows should be 25 feet apart. If many trees are to be planted plow crosswise the proper distance apart and at the point of intersection dig the holes large and wide enough for the roots. If only a few trees are to be planted, the holes may be made with the shovel just as needed for planting, that the ground will not dry out. It is not impossible to plant trees in sod. On steep hillsides trees should be planted in sod to prevent washouts by heavy rains. Dig up the soil the size of a wagonwheel, spade the ground deep, make the hole in the centre and plant your tree. Set the trees about four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, cut off any broken root in such a way that the cut looks downward. Spread out the roots the way they grew and work the top soil among them. Fill in gradually till the roots are covered about four or five inches deep, then firm the ground solid with your boots and weight. The last two or three inches of soil are kept loose. The ground should dish toward the trees to hold the water from the rains. No subsoil and no manure are used for planting, nor is water necessary, when the ground is reasonably moist; should the ground be dry, then of course water would have to be applied.

After planting, the tops should be pruned. Leave only four strong branches six inches long. The leader, too, should be cut back to grow a low-topped tree and this is of great advantage later. Trees coming from the nursery in the spring should be put in water over night or buried in moist ground for two days before planting. Trees should be cultivated often; should this be impossible put a mulch of straw about them to keep the ground cool and moist. In planting the trees should be well inclined towards the one o'clock sun or should be staked so that they will not lean over to the north-east from the winds and get sunscalded. It is well to put on a wooden veneer or any other shade to protect the trees from the sun, mice and rabbits at all times. In the fall the trees may be whitewashed up to the branches. It is well to look over your trees sometimes, for bugs and worms might get in their work.

This method of planting, which should be done in early spring, may be recommended for all fruit trees. For plums and their hybrids, if not originated from the sand cherry, I would suggest to use a richer and moister soil for their location. If it be a little sandy it would not hurt. For plums a

somewhat lower ground may be used, provided it is not too wet and is free from late frosts, for plums flower early. Cherries delight in high sandy locations, but the ground should be fertile. Nothing more need be said about cherries, as we have no variety sufficiently hardy in our county.

Grapes prefer a sunny location, a south slope of a hill is the best and should be well protected from the cold north and southwest winds. Only in such locations do they develop to perfection. They require a fertile but somewhat sandy, gravelly soil. Their propagation is quite simple. While fruit trees must be grafted, it is only necessary for the grape to cut off a well-grown piece of the vine from last year's growth about 10 inches long and stick it in the sandy soil up to the last bud. As a rule many such cuttings will grow and make nice plants by fall. Protect them over winter and in spring they may be transplanted in the vineyard or garden. The vines should be set apart at least eight feet each way. The grapevines should be pruned, laid down every fall and covered with ground for protection over winter. The first fall they should be cut back to two buds, the second fall to one foot above ground. The third year they will begin to bear. In the fall one shoot, or if the vine is strong, two shoots may be cut back to three good buds and all other shoots cut away entirely. Do this pruning every year and always in the fall. As the vines grow stronger more bearing wood may be left on, but remember that at least nine-tenths of the wood grown last season ought to be cut away, if you desire nice bunches with large berries. A trellis should be built for the vines to which they are tied in the spring. A fence with three barbless wires set up along the rows of grapevines will do.

Raspberries and blackberries may be propagated by suckers or root divisions. Currants and gooseberries are generally grown from cuttings just like the grapevines. But the cuttings are made as soon as the leaves drop off about the middle of August and planted at once. They will be rooted by late fall and may be transplanted next spring or better grown another year. They should be planted four feet apart in rows and the rows six feet apart. Mulching is a good thing for them. Raspberries and blackberries should be laid down and covered. The land may be of a sandy nature but rich in plant food.

Strawberry plants should always be obtained from nursery men, unless you want to grow them yourself from plants that were never allowed to bear fruit. The land for strawberries should be made extra rich, as they are great feeders. They prefer a sandy loam. The rows should be about four feet apart and the plants in the row about 18 inches. Take care to spread out the roots well in planting, which may be done with a spade, and just so deep that the crown of the plant is on a level with the ground. Cultivate frequently but do not allow them to bear the first season. When the runners appear, spread them out so that the new plants will grow about six inches apart. Keep the walk between the rows free from plants and weeds. The path should be at least a foot wide. Late in the fall the strawberry beds are to be covered with clean straw or marsh hay. In the spring this cover is raked off and partly left in the paths. The plants will now grow vigorously, bloom and ripen lots of fruit by the end of June. Strawberries need much water just when the berries are about ripening. Should it not rain frequently, water

must be applied rather freely. After the berries are picked, the bed is mowed, and the leaves removed and burned. Strawberries may bear a second year. For that purpose plow and harrow between the rows, leaving of the old bed only a strip one foot wide. New runners will soon grow new plants and the bed may be treated as the year before. After the second year it is better to plant a new bed.

There are many people in the county who like to experiment a little for themselves in growing fruit trees from seed. Some have already tried it, but for the greater part the results are not satisfactory, for the new fruits do not come true from the seed. As a rule they revert back to some of their worthless ancestors. But many times very good fruits may be grown that way and this work should be encouraged. The seeds should be taken from the finest, well-colored and best apples of its kind grown in Stearns county. Only the most perfect seeds should be planted 1½ inches deep in October. They will come up in the spring. When the little trees have grown five or six leaves, they should be transplanted at least a foot apart in rows and cultivated. Those that grow a straight, vigorous, strong and clean stem with large thick, glossy leaves are the ones to grow seedling fruit from. The others are no good, but may be used for rootgrafting. As this work is of much value, the Plant Breeders' Auxiliary was started a few years ago and affiliated to the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Any one interested may join it. To encourage this work many premiums are offered for new seedling apples and other fruits annually by the State Fair and other premiums from $100 to $1,000 by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Has this growing of seedling trees ever been tried in Stearns county? Certainly, quite a number are doing it. I for one am at it and I know of a lady not far from Richmond who has grown and fruited 40 apple trees from seed.

Every one interested in horticulture should know how to graft and grow his own trees. This is easy to learn and saves him many a dollar for nursery stock. I would suggest to get Professor Green's Amateur Fruit Growing. You may have it for a premium, if you join the Horticultural Society. This book will teach you not only how to graft and grow your own trees, but everything a fruitgrower should know. I can give here only general directions. Sow the seeds from hardy crabapples in the fall for growing the seedlings. Late in the fall next year take out the strongest ones, cut back the top and roots a little, pack the roots in moist sawdust and keep them in a cool cellar. Cut the scions from apple trees you wish to grow late in the fall, too, but there should be no frost in the trees. The scions should be strong tips of branches grown last season and should be kept the same way as the roots. In February you may do the grafting in your room. This is done by making a slanting cut three-quarters of an inch long at the collar of the root, make a similar cut at the end of the scion, which should be four inches long, so that both cuts fit fairly well together or cover each other. Make a perpendicular cut in the center of the cut of the root and scion and interlock them by inserting the tongue of one into the slit of the other so that bark and wood fit well together at least on one side. Wind a waxed strip of cloth over the entire cut part and the graft is finished. After grafting put them back again in the moist saw-

dust in the cellar. In early spring plant the grafts in rows, open the ground with a spade, set down the graft to the last bud, firm the ground and cultivate. It will take but a week or two until the grafts start to grow, provided the work has been done well. Should small apple or plum trees already growing in the garden be grafted above ground it is necessary to put an extra coat of grafting wax over the tie, that the grafts will not dry out. There are many different methods of grafting, but the principle is always the same. A good grafting wax may be made by melting 4 oz. of yellow bees wax, 3 oz. of rosin and 1 oz. of pure tallow together. Mix well and run yarn or strips of cloth one-third inch wide through the wax. The strips should only be saturated with wax and as too much wax will adhere, pull the strips through between two sticks.

To round out these gleanings from my work, to make them more useful to the farmers, it seems to me I should not omit to write about some of the worst menaces to our fruit trees. I do not mean bugs, worms and insects in general, for these can be controlled with chemicals, and in particular cases the proper remedies will be suggested by the State Entomologist, but I mean to say that blight has been and is still responsible for the loss of many of our fruit trees. Since the initial years of horticulture in Stearns county many thousand trees have been planted. Where are they now? Gone, mostly killed by blight. It is not so much the cold, for we have trees hardy in top and root which are able with a little care to withstand the cold and outgrow an occasional injury from frost. But it is blight, which is in evidence in so many of our orchards and gardens some years, that cause our trees to go down. In midsummer, when everything is growing vigorously our trees are stricken, the leaves wither, turn brown as if seared, the branches get dry, the infection spreads from tree to tree and in a year or two the orchard is only a sad ruin of its former health and vigor. What can we do to save our trees? In the first decade of horticulture our fruit growers were simply at a loss what to do and even now we have no sure remedy for this condition. Yet we can do much to save the trees by cutting out the blighted branches, by being vigilant and ever ready to remove any part of the tree on which blight makes its reappearance. As blight is an infection, it becomes necessary to disinfect the knife after every cut by the use of kerosene or other means. The infected branches should be cut off about six inches below the infection and all branches and leaves burned. Only thorough work will be successful in saving the trees and eradicating blight.

Sunscald also causes much damage to our fruit trees. It cracks the bark on the south side of the tree, generally in early spring; in summer the bark drops off, the wood is exposed and decay sets in. Many shade and other trees may be seen injured that way on the south side from the branches down to the ground. Many apple trees may be observed leaning over to the northeast, with but a few green branches on that side, while on the opposite side the stem and branches are dead. Such trees are an eyesore and will soon pass out of existence. With a little care this injury may be readily prevented by inclining the trees at the time of planting to the one o'clock sun, by shading the stems with anything handy except tar paper, by encouraging branches

to grow on that side, by white-washing the stems in the fall. This latter treatment may also be recommended against many insects and mice. Always try to keep your trees in a healthful, vigorous condition and they will reward you with bountiful crops.

Now we have to pay a little attention to our large fruit list. A beginner in fruit growing not knowing the different varieties would find it very difficult to select the proper ones. Though they are all recommended and may be planted, they are not all equally good in quality, in bearing, keeping and hardiness. For his little orchard the beginner wants the very best trees. I shall now assist him and mention only the best bearing trees in the order of their keeping quality, which is from one to five months. Should a man want to plant a half dozen apple trees on his town lot, I would suggest: One Duchess, one Okabena, one Patten's Greening and three Wealthy. For planting a dozen trees, double the above number. For an orchard of 25 apple trees and six plums I would select two Duchess, two Okabena, five Patten's Greenings and fifteen Wealthy. Should a few crabs be desirable, two Whitney, four Florence and two Transcendent crabs may be selected. Of plums, DeSota, Forest Garden or Wolf will be all right. If an orchard of 100 trees is to be planted I would suggest five Duchess, five Okabena, twenty-five Patten's Greenings, ten Anisim, fifty Wealthy and five Malinda. Should crabs be planted, the above number may be reduced and Whitney, Florence and Transcendent crabs planted instead. For larger orchards plant liberally of the Wealthy, as this apple may be kept till February with a little care and is the best one we can grow and always sells for the highest price. For plums every variety from the general list is all right. As grapevines, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries should be protected over winter, it does not matter much which varieties are planted. Yet I would not plant the Concord, as it does not get ripe every year, but I would prefer the Janesville and the Worden, and of strawberries the Splendid and Dunlap.

In conclusion I may suggest, not to plant many of other varieties if you desire to get much and fine fruit from a few trees. Protect the grapes and small fruits well over winter except the currant and gooseberries, the bushes of which need only be tied together. Leave new sorts with high prices alone, if you don't want to be humbugged, but rather follow the advice of those having experience.

I have written this article on horticulture in Stearns county with much pleasure and a great desire to render a service to horticulture in general and to our planters in particular. Should our farmers and townsmen find it helpful in their fruit-growing, I would consider myself well rewarded for this work.

(Written at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., December 30, 1914, by the Rev. John B. Katzner, O.S.B.)

THE BELGRADE STATION.

It will perhaps be difficult to get a true report of horticulture in Stearns county from any one individual, speaking from conditions in his own neighborhood. Stearns is a large county with considerable range in altitude, slopes

and climatic conditions. This may sound extravagant but it is true relating to horticulture. Apples and practically all fruit do best on heavy soil and on the north slope of steep hills, and we might add on timber soil. Also the presence of bodies of water is of great value. All of these favorable conditions are found in some parts of the county while we might say they are wholly lacking in other parts. We therefore find fruit thriving in some parts of the county while in other parts there is hardly any to be found. The difference in elevation from the Mississippi river on the eastern boundary to the headwaters on the western borders of the county affects fruit growing to a considerable extent. The heavy soil on the north slope of a hill near a lake or river is the best location for apples and in such locations apples do very well in this county. Sandy soil, a fine sand all the way down, is not so good and in such localities fruit growing is not so successful, though the Compass cherry, a cross between a cherry and a plum, does best on sandy soil and possibly some small fruits, and it is possible that even some varieties of apples would do just as well on this kind of soil. Plums will probably succeed comparatively better than apples on sandy soil. For a number of years, however, plums have been an uncertain crop throughout the state. Sandy soil underlaid with clean gravel, such as we have in this corner of the county, is perhaps the least favorable of all for fruit growing, and still there is a possibility that we may overcome difficulties here.

My father, who was the first settler in the southwestern corner of Stearns county, having settled here in 1859 or 1860, planted what was undoubtedly the earliest crab apple orchard in this part of the county. In my earliest recollection this orchard was in full bearing. Old settlers have told me that in the early days it was both a curiosity and a land mark. My father (C. H. Johnson, known best to old settlers by the name of Christian Sandvig) does not remember when the orchard was planted, but remembers that it was bearing apples before the grass-hoppers came. This orchard perished, but my father continued to patronize the nursery agents liberally every year and has now an orchard of many varieties. My own orchard, while containing possibly a greater number of trees than any orchard in this vicinity, is comparatively young and most of the trees are not in bearing. The trouble on this soil seems to be that while fruit trees grow beautifully in favorable seasons when there is plenty of rainfall well distributed (and excessive rains seem to do no harm), drought becomes effective sooner on this light soil than on heavy soil and is perhaps responsible for most of the losses to both crop and trees. To correct this evil I have for a number of years been experimenting with irrigation with muck and it may be of interest to note that irrigation with muck has originated in this county. Three times I have been called to talk to the State Horticultural Convention on this subject. One of these articles is published in the Horticultural Annual for 1910, the other in 1911. The last article presented at the last meeting has not yet been published. While much of my work up to date has been experiments to develop the best and most economical methods and necessary preliminary preparations I have proved to my entire satisfaction that irrigation with muck is both practical and economical. The idea is briefly described. When there is considerable need for water and rain

does not come to supply that need, we irrigate by operating a suction dredge in the lake where there is four to ten feet of soft rich muck under the surface of the water. My dredge has a capacity of about 260 gallons per minute with a ten horsepower engine. While this seems a large quantity of water to pour out on dry land, it is really a very small dredge compared with suction dredges used to deep harbors and river channels, otherwise the pumping or dredging works very much the same as the large dredges. The discharge from this pump is forced from the dredge out in the lake to the shore and to the highest elevation of land on my farm through long pipes. From the outlet of the pipe the muck-laden water can be conducted to any or every part of my orchard and farm of 33 acres by gravity to water the trees and plants and enrich the soil.

(Written at Belgrade, Minn., December 21, 1914, by C. R. Sandvig.)

THE PAYNESVILLE STATION.

All the fruit recommended by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society can be grown successfully in Stearns county. Many other varieties can be grown here and new kinds are being added yearly. The success we have had in Paynesville in raising fruit seems almost marvelous. Only a few years ago most people were satisfied to grow even enough crab apples for home use, but the present situation is very different. This was an "off year" for apples, but our orchard was fairly loaded with as fine fruit as could be grown anywhere. The results were also very satisfactory as to plums and cherries. There are probably 300 trees of all kinds in bearing in our orchard. For small fruit, such as raspberries, strawberries, etc., no place has a better soil or climate than Stearns county.

As to soil, location, etc., I would advise the use of a north or east slope, if possible; if your ground is level, use it; if there is neither a north or east slope nor level land, use what you have and raise fruit. Any soil that will grow good corn will grow good fruit if properly cared for.

Apple trees should be planted at least 20 x 25 feet apart (more is better) and well cultivated and cared for until they come into bearing, when the orchard may be seeded to clover but never to timothy.

In reply to the inquiry regarding nurseries, would say that we (Frank Brown & Son) have a nursery where is grown a complete line of trees, shrubs, and flowers. In the season there are 50,000 peonies, of over 125 varieties, in bloom.—(By Frank Brown.)

CHAPTER XLI.

OFFICERS AND COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL.

Proposed County of Franklin—The Vote in Detail—Other Efforts at Division of County—Attempt to Remove County Seat to Albany—County Officers of Stearns County from 1855 to 1915.

County division and county seat removal.—At the 1872 session of the legislature a bill was passed to establish the county of Franklin, with the county seat at Sauk Centre. The territory to form the proposed new county included twelve townships to be taken from Stearns county, viz: Ashley, Raymond, Getty, Grove, North Fork, Crow Lake, Crow River, Lake Henry, Lake George, Spring Hill, Melrose and Sauk Centre, to which would be added eight townships from the southern part of Todd county. The act provided that the question of the establishing of the county of Franklin should be submitted to the voters of the two counties for their approval or rejection at the next general election. The result in Stearns county was the defeat of the proposition by a majority of 1,663 out of the 2,169 votes cast. The vote by townships was as follows:

Ashley, for 30, against 0; Albany, for 6, against 66; Avon, for 4, against, 1; Brockway, for 1, against 0; Crow Lake, for 30, against 3; Eden Lake, for 0, against 24; Fair Haven, for 0, against 62; Getty, for 25, against 31; Grove, for 5, against 83; Holding, for 0, against 61; Krain, for 0, against 24; Lake Henry, for 1, against 28; Le Sauk, for 0, against 55; Luxemberg, for 0, against 0; Lynden, for 2, against 53; Maine Prairie, for 1, against 103; Munson, for 0, against 137; Melrose, for 9, against 56; Millwood, for 0, against 49; North Fork, for 45, against 5; Oak, for 0, against 63; Paynesville, for 6, against 45; Raymond, for 23, against 14; Rockville, for 2, against 62; St. Cloud City, for 1, against 397; St. Cloud town, for 0; against 115; St. Augusta, for 0, against 110; St. Joseph, for 0, against 0; St. Wendel, for 0, against 68; St. Martin, for 0, against 42; Spring Hill, for 1, against 67; Sauk Centre, for 61, against 0; Wakefield, for 0, against 19; Zion, for 0, against 73. Total, for 253, against 1,916.

The creation of the new county did not appear to excite any special degree of interest, as only a total of 2,169 votes were cast both for and against, while the vote for president totaled 3,053.

The majority in Todd county against the formation of the new county was 232.

In 1887 a bill for the division of the county was introduced in the house of representatives but failed to reach general orders.

In 1913 the people of Albany made a vigorous and determined effort to secure the removal of the county seat of Stearns county from St. Cloud to that village. A systematic canvas was made for signatures to the petition to the board of county commissioners asking that a date be fixed for an election to



COUNTY OFFICERS

Top Row—Attorney Paul Ahles, Treasurer Chris. Schmitt, Sheriff B. E. Schoener. Middle Row—Court Reporter Philip N. Woodward, Probate Judge Albert H. Klasen, Surveyor Samuel S. Chute, Register of Deeds John Lang. Bottom Row—Clerk of Court Henry J. Limmerich, Superin-

decide the matter, more than the necessary number of names being secured. The proper legal notices were posted, and November 12 the matter came before the board. W. W. Barron, of Melrose, and Harris Richardson, of St. Paul, appearing for the petitioners and J. D. Sullivan, R. B. Brower and Theodore Bruener, of St. Cloud, for the remonstrators. Mr. Richardson remained and took part in the proceedings the first day only. Mr. Sullivan questioned the jurisdiction of the board on the ground that the notice of the meeting had not been published in all the papers in the county, as required by law, it being held that the daily and weekly editions of the St. Cloud Times and Journal-Press were separate and distinct publications, while the attorney for the petitioners contended that the separate editions constituted but one paper. The objection was not further pressed by the St. Cloud attorneys.

The petition for the removal election contained 4,715 signatures, the required number—sixty per cent, of the vote cast by males at the last preceding general election being 3,995. But at the same time there was filed by the St. Cloud attorneys a list of 1,188 persons who had signed the original petition and who now asked to have their names stricken off. The Albany attorney thereupon filed a list of 421 who had signed the revocation and now asked to have their names reinstated on the original petition. In order to have a correct result and to expedite the work the board of commissioners on the morning of the second day appointed L. C. Dueber, J. J. Spaniol, Raymond Bruning, Joseph Doyle and Joseph Eich as special counting clerks to count and index the names in the revocations and reinstatements, the county auditor's count of 4,715 on the original petition being accepted as correct. The board voted that no more revocations or reinstatements would be accepted, which action was agreed to by both sides. On the fifteenth Mr. Barron asked to be allowed to copy the names on certain remonstrance lists as the legality of the signatures was questioned. This was objected to by Mr. Brower by reason of the agreement which had been entered into that the whole matter be left with the county board, and the board thereupon voted that all papers then on file be left in the custody of the county board, without interference, until the count was completed. When, after further adjournments, the board met on the morning of November 18, report was made that the counting and indexing of names had been completed. Mr. Barron asked to be furnished with a list of the Melrose revocations for the purpose of investigation, believing them to have been obtained fraudulently. Objection was made by Mr. Sullivan. An opinion being asked from County Attorney Ahles this official said that, all previous agreements being considered, the matter rested with the county board. After some further discussion, the board adopted a resolution to the effect that, because of there being an insufficient number of names on the petition—3,929, while 3,995 were necessary—it be rejected, thus disposing of the matter.

County Officers of Stearns County. From the incompleteness of the records in the earlier days it has been practically impossible in the case of some of the county officers to learn accurately the period of service. The following list, prepared with much care and after careful search and examination, is as complete and correct as it has been possible to make it:

County Auditor. Charles Ketcham, 1855 to 1858. John McDonald, elected but resigned. J. W. Reed, 1859 to 1862. Edward D. Atwater, 1862 to May 11, 1863. Jos. P. Wilson (appointed May 11, 1863) to 1864. Barney Vossberg, 1864 to 1889. Robert Lutz, 1889 to 1891. Barney Vossberg, 1891 to 1895. Philip J. Gruber, 1895 to 1903. John C. Crever, 1903 to 1909. John P. Rau, 1909 to October 19, 1913 (deceased). Nicholas Thomey, October 21, 1913 to 1915 (re-elected).

County Treasurer. Robert B. Blake, 1855. John W. Tenvoorde, 1856 to 1859. John H. Linneman, 1859. Joseph Broker, 1860 to 1862. John W. Tenvoorde, 1862 to 1864. Andrew Schroeder, 1864 to 1870. Mathias Gans, 1870 to 1878. J. A. Moosbrugger, 1878 to 1891. Bertus Mueller, 1891 to 1897. Charles Dueber, 1897 to March 13, 1900 (resigned). A. L. Cramb, March 13, 1900, to January, 1901. Chris Schmitt, 1901 to 1915 (re-elected).

Sheriff. L. B. Hammond, April 9 to June 14, 1855. Henry Witzheimer, June 14, 1855, to January 9, 1856. Joseph Edelbrock, 1856 to 1859. Jacob E. Tenvoorde, 1859 to May 3 (resigned). H. G. Fillmore, May 3, 1859 to January 3, 1860. M. Lauerman, 1860 to 1863. C. Grandelmeyer, 1863 to 1864. P. Beaupre, 1864 to 1866. M. Mickley, 1866 to 1870. T. C. Alden, 1870 to 1872. George Geissel, 1872 to 1878. M. Mickley, 1878 to 1888 (deceased). John P. Hammerel, 1888 to 1889. Andrew W. Kraemer, 1889 to 1891. John P. Hammerel, 1891 to 1895. James E. McKelvy, 1895 to 1899. Fred Schilplin, 1899 to 1903. John P. Bernick, 1903 to 1907. Benjamin J. Moritz, 1907 to 1913. Bernard E. Schoener, 1913 to 1915 (re-elected). The first deputy sheriff of record was Chas. Ketcham at a term of the district court held April 9, 1867, although there were without doubt deputies who served prior to that time, the proceedings of the board of county commissioners as far back as October 30, 1856, show the allowance of a bill of sixty dollars rendered by Albert Evans for services as deputy sheriff. Other deputies following were Mathias Gaspard, M. Lauerman, A. DeGroat, E. Robertson, P. L. Gregory, J. H. Dennis, John Schaefer, M. Mickley, Joseph Myers, Frank D. Hall and Joseph Marthaler, these prior to 1875.

Registrar of Deeds. Charles Ketcham, 1855 to 1860. Joseph Edelbrock, 1860 to 1862. John Zapp, 1862 to 1889. John M. Emmel, 1889 to 1909. Paul J. Beaudreau, 1909 to 1911. John Lang, 1911 to 1915 (re-elected). This is certainly a remarkable showing—only six registers of deeds from the organization of the county in 1855 to 1919, which will be the end of Mr. Lang's present term. This is due largely to the long periods during which John Zapp and John M. Emmel had the office.

County Attorney. Henry C. Waite, 1855 to 1860; James M. McKelvy, 1860 to August 12, 1862 (resigned to enter the army); W. S. Moore, August 9, 1862, to 1863; S. B. Pinney, 1863 to 1864; William S. Moore, 1864 to 1865; Oscar Taylor, 1865 to 1866; James M. McKelvy, 1866 (resigned August 2, 1866, to accept appointment as judge of the District Court of the new Sixth judicial district); William S. Moore, 1866 (elected by the board of county commissioners September 4 to fill the unexpired term of James M. McKelvy, whose resignation was that day accepted); L. W. Collins, 1867 to 1868; Edwin M. Wright, 1868 to 1870; L. W. Collins, 1870 to 1872; Peter Brick,

1872 to 1876; L. W. Collins, 1876 to 1880; Oscar Taylor, 1880 to 1882; D. B. Searle, 1882 to 1884; Theodore Bruener, 1884 to 1887; David T. Calhoun, 1887 to 1889; Oscar Taylor, 1889 to 1891; John D. Sullivan, 1891 to 1901; W. F. Donohue, 1901 to 1905; J. B. Himsl, 1905 to 1913; Paul Ahles, 1913 to 1915 (re-elected).

Judge of Probate. N. N. Smith, 1855 to 1856; Henry C. Waite, 1856 to 1860; W. D. Davis, 1860 to 1862; L. A. Evans, 1862 to 1876; Peter Brick, 1876 to 1878; L. A. Evans, 1878 to 1882; Peter Brick, 1882 to 1887; Theodore Bruener, 1887 to 1894 (resigned August 17, to accept registership of U. S. Land Office at St. Cloud); A. Barto, August 17, 1894 to 1895; Hubert Hansen, 1895 to 1901; D. T. Calhoun, 1901 to 1905; Hubert Hansen, 1905 to 1907; A. H. Klasen, 1907 to 1915; J. B. Himsl, 1915 (elected for four-year term).

Clerk of District Court. Taylor Dudley (Sauk Rapids), 1855; Charles Ketcham, 1856 to 1859; N. P. Clarke, 1859 to 1860; T. C. McClure, 1860 to 1861; N. P. Clarke, 1861 to 1863; L. A. Evans, 1863 to 1867; G. S. Mattoon, 1867 to 1871; E. B. Strong, 1871 to 1887; A. L. Cramb, 1887 to November 22, 1902 (resigned); E. P. Barnum, 1902 (appointed November 22) to January 23, 1903 (deceased); Herman Mueller, January 23, 1903 to 1907; Henry J. Limperich, 1907 to 1915 (re-elected). The first deputy clerk of record was T. C. McClure in 1859, continuing until September, 1861, when he was succeeded by H. C. Waite, who served until April 7, 1862, when L. A. Evans served for one year, or until he was elected clerk of the court. E. M. Wright was deputy at the July 19, 1864, term of court, and no other name appears until that of Nathan F. Barnes, October 1, 1867. George L. Hays was deputy September 25, 1869, and no other name is of record until the term of June 12, 1880, when J. R. Bennett, Sr., became deputy for a period which extended over many years.

County Surveyor. Robert B. Blake, 1855 to 1858; Henry C. Waite, 1858 to 1859; N. N. Smith, 1859 to 1860; Peter Meyer, 1860 to April 2, 1861 (resigned); James H. Place, 1861 (appointed April 2) to 1866; N. Schmidt, 1866 to 1872; Milton P. Noel, 1872 to 1887; John D. Morgan, 1887 to 1889; Samuel S. Chute, 1889 to 1893; John D. Morgan, 1893 to 1895; Milton P. Noel, 1895 to 1897; D. B. Cannon, 1897 to 1899; John D. Morgan, 1899 to 1907; Samuel S. Chute, 1907 to 1911; John D. Morgan, 1911 to 1913; Samuel S. Chute, 1913 to 1915 (re-elected).

County Superintendent of Schools. The first superintendent was Nathan F. Barnes, who was elected by the board of county commissioners May 8, 1867, and served until September 4, 1868, when Henry Krebs was elected, and held the office until April 1, 1872. Dr. M. C. Tolman, his successor from that date, resigned September 6 following. B. Pirz was elected and acted until September, 1874. P. E. Kaiser, his successor by election of the board, served until 1878, when the office became one to be filled by the vote of the people. Mr. Kaiser was elected in that year, serving until December 1, 1879. His successors have been: P. B. Gorman, 1880 to 1885; Henry Krebs, 1885 to 1887; L. J. Rocholl, 1887 to 1899; Charles M. Weber, 1899 to 1903; Paul Ahles, 1903 to 1911; William A. Boerger, 1911 to 1915 (re-elected).

Coroner. James S. White, 1859 to 1862; B. Overbeck, 1862 to 1885; A. C. L. Ramsey, 1885 to 1889; H. Schmidt, 1889 to 1893; P. C. Pilon, 1893 to 1895; H. A. Pinault, 1895 to 1903; J. B. Dunn, 1903 to 1907; H. A. Pinault, 1907 to 1915 (re-elected).

Court Commissioner. C. C. Andrews, 1861 (resigned and no record of vacancy being filled); William S. Moore, 1864 to 1868; L. A. Evans, 1868 to 1871; B. R. Palmer, 1871 to 1881; E. B. Strong, 1881 to 1883; L. A. Evans, 1883 to 1887; William Boulton, 1887 to 1895; John L. Wilson, 1895 to 1899; L. H. Vath, 1899 to 1901; John L. Wilson, 1901 to 1905; L. R. Porter, 1905 to 1907; J. I. Donohue, 1907 to 1913; Carey Diehl, 1913 (term ends 1917).

County Assessor. Henry Wiltzheimer, April 9, 1855; Addison Gillmore, January 7, 1856. An act of the legislature passed August 13, 1858, provided for the election by the people of an assessor in each township, thus doing away with the office of county assessor.

County Commissioners. The names of the members of the board of commissioners, with the various changes, to the close of the year 1914, will be found in the report of the proceedings of the board published in another chapter. At the election in November, 1914, P. N. Lahr was elected commissioner from the First district, Peter J. Theisen from the Fourth district and Ben Ellering from the Fifth district, to take their seats at the meeting of the county board January 4, 1915.

CHAPTER XLII.

FAIRS AND DRIVING PARK.

Association Organized—Site Selected—First Fair Held—Succeeding Meetings and Officers—District Association Organized—Agricultural Society—New Site Purchased—Present Status—Benton County Society—Its Fairs—Chicken Shows.

At a meeting of the business men of St. Cloud held at Schwartz & Theis's hall July 19, 1871, steps were taken to organize and incorporate the St. Cloud Agricultural and Driving Park Association, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining at or near St. Cloud a driving park and county fair grounds. The capital stock was fixed at $9,000, divided into 450 shares of $20 each. The full amount of stock was promptly subscribed and a board of directors elected, who organized as follows: T. C. McClure, president; Charles D. Kerr, vice-president; William Mulliken, secretary; J. G. Smith, treasurer. A call was issued for a meeting of delegates from the different towns in the county to be held in St. Cloud August 15, to adopt the necessary measures for the organization of a county fair association. At the designated time there was a good attendance of delegates from the various parts of the county, who adopted a constitution and elected the following-named officers: President, W. T. Rigby, Clearwater; vice-president, John Zapp, St. Cloud; secretary, R. W. DeLano, St. Cloud; treasurer, T. C. McClure, St. Cloud; executive com-



WATERPOWER AND TENTH STREET BRIDGE

mittee, N. P. Clarke and W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud; A. B. Greeley, Maine Prairie; Henry Krebs, St. Augusta; J. D. Carr, Sauk Centre; J. L. Gray, Brockway; R. W. Vandervoort, Fair Haven; H. Terharr, New Munich; W. P. Bennett, Paynesville; H. B. Meyers, Zion; John Lear, St. Joseph. The name adopted was "The Stearns County Agricultural and Mechanical Association."

After considering the advantages and disadvantages of a number of tracts offered as a location, the directors of the Driving Park Association decided to purchase eighty acres offered by F. Sisson, on the prairie to the westward, about a mile and a half from the court house, the price being $37.50 per acre. Contracts were at once let for fencing and grading these grounds, making a one-mile track, and erecting the necessary buildings for a county fair to be held October 11, 12 and 13.

The first Stearns county fair opened October 10 at the Driving Park grounds. Rain and snow gave a discouraging send-off the first day, but there were good displays and a satisfactory attendance, with the usual horse races. An address was delivered the twelfth by the Hon. E. O. Hamlin.

A meeting was held in St. Cloud January 20, 1872, at which officers were elected as follows: W. T. Rigby, president; J. E. Hayward, vice-president; R. W. Delano, secretary; T. C. McClure, treasurer. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $200.45 on hand.

At the annual meeting of the Driving Park association held May 14, T. C. McClure was elected president; B. Rosenberger, vice-president; W. Milliken, secretary; J. G. Smith, treasurer. A contract was made with D. Woodmansee to take charge of the grounds, and in July it was leased to him until January 1, 1874. Races were held July 4 and 5, with a number of entries.

The second annual county fair, held September 24, 25 and 26, 1872, suffered disastrously from rainy, windy and generally disagreeable weather. The exhibits were good, as was the attendance, all things considered. All the races except one were postponed until the twenty-seventh. W. T. Rigby was president and P. Lamb secretary of the association. The receipts were considerably less than the amount required to pay premiums and expenses, but some of the business men of St. Cloud contributed sufficient funds to pay in full the premiums due exhibitors living outside the city.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, held January 14, 1873, elected W. T. Rigby, of Lynden, president; S. M. Bruce, Sauk Centre, vice-president; P. Lamb, St. Cloud, secretary; J. W. Tenvoorde, St. Cloud, treasurer, with an executive committee of eleven. The secretary was instructed to invite proposals from the different towns of Stearns county for holding the third annual fair. Sauk Centre made the best offer and the fair was held at that place, September 16, 17 and 18 with good weather, good displays and good attendance. The address was delivered by Dillon O'Brien, of St. Paul. The races attracted much attention.

The Driving Park Asosciation elected May 8, 1873, T. C. McClure, president; J. E. Hayward, vice-president; J. M. Rosenberger, secretary; J. G. Smith, treasurer. In 1874 the same officers were re-elected, with the exception of J. E. West vice-president.

The next fair, held September 15, 16 and 17, 1874, had good weather,

good attendance, a poor display, especially in the agricultural department. An address in English was delivered the last day by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, and one in German by Prof. P. E. Kaiser. The net receipts allowed the payment of only thirty-five per cent of the premiums awarded.

The fair held September 28, 29 and 30, 1875, suffered from poor weather, which made the attendance light. The display of farm products was especially good. The annual address was delivered by Prof. D. L. Kiehle. Only 45 per cent of the amounts awarded for premiums could be paid.

In 1876 the county fair officers were N. P. Clarke, president; John Schaefer, vice-president; F. E. Searle, secretary; T. C. McClure, treasurer. The fair held in St. Cloud September 19, 20 and 21 had its usual ill fortune in rainy, cold, disagreeable weather. The exhibits were good, all things considered, but the best efforts of all concerned were unable to make the fair what might be considered a success. The annual address was delivered by Lieutenant Governor A. Barto.

The weather for the 1877 fair, held October 9, 10 and 11, started out unfavorably, improving during the latter days, the outcome in displays, attendance and receipts being better than had been anticipated, enabling the officers to pay 83 per cent on the premiums.

Conditions being unfavorable for a continuance of the county fairs, they were discontinued for several years. In 1883 a meeting of the Driving Park association was held May 3, at which J. E. West was elected president; William Powell, vice-president; J. M. Rosenberger, secretary; W. F. Raymond, treasurer. It was decided to put the grounds into suitable condition for resuming the holding of county fairs.

In 1885 a District Fair association, including the counties of Stearns, Benton and Sherburne, was organized with John Cooper, president; F. Tolman, secretary; George E. Campbell, treasurer. Sufficient money was furnished by the business men of St. Cloud for the erection of new buildings. The fair was held in September, opening on the 15th, and was a financial success, the gate and amphitheatre receipts being $1,251.

The officers elected January 14, 1886, were John Cooper, president; R. M. Vandervoort, vice-president; F. Tolman, secretary; F. E. Baldwin, treasurer, with directors for Stearns, Sherburne, Benton and Mille Lacs counties. The opening day of the fair, September 7, had been preceded by rain, but the displays were creditable. Sauk Centre day brought the largest attendance of any, and in the band contest the $100 premium was taken by the band from that place, Princeton taking the second. The receipts were sufficient to pay all premiums, leaving a balance. The address was delivered by United States Ex-Senator William Windom, and a farmers' institute was held.

The third district fair was held September 28, 29 and 30, preceded by the usual bad weather. The displays in most departments were small. A new feature introduced was a baby show, under the charge of E. H. Atwood, there being forty-two entries. The annual address was delivered by United States Senator D. M. Sabin. There were the usual horse races and baseball games. The receipts were $3,046.10 and disbursements $2,989.15, and all in all it was considered the most successful fair ever held in St. Cloud, the credit

for this being regarded as largely due to the efforts of N. K. Hunt, president, and E. H. Atwood, secretary of the association, and to L. R. Swift, R. L. Gale, George W. Stewart and C. P. McClure.

The fourth annual fair opened September 18, but on account of rain was extended to Saturday, making the fourth day. The boundaries of the association had been extended so as to include Morrison with the other four counties. There was a fine showing of blooded stock, but the farmers took little interest in making displays of agricultural products. The annual address was delivered by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. In the band contest, there were entries from Monticello, Elk River, Royalton and St. Cloud; the first prize, $175, being awarded to St. Cloud; the second, $75, to Monticello; the third, $50, to Royalton. The total receipts were about $2,500.

The following year the fair was held September 18, 19 and 20, the attendance on the last day, 5,000 on the grounds, being the largest ever known, excursion parties coming from Sauk Centre and Alexandria.

The 1890 fair opened Tuesday, September 16, for four days' exhibit. The display of farm products was the largest ever made. On the second day nearly 1,000 men formed in procession to receive S. M. Owen, the Alliance candidate for governor, who delivered an address. Governor W. R. Merriam came Thursday to speak at the grounds, but a heavy down-pour of rain prohibited his appearing. The receipts were more than sufficient to pay all bills and premiums.

The next and last district fair was held September 15, 16 and 17, 1891, with very slim displays. The Driving Park and Fair Association was in bad financial condition, owing N. P. Clarke $1,540, secured on the buildings, and a floating debt of $1,000. Attempts were made to clear off this indebtedness, but without success. The holding of fairs was abandoned, the buildings passed into the possession of Mr. Clarke, who also became the owner of the grounds through the purchase of the stock. The land is now used for agricultural purposes.

Agricultural Society of Stearns County. This society was organized and duly incorporated August 25, 1902, with the following-named officers: A. E. Erwin, president; R. L. Palmer, vice-president; Henry Keller, secretary; George C. Ingram, treasurer. The same officers were re-elected for the years 1903 and 1904. Henry Faulle was elected president in 1905, R. L. Palmer in 1906, C. D. Marshall in 1907 and 1908, W. F. Keller in 1909, J. A. DuBois in 1910 and 1911, John McGibbon in 1912, 1913 and 1914, and G. Hillerud for 1915. R. L. Palmer succeeded himself for three years as vice-president, L. S. Bishop being elected in 1906, O. S. Cass in 1907, A. J. Kirghis in 1912, and J. B. Schoenhoff for the three succeeding years. Henry Keller was treasurer until 1906 inclusive, when he was succeeded for two years by W. F. Keller, and he by W. S. Dean for four years; A. F. Strobel was elected for 1913 and 1914, and D. B. Caughren for 1915. George C. Ingram was re-elected secretary for four years, Otto Schleusener succeeding in 1907, A. W. Austin in 1908, F. E. Minette for the following three years, A. W. Austin in 1912, B. F. DuBois in 1913, M. D. Aygarn in 1914 and A. F. Strobel for 1915.

In 1902 a tract of twenty-eight acres adjoining the city limits on the south

was purchased at a cost of $1,000, enclosed and fitted for the holding of fairs. These fairs have been in the main quite successful in the matter of exhibits, attractions and attendance, especially when in recent years an appropriation of $500 has been given by the county commissioners in aid in meeting the expenses and paying premiums. The policy has been adopted of making certain days for other cities and towns in the county, as St. Cloud, Melrose and Albany, when the attendance from these places has been especially large. The list of speakers has included the names of James J. Hill, Governor Eberhard, Senators Clapp and Poindexter and the attendance the entire official staff of the state.

Data as to the earlier fairs are not attainable, but they have grown from a small beginning until at the fair of 1914 there were 6,500 paid admissions and the expenditures were $7,576.57, including premiums. It is recognized as in every sense a Stearns County fair, entitled to the generous support of the people of the entire county. The enterprising citizens of Sauk Centre have shown great public spirit and much liberality in making it the success it has come to be.

The property now belonging to the society includes twenty-eight acres of ground fenced in, a half-mile racing track, racing barns, cattle sheds, stock barn, poultry building, art building, agricultural building, school building, grand stand and band stand. In the year 1914 the business men of St. Cloud, through the Commercial Club, erected on the grounds a fine, commodious building for the housing of exhibits from that city.

Benton County Agriculture Society. Centrally located in a rich and well-developed agricultural portion of the state, from which exhibits of grain and stock of fine quality could be secured, to the resulting benefit of both the farmers and the general business interests, Sauk Rapids appealed to the good judgment of a number of enterprising citizens of Benton county as a desirable place at which to hold county fairs. Accordingly, the Benton County Agricultural Society was organized May 19, 1913, and incorporated June 12 of the same year. The first board of directors was composed of J. C. Schlough, Charles Heinzel, Jr., A. H. Turrittin, George A. Selke, James Lonsdale and E. W. Mayman, of Sauk Rapids, with S. M. Orton, of Watab. The officers chosen were: J. C. Schlough, president; Charles Heinzel, Jr., vice-president; A. H. Turrittin, secretary; J. E. Browne, treasurer.

The grounds are admirably located on the street car line between St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, and on the triangular junction of the three counties of Stearns, Benton and Sherburne, The first fair was held September 18, 19 and 20, 1913. The weather conditions were exceedingly unfavorable, very seriously affecting the attendance. The management was not all discouraged, but the following spring took energetic hold, making a number of important additions and improvements, including substantial buildings, a first-class race-track, etc. The main building erected in the form of a Greek cross, the four wings being 28 by 36 feet each, for housing various exhibits. In the center is an octagonal bandstand twenty feet in diameter and five feet above the ground floor. The barns are for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The horse barn is 280 feet long, for cattle 120 feet, for sheep 60 feet, for hogs 60 feet,

four poultry 60 feet, all 18 feet wide with proper divisions. The contract price was $4,800.

The second annual fair held September 21, 22 and 23 was a most gratifying success, notwithstanding the rainy weather of the first day. A large attendance each day showed the deep interest felt by the people of the cities and the surrounding country in the enterprise, while the displays in all departments were most attractive, especially in the way of high-grade stock. The opinion was expressed that it was second only to the state fair. The speakers were the Hon. H. C. Daniels, of the United States Department of Justice at Washington, and a brother of Secretary Daniels; the Hon. William Lee, Republican candidate for governor; S. R. Crane, of the agricultural department of the Great Northern railway, speaking in place of James J. Hill, who was unable to come; John J. Furlong president of the state fair association, and A. H. Turrittin, who gave a brief history of the Benton County Society.

During the summer of 1914 the articles of incorporation were amended to increase the board of directors from seven to eleven, four of whom were to be from the west side of the river, and limit the indebtedness to ten thousand dollars. The present board is composed of Charles Barden, G. E. Hanscom, A. C. Cooper and C. D. Schwab, of St. Cloud; A. Parent, A. H. Turrittin, Charles Heinzel, Jr., James Lonsdale, Dr. William Friesleben and W. F. Dewey, of Sauk Rapids; S. M. Orton, of Watab. The officers for 1915 are A. H. Turrittin, president; Charles Heinzel, Jr., vice-president; W. F. Dewey, secretary; G. E. Hanscom, treasurer.

The society now owns property valued conservatively at $15,000, with an indebtedness of approximately $8,000. With favorable weather conditions for the third annual fair, this amount will doubtless be reduced by several thousand dollars. The limit of indebtedness is ten thousand dollars, and the society has already sold stock to the amount of about five thousand dollars, at one dollar per share, and this will without doubt be considerably increased within the next four months.

The favorable location of the grounds, the substantial character of the buildings and the enterprising spirit of the management will doubtless arouse increasing interest among the people of the counties of Stearns, Benton and Sherburne, and in a very few years it may be confidently predicted that this Tri-County fair will challenge comparison with any county or district fair in the state.

Poultry Exhibits. The first annual chicken show by the Central Minnesota Poultry Association was held at St. Cloud for three days in 1912, February 15, 16 and 17. There were 60 exhibitors, entering 350 fowls, and the cash receipts were sufficient to make the show a financial success, as it was otherwise. The judging was done by Mr. Lane of the agricultural college, State University.

The success of the first show encouraged the officers of the association to repeat it each succeeding year, which was done. The time was lengthened to four days, and the fourth annual exhibition was held at St. Cloud, January 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1915, with L. R. Swift, secretary, in charge, and Ralph Whit-

ney, of Rochester, judge. The number of birds entered was 383, and in every way this exhibition was one of the most successful in the history of the association.

The following officers were elected for the year 1915: President, E. W. Mayman; vice-president, Joseph P. Hunstiger; secretary, H. C. Nierengarten; treasurer, John L. Dominik; superintendent, Robert H. Kuehn; directors, E. W. Mayman, H. C. Nierengarten, Robert Kuehn, John Gruber and Emil Lillquist.

CHAPTER XLIII.

GOVERNMENT LAND OFFICE.

The Sauk Rapids Office—Removal to St. Cloud—Changes in Boundaries of Districts—St. Cloud Office Discontinued in 1906—List of Registers—Land Sales—First Entries in Stearns County.

The land office at Sauk Rapids was established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved August 30, 1852, and opened for business November 3 of that year. This was not an original land district, but was taken from the Stillwater district which originally covered the entire territory of Minnesota.

The Ojibway land district was created out of the Sauk Rapids and Stillwater districts under an act of July 8, 1856, and the office for the remainder of the Sauk Rapids district was removed to St. Cloud April 19, 1858, and the office there opened for business April 29, 1858.

The office for the Ojibway district went to Otter Tail July 25, 1859, and August 17, 1863, following the Indian war, this district was consolidated with the St. Cloud district. The latter district then had within its boundaries much more than a quarter of the state, or about 25,804,900 acres—including all the country east of the Taylor's Falls and Northeastern districts and north of the Minneapolis district.

An act of Congress approved July 25, 1868, provided for the establishing of a land office at Alexandria, the territory included in it being taken from the St. Cloud district. The new district included the counties of Douglas, Otter Tail, Becker, Polk, Clay, Pembina, Johnson, Traverse, and a part of Grant. The St. Cloud district retained the counties of Stearns, Todd, Morrison, Benton, Crow Wing, and parts of Wright, Meeker, Monongalia, Chippewa, Lacqui Parle, Big Stone and Grant. The Alexandria office opened for business September 4, 1868, with Lewis Lewiston, of St. Cloud, register, and J. H. VanDyke, of Alexandria, receiver. Lewis Lewiston was succeeded April 22, 1869, as register by L. K. Aaker, of Goodhue county. The office was discontinued and its records removed December 11, 1876 to Fergus Falls.

The Fergus Falls district was transferred February 19, 1889, to the St. Cloud district. This district consisted of Ottertail county, with the exception of the north tier of townships belonging to the Crookston district, Wilkin, Traverse, Grant, Douglas and the north half of Stevens and Pope counties.

The Taylor's Falls land office was closed December 30, 1893, and removed to St. Cloud, its consolidation with the St. Cloud land office taking effect January 10, 1894.

When the Taylor's Falls district was merged into the St. Cloud district, the latter included the following territory: The counties of Stearns, Morrison, Benton, Sherburne, Anoka, Ramsey, Washington, Chisago, Isanti, Kenabec, Pine, Mille Lacs, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Cass, part of Beltrami, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, parts of Wright, Meeker and Kandiyohi, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Grant, Traverse, part of Pope, Douglas, and parts of Stevens and Itasca.

The Cass Lake land district took from the St. Cloud district the north part of Hubbard and Cass counties, the remainder being made up from the Duluth and Crookston district. The new land office opened for business July 1, 1903.

The records of the Marshall land office were removed to St. Cloud in July 1903.

The records of the Marshall land office were removed to St. Cloud in July, 1903, following a consolidation of that office with this.

The St. Cloud district was discontinued and the records transferred to Duluth December 17, 1906.

In 1882 a determined but unsuccessful effort was made to secure the removal of the land office from St. Cloud to Brainerd.

The names of the registers and receivers of the land office while at Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud, with the dates of their appointment, are as follows:

Sauk Rapids. Charles W. Christmas, register, appointed October 8, 1852; Reuben M. Richardson, receiver, October 8, 1852; George W. Sweet, register, April 1, 1853; William H. Wood, receiver, April 1, 1853; William A. Caruthers, register, March 19, 1857; Samuel L. Hays, receiver, April 28, 1857.

St. Cloud. William A. Caruthers, register, April 8, 1858; Samuel L. Hays, receiver, April 8, 1858; Joel D. Cruttenden, register, February 15, 1860; Samuel E. Adams, receiver, May 30, 1860; Thomas C. McClure, register, March 28, 1861; Stephen Miller, receiver (declined the appointment), March 28, 1861; Charles A. Gilman, receiver (temporarily), June 3, 1861; Charles A. Gilman, receiver (permanent), July 17, 1861; Henry C. Waite, register (temporarily), March 30, 1865; William B. Mitchell, receiver (temporarily), March 30, 1865; Henry C. Waite, register (permanent), July 28, 1866; Charles A. Gilman, receiver, September 18, 1866; Henry C. Burbank, receiver, March 21, 1867; Charles A. Gilman, register, April 28, 1869; Thomas C. McClure, receiver, January 28, 1870; Hanford L. Gordon, register, October 30, 1871; J. V. Brower, receiver, April 25, 1874; J. V. Brower, register, June 24, 1874; Ole Peterson, receiver, June 24, 1874; William B. Mitchell, receiver, appointed March 7, 1878; Daniel H. Freeman, register, March 11, 1879; William B. Mitchell, receiver, re-appointed February 13, 1882; Daniel H. Freeman, register, March 5, 1883; Colin F. Macdonald, receiver, appointed July 11, 1885; Patrick B. Gorman, register, July 30, 1886; Colin F. Macdonald, receiver, July 30, 1886; Alphonso Barto, register, January 3, 1890; William Westerman, receiver, January 3, 1890; Colin F. Macdonald, receiver, January 16, 1894; Theodore Bruener, register, July 21, 1894; Alvah Eastman, receiver, July 27, 1897;

Myron D. Taylor, register, October 8, 1898. The two gentlemen last named were re-appointed and held their respective positions until the office was removed to Duluth and consolidated with that office December 17, 1906.

Until the homestead law was enacted in 1865 government lands could be obtained only for cash, by pre-emption, with military bounty land warrants, and after 1859 with half-breed scrip.

The first land sale at the St. Cloud office was held in October, 1860, the total sales amounting to but about 800 acres. Within three days afterwards over one hundred persons filed anew on their claims.

A proclamation was issued by the president of the United States in August, 1864, for a sale of government lands to be held at the St. Cloud office beginning October 17. The advertised list included all the pine lands and a considerable part of the farming lands in both the St. Cloud district and the old Otter Tail district. The acreage sold was comparatively small, most of this being pine land.

During the second quarter of the following year, from April 1 to June 30, the following passage of the homestead bill 96,296 acres were taken as homesteads in 632 entries and 109,286 acres were sold at private sale, the government price being $1.25 and $2.50 per acre, as the land lay without or within certain railroad limits. Of these homesteads over 400 were entered for soldiers then in the service by the Rev. Mr. Conway, who made this quite a lucrative business for some time. But very few of the soldiers ever actually went on the lands which had been entered for them in this way. In the first eleven months of this year the total acreage located at the St. Cloud office was 259,102, of which 205,768 acres were taken under the homestead law. The sales for 1866 aggregated 366,323 acres, of which 147,949 were by homestead entries and 167,208 acres with agricultural college scrip. The last homestead entry in 1866 was No. 3,400 and it was located within six miles of the first homestead taken in the district.

The first public sale of pine lands which reached any magnitude at the St. Cloud office began December 16, 1872, and continued for nine days. In all about 30,000 acres of land were sold the ruling price being $1.25 per acre. There was little or no competition among the buyers, matters having been satisfactorily arranged in advance so as to avoid competition. The largest purchasers were J. E. Hayward and J. P. Wilson, of St. Cloud; L. Day & Sons, C. Morrison, T. B. Walker, H. P. Brown, J. K. Sidle, Frank L. Morse and Todd & Fales, of Minneapolis.

Another sale of pine lands began January 13 of the following year, continuing but three days, the sales amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 acres. The prevailing price was $1.25 per acre, although a few tracts were sold at the double-minimum price, $2.50 per acre.

The next offerings of pine lands were in 1883, when two large sales were held. The first began January 15 closing January 24, and attracted a great number of buyers. On account of the large attendance it was found necessary to adjourn the offerings from the land office to the court house, where the sales were conducted by D. H. Freeman, register, and W. B. Mitchell, receiver. Among the buyers present were T. B. Walker, J. S. Pillsbury,

George A. Camp, B. F. Nelson, D. M. Clough, S. P. Snyder and H. L. Gordon, of Minneapolis; G. G. Hartley, C. A. Ruffee and J. J. Howe, of Brainerd; W. C. Yawkey, C. L. Ortman, of Detroit, Mich.; C. T. Ruggles and L. J. Hopkins, of Manistee, Mich.; Hugh Fraser and John Collins, of Duluth; N. P. Clarke and John Cooper, of St. Cloud, were also among the heavy buyers. The highest price paid was $12.05 per acre by T. B. Walker. A "gentlemen's understanding" among the buyers avoided much competitive bidding. The total sales amounted to $200,815.80. At the private sale which followed, lands to the value of $49,173.97 were sold, the largest purchasers being T. B. Walker and W. C. Yawkey. These brought the total of the sale up to $248,-761.73—almost a quarter of a million dollars.

The second sale was even more successful than the first. As in the case of its predecessor, the offerings were made at the court house in order to accommodate the large attendance, the sale beginning August 20 and continuing until September 1. Minneapolis was represented by T. B. Walker, C. A. Pillsbury, George A. Camp, D. M. Clough, B. F. Nelson, W. L. Bassett, Jonathan Chase, J. T. Wyman, H. L. Gordon, C. E. Brown and others; Duluth, Brainerd and other Minnesota cities by leading lumbermen, while C. F. Ruggles, of Manistee; E. M. Fowler and W. C. Yawkey, of Detroit; M. L. Alworth and Ezra Rust, of Saginaw, Mich.; B. F. Millard, D. E. Miles and a half dozen others from Chippewa Falls, Wis., were among the active buyers, and many other localities, even as far off as Olean, N. Y., had present one or more seekers after pine. The heaviest individual buyers were: C. F. Ruggles, $76,179; C. A. Pillsbury, $42,647; J. S. Pillsbury, $27,044; M. H. Alworth, $30,437; Camp & Walker, $35,799; T. B. Walker, $28,783; E. M. Fowler, $34,762; W. C. Yawkey, $14,746; D. E. Miles, $28,771; B. F. Millard, $24,290; J. W. Pence, $22,047; C. H. Davis, $20,383; E. C. Beebe, $14,762; H. L. Gordon, $19,451; C. A. Gilman, $18,257; John Cooper, $10,024. The sales totaled $558,885. The highest price paid was $20.25 per acre, the average being about $3.12. This sale was the largest, in the matter of receipts, ever held in the country and the prices received were on an average nearly double those usually paid at sales of government lands. During the sale the receiver issued 3,000 receipts, the money taken each day being sent to the sub-treasury at Chicago. The total acreage of the two sales in 1883 was 556,662, and the cash receipts $990,045—almost a million dollars. Commissioner McFarland of the General Land Office, Washington, officially pronounced "the St. Cloud sale a great success." It was the last public sale of pine lands held at this office.

An examination of the land office records would indicate that it was a neck-and-neck race—without intention—among the early settlers in the county as to who should have the honor of having made the first entry. That distinction, however, falls to W. B. Staples, of the township of St. Joseph, who, September 29, filed on 160 acres in section 22. Stephen Zien filed October 13 on 120 acres in section 5 of the same township. But several others had preceded him. G. H. Brinkman, October 10, took nine forties in section 3 in the township of Rockville. On the same day M. Hammerel filed on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19 in the township of St. Augusta. Maine Prairie had an "early bird" in the person of Samuel

Young, Jr., who, October 13, 1855, filed on two forties in section 17 and three forties in section 20. This group constitute all who filed prior to the year 1857.

As the early settlement was in the eastern part of the county there were few filings from the townships in the western part. The first filing at Sauk Centre was in 1860, when, March 17, James R. Walker took 120 acres in section 9, and 40 acres in section 10. In 1861, September 14, Margaret Frazer took a forty in section 8. Whitman R. James followed October 21, with 160 acres in sections 10 and 11, and Lewis M. Davis 80 acres in section 15. On the sixth of the following month Eldridge F. Washburn took 160 acres, J. F. Warren 160 acres, and Lewis Ford 40 acres in section 17, the latter taking 120 acres additional in section 18. It was not until 1862 that Alexander Moore began the purchasing of a large acreage. James M. Thomason also acquired considerable land in Sauk Centre that year.

CHAPTER XLIV.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

St. Cloud Reading Room Society—Organization—History of the Library—Civic Work—Parks Beautified—Betterment of the Schools—Sanitation—Social and Literary Aspects—Officers—Sunshine Society—Delphian Society—Sorosis—Its Work, Officers and Ideals.

St. Cloud is the birthplace of a type of woman's club, which differs in character and method from all other clubs in the state. The St. Cloud Reading Room Society was organized on a plan broad enough to combine literary, philanthropic, educational, reformatory, and recreative qualities. This organization is one of the oldest and most influential women's clubs in Minnesota.

In 1865, eight women of St. Cloud started a library called the Library Association. Men were admitted to membership and very soon the association numbered sixty. A literary program and supper added to the delight of the meetings. In this literary association, the Reading Room Society had its origin. Later in May, 1883, when a city library was organized, these public spirited citizens presented the city with about three thousand volumes, which formed the nucleus of the City Library, but there was no reading room.

Thirty-four year ago, on February 12, 1880, through the energy of Mrs. H. C. Waite, forty-four prominent women met at the home of Mrs. Helen Moore to discuss the needs of a free reading room for the city. At this meeting these energetic pioneer leaders in the library movement effected the unique organization of the St. Cloud Reading Room Society, which as stated in its constitution should have for its purpose, the establishment and maintenance of a free reading room in the city of St. Cloud and also the promotion of literary and social culture. A constitution was read and adopted and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. H. C. Waite; vice-president, Mrs. W. B. Mitchell; secretary, Mrs. L. W. Collins; treasurer, Mrs. P. Tenney. Of

this first set of officers only one, Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, is a member of the society today. Mrs. Mitchell is a prominent member, not only in the local, but also in the State Federation work.

The following forty-four women were members the first year of the society's existence: The Mesdames H. C. Waite, W. B. Mitchell, P. Tenney, D. B. Searle, H. P. Bennett, D. S. Hayward, J. G. Smith, E. D. Moore, Lewis Clark, M. J. Whitman, L. H. Morse, L. A. Marlatt; the Misses Isabel Lawrence, C. Lawrence, Inez Moore, J. Owen, A. B. Crommett, M. L. Upham; the Mesdames S. E. Wing, M. B. S. Barnes, Helen M. Moore, S. E. Tolman, P. L. Gregory, C. L. Schulten, L. W. Collins, N. P. Clarke, M. S. Hayward, L. A. Evans, William Barrett, W. W. Wright, J. Cooper, E. A. Parks, W. L. Beebe, C. C. McClure, C. A. Gilman, C. H. Hines, C. S. Benson, J. E. West, C. F. Davis, D. H. Freeman, J. F. Stevenson, D. M. G. Murphy, G. H. Davis, John Coates. On the present membership list there are nine charter members: The Mesdames W. B. Mitchell, W. L. Beebe, N. P. Clarke, John Coates, D. H. Freeman, J. F. Stevenson, Martha J. Whitman, D. B. Searle and Miss Isabel Lawrence.

It has been customary during all these thirty-four years, that the society should be entertained once in two weeks, on Thursday afternoon, at the homes of the different members. The hours of entertainment are from 4 to 7. The membership is limited to sixty, which is always full with a large waiting list. The first part of the meeting is devoted to business, when various lines of activity for civic improvement are discussed and committees report. There are seven standing committees: Finance, Program, Entertainment, Improvement or Park, Civic, Pure Food and Health and Hygiene. After the business session follows an intellectual program, and after that an appetizing supper is served at six o'clock by the hostess and jollity and good cheer prevail.

The annual dues are ten dollars. Each member is expected to entertain the Society at least once in two years, dates for which are prepared at the commencement of the year. For failure to so entertain an additional fine of five dollars is added to the ten dollar annual dues. The admission fee is three dollars. The yearly revenue from fines and dues is about four hundred and twenty-five dollars. This Society's receipts aggregating into thousands of dollars has always been expended for the library and other civic work.

The charter members of this organization were excellent financiers. At the end of the first year the total amount from dues $164.40 was immediately placed in the Bank of St. Cloud. March 2, 1882, Articles of Incorporation were adopted and duly registered. In 1884 and 1885 the Society desired to invest their funds in a free reading room and in April, 1885, a committee was appointed to consult with the Directors of the City Library. The project was deemed by the City Fathers inexpedient, therefore the Society decided to place the fund of $1,100 at ten per cent interest as a permanent fund for the reading room of the future. With this investment the standing finance committee was created, with Mrs. L. W. Collins, chairman. Later the funds were invested in shares in the St. Cloud Building & Loan Association.

After much agitation, in July, 1886, the free reading room was opened on the second floor of the old Edelbrock Building, the Society voting to give

annually three hundred dollars towards the maintenance of such a room. The women gave carpets, tables, pictures, a clock, books, periodicals, shelves, electric lights, wood box, illuminated signs, water cooler, a Bible, etc. The society advertised this room in the daily papers. Advertisements were also placed in hotels, boarding houses, stations, saloons, barber shops and stores. In 1896, when the reading room was ten years old and the library with its 3,430 volumes was comfortably domiciled in the West Hotel, the yearly payment to the Library Board was $200. Finally the Society in 1900 conceived the idea of enlisting Andrew Carnegie's interest for a Public Library building to cost $25,000, and at the supreme moment, when a site was needed, in May, 1901, it presented one, the syndicate corner, owned by Mesdames John Coates, C. P. McClure, E. H. Holden, corner Fifth avenue and Second street south, costing $4,315.60.

That year the Reading Room Society celebrated its twenty-first anniversary, February 12, 1901, by enjoying a Progressive Tea in the Unity Church Parlors, to which the husbands were invited. The story of the society's past endeavors for a better library, and the hopeful dream of the handsome new Carnegie building inspired all members to make of this treasure house a worthy monument. Again when the society was twenty-five years old it celebrated the occasion by making a Silver Anniversary gift of $285 to its pet protege. A Library committee of the following charter members, Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, Mrs. C. A. Gilman, and Miss Isabel Lawrence, was appointed to expend the anniversary funds in appropriate gifts for the Library, and many beautiful pictures were purchased and several donated.

This Carnegie building, with its beautiful grounds, its four inner polished granite columns, its handsome mission furniture, the rare art treasures on its walls, the hundreds of volumes on its shelves is a noble monument to the generosity of the Reading Room Society. The library has about 12,300 well selected volumes. The Society pledged as usual $300 for books this year. During the past twenty-eight years this club has contributed $13,465 to the Public Library. The Society is recognized in the management of the Library by the following five members: Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Stewart, Mrs. Martin Molitor, Mrs. E. Everett Clark and Mrs. E. F. Moore. The treasury of the society has always been in a good condition, proving that women are good financiers, for though always giving, they always have a good bank account, because the policy has ever been to keep the principal intact. Twenty-five hundred dollars constitutes its present assets invested in first class mortgage loans.

With the passing of the years the scope of the society has broadened and other civic work has received its aid. A beautiful park system for St. Cloud became one of its chief interests. The club has been of assistance in acquiring the lots desired for our parks. The Improvement Committee formed in April, 1900, for the beautifying Central and Empire Park and the Library grounds has in the fourteen years expended about four hundred dollars in shrubbery, hedges, vines, bulbs, flowers, etc. The public school children have been encouraged in flower and vegetable gardens. Several hundred packages of seeds have been distributed and prizes offered for best

gardens, also 800 apple trees were planted Arbor Day of 1908, by the city, normal and parochial school children. Through the efforts of this club St. Cloud has had two big clean-up days in the spring of 1898, and also in 1913, when all the streets, alleys and vacant lots were cleaned. Many waste paper cans were purchased for street use. The parks were never more beautiful and the general interest in this work is abroad in our city. With the opening of the beautiful Scenic driveway, a grand opportunity for making a pathway of the magnificent stretch along the river is offered. The general interest in this subject abroad in our city is due largely to this society.

The betterment of our public school system has enlisted the efforts of our Reading Room Society. When to curtail expenses, music and sloyd were to be eliminated from the school curriculum, the Board of Education heeded the earnest petition of the club, asking the retention of these two subjects. In 1892 the Society advocated teaching domestic science in the public schools, and again in 1901, the matter was agitated, but in February, 1904, the project was actively pushed. It was not until six years later, when the gymnasium building was opened in 1910, that girls were taught cooking and sewing. A summer domestic science course was established in 1911 through the efforts of this society and fifty dollars is given annually to the school's support. In 1907 the Reading Room conducted a vacation manual training school for boys in the Union School sloyd room, engaging Mr. Knutson as director. Since that year $430 has been contributed to that work.

In January, 1907, the Society opened a game room in the library basement for boys, with a custodian in charge, and organized evening classes in the library auditorium three nights in the week. The erection of a Y. M. C. A. building was a splendid project to which November 22, 1906, the society voted six hundred dollars. It failed of realization.

The value of play and play grounds in providing health and joy to children is known to all. Play ground activities, folk dancing, pageants, games, athletics and the wider use of the school building in community recreation meets with popular support. One of the former members of this club, Josephine Brower, of St. Cloud, has introduced the English Morris Folk dances into this country and has written the first book on this art. In recognition of her ability, Miss Brower has been made an honorary member of the Woman's club of Minneapolis.

Large contributions have been made to the Lydia Phillips Williams and Prof. Maria L. Sanford scholarship loan funds. In 1908 the society placed three hundred dollars with the St. Cloud State Normal Faculty to be loaned to deserving students. This is known as the Reading Room Loan Fund. In the interest of obtaining a new high school building for the city, the members of the club made an active campaign this spring at the polls.

The passage of the bill for the separation of the girls industrial school was a measure the women urgently endorsed in 1905. The present work of the State Industrial Home for girls at Sauk Centre, as conducted by Mrs. Fannie French Morse, meets with encouragement and approval. Governor Johnson, in August, 1907, honored the society by appointing Mrs. George W. Stewart on the Board of Women Visitors for the State Industrial School for Girls.

A protest against establishing a woman's department at the State Reformatory was entered February 9, 1911, by the Reading Room Society and their action was approved and commended by the State Federation.

Our sphere of influence for civic betterment has included many phases of the city beautiful and city healthful. The systematic collection of the city's garbage was urged seventeen years ago. When the Pure Food and Civics committees were organized in 1907, an active campaign was made for meat and milk inspection, protection of raw food offered for sale, pure water, smoke nuisance and collection of garbage. Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Michigan, the municipal expert, under the auspices of this Society, made a tour of inspection in St. Cloud, October 1910. She praised and condemned. As a result of her visit our Pure Food Committee are visiting all places where food supplies are kept and report once a month. The chairman of this committee, Mrs. E. F. Moore, was appointed by Mayor Seberger, November, 1913, as City Pure Food Inspector. The sanitary score card system was adopted and records of inspection are kept in the city hall and on the files of the society. There has been a steady improvement in bakeries, groceries, meat stores, and the committee is faithfully working for more stringent enforcement of dairy and meat inspection.

Appreciating the splendid spirit and achievements of the Commercial Club, our society in January, 1913, joined the live city boosters by affiliating in membership and in purpose.

With the sale of anti-tuberculosis stamps and red cross buttons in January, 1910, a Health and Hygiene Committee was formed. A tuberculosis exhibit was held in the city September, 1910, anti-tuberculosis literature was distributed and many patients have been assisted financially. Through the club leading medical men have given lectures on vital health subjects. With the assistance of Mrs. Perry Starkweather, the Assistant Labor Commissioner, a school census was taken, a health survey made, and a visiting nurse secured. A medical inspector for the St. Cloud public school is urged by the society. A county sanatorium for Stearns is a principle to which it stands pledged and would be glad actively to promote.

In carrying out the work and policy of the club, the following officers have served, the first name under each year, being the president and the second the secretary, the terms commencing February 12: 1880, Mrs. H. C. Waite, Mrs. L. W. Collins; 1881, Mrs. H. C. Waite, Mrs. J. E. West; 1882, Mrs. L. W. Collins, Mrs. J. E. West; 1883, Mrs. J. E. West, Miss A. B. Crommett; 1884, Mrs. L. A. Evans, Mrs. J. G. Smith; 1885, Mrs. J. E. West, Mrs. L. J. Barnes; 1886, Mrs. L. W. Collins, Mrs. George S. Spencer; 1887, Mrs. C. A. Gilman, Miss Mary M. Cambell; 1888, Mrs. C. A. Gilman, Miss Mary M. Cambell; 1889, Mrs. C. A. Gilman, Miss Mary M. Cambell; 1890, Mrs. L. W. Collins, Miss Mary M. Cambell; 1891, Mrs. George W. Stewart, Mrs. George Churchill; 1892, Mrs. George W. Stewart, Mrs. C. L. Atwood; 1893, Mrs. A. L. Tileston, Mrs. C. L. Atwood; 1894, Mrs. A. Barto, Mrs. W. L. Beebe; 1895, Mrs. A. Barto, Mrs. Thomas Foley; 1896, Miss Mary M. Cambell, Mrs. Alvah Eastman; 1897, Mrs. J. E. West (Miss Cambell), Mrs. Alvah Eastman; 1898, Mrs. Thomas Foley, Mrs. A. L. Tileston; 1899, Mrs. W. B.

Mitchell (February 12 to September), Mrs. A. L. Tileston (the annual meeting changed to September); 1899, Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Charles A. Cooper; 1900, Mrs. Alvah Eastman, Mrs. Charles A. Cooper; 1901, Mrs. Alvah Eastman, Mrs. E. Everett Clark; 1902, Mrs. C. A. Cooper, Mrs. E. Everett Clark; 1903, Mrs. C. A. Cooper, Mrs. Frederick Schilplin; 1904, Mrs. E. A. Noble, Mrs. Frederick Schilplin; 1905, Mrs. C. L. Atwood, Mrs. H. C. Bowing; 1906, Mrs. C. L. Atwood, Mrs. E. F. Moore; 1907, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mrs. H. R. Neide; 1908, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mrs. A. A. Wright; 1909, Mrs. J. E. Jenks, Mrs. A. A. Wright; 1910, Mrs. E. F. Moore, Mrs. A. N. Farmer; 1911, Mrs. E. F. Moore, Mrs. A. N. Farmer; 1912, Mrs. Frederick Schilplin, Mrs. A. J. Tschumperlin; 1913, Mrs. Frederick Schilplin, Mrs. A. J. Tschumperlin.

The society joined the State Federation as charter member October, 1895, and the General Federation January, 1906, and has generously contributed to both the State and National Endowment Funds. As a charter member the Reading Room joined the Sixth District Federation when it was organized in Sauk Centre April 15, 1902, with Mrs. E. J. Lewis as vice-president. St. Cloud entertained the District Convention May 21, 1903, and also May 17, 1911, and for the last three years Mrs. Martin Molitor of St. Cloud has been the efficient presiding officer of the Sixth District.

The literary entertainments of the club have been of great interest. For the first seven years these consisted of only readings on all subjects from dress reform to Woman's Suffrage. After 1887 many original papers were given by representative men and women of St. Cloud. In 1897 the first program committee was appointed and a course of study on Sociology was outlined. The study courses have included Sociology, the English Novel, Italian Art, Writers of Today, Nature Study, Great Industries of Our Age, Famous Women, Literary Pilgrimage Through the British Isles, Minnesota, Study of Magazine Articles, Drama and Opera.

Lecture courses, concert recitals, art exhibits have always been encouraged by this organization and very many given under its auspices. The first annual exhibition of the Minnesota State Art Commission was held at the Library building in St. Cloud, April 4, to 16, 1904, under the society's patronage. Works of famous Minnesota and New York artists were on exhibtion, and famous paintings from the galleries of T. B. Walker of Minneapolis and James J. Hill of St. Paul. A beautiful handicraft art exhibit was held in the library building April, 1912.

During the past thirty-four years 248 ladies have joined the Reading Room Society. The membership has never dropped below 26 and since 1901 it has kept the maximum limit, 60, with an average attendance of about 38 members.

The society mourns the loss of the following members: Roll of the Honored Dead—Mrs. L. W. Collins, May 31, 1894; Mrs. George Churchill, May 1, 1895; Mrs. Charles Coates, March 29, 1901; Mrs. L. E. Wakeman, December 3, 1901; Mrs. L. Annette Powell, March 23, 1905; Mrs. C. A. Gilman, March 19, 1910; Mrs. J. E. West, June 1, 1911; Mrs. Harry Dyer, July 3, 1912; Mrs. J. D. Farrell, December 11, 1913.

List of the present members, 1914: Mrs. D. C. Abeles, Mrs. C. L. Atwood, Mrs. C. H. Barnes, Mrs. J. H. Beaty, Mrs. W. L. Beebe, Mrs. J. C. Boehm,

Mrs. H. C. Bowing, Mrs. C. F. Brigham, Mrs. R. B. Brower, Mrs. E. Everett Clark, Mrs. George R. Clark, Miss Marianne Clarke, Mrs. N. P. Clarke, Mrs. John Coates, Mrs. A. W. Corwin, Mrs. Clyde Dragoo, Mrs. J. B. Dunn, Mrs. Alvah Eastman, Mrs. H. C. Ervin, Mrs. H. C. Ervin, Jr., Mrs. Hugh Evans, Mrs. W. M. Fisher, Mrs. D. H. Freeman, Mrs. R. L. Gale, Mrs. F. A. Hoyt, Mrs. James E. Jenks, Mrs. S. A. Jones, Miss Isabel Lawrence, Mrs. C. B. Lewis, Mrs. John McElroy, Mrs. P. M. Magnusson, Mrs. P. A. Martin, Mrs. C. J. Metzroth, Mrs. George H. Miner, Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Martin Molitor, Mrs. E. F. Moore, Mrs. H. R. Neide, Mrs. Charles J. Oberly, Mrs. Charles S. Olds, Mrs. Ralph Olson, Miss Ellen Ready, Mrs. A. L. Riley, Mrs. D. I. Russell, Mrs. W. L. Sartell, Mrs. Frederick Schilplin, Mrs. C. D. Schwab, Mrs. Earl C. Scott, Mrs. D. B. Searle, Mrs. Catherine Sheehan, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Mrs. J. F. Stephens, Mrs. J. F. Stevenson, Mrs. Mary Stewart, Mrs. Alois Tschumperlin, Mrs. A. D. Whiting, Mrs. M. J. Whitman, Mrs. A. G. Whitney, Mrs. Fred Whitney, Mrs. A. A. Wright.

The Reading Room Society attracts its members for its sociability, good comradeship and opportunities for self-culture, yet it would not have grown and flourished these thirty-four years had not the spirit of social service animated its life. It has ever been active in everything that makes for the betterment of the community. Its members are alive to all interests that bring individual improvement and its influence has always been sought by those prominent in reform measures. The Library Board, the Commercial Club, the Board of Education, the City Commissioners and Press all unite in furthering every effort of this Society. A common purpose pervades and animates all to make St. Cloud the ideal home city of Minnesota.

The following are the officers for 1913-1914: President, Mrs. Frederick Schilplin; vice-president, Mrs. R. L. Gale; secretary, Mrs. Alois Tschumperlin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. I. Russell; treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Riley; auditor, Mrs. George R. Clark.

Since this paper was prepared the annual election of officers has taken place for 1914-15, with the following result: President, Mrs. A. J. Tschumperlin; vice-president, Mrs. W. W. Smith; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Beaty; corresponding secretary, Miss Marianne Clarke; treasurer, Mrs. D. I. Russell; Auditor, Mrs. William Fisher.

SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

The Good Cheer Branch of the International Sunshine Society was organized in St. Cloud in December, 1908, with the following officers: Mrs. A. H. Reinhard, president; Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, vice-president; Mrs. Martin Molitor, secretary and treasurer.

The presidents since have been: Mrs. A. H. Reinhard, 1909-10; Mrs. J. B. Dunn, 1911-1912; Mrs. E. F. Moore, 1913-14. Secretaries, Mrs. Martin Molitor, 1909-1913; Mrs. Anton Carlson, 1914. The officers for 1915 are: Mrs. A. J. Kirghis, president; Mrs. Anton Carlson, secretary; Mrs. M. Molitor, treasurer.

There are at present 173 members. The society paid the salary of a visiting nurse for two years, and is contributing to the same purpose a third

year; has paid the hospital bills for the sick poor, helped in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, visited the "shut in," cared for neglected children, and similar lines of work.

DELPHIAN SOCIETY.

The St. Cloud Chapter of the Delphian Society was organized October 6, 1913, with Edna and Marguerite Bunnell, Gladys Riley, Frances Ervin, Adelaide Dunn, Eleanor and Ruth Mitchell, and Edith Clark as charter members. The object of the society is that of study, a general review for college students of subjects classified under Art, Drama, Literature, Music, Architecture, Philosophy and History. Each member has a set of ten volumes, containing articles by leading university professors, curriculum of study, and references for collateral reading. The National Society's Consulting Bureau in Chicago is at their disposal, and through the editorial staff, it is possible to gain access to original manuscripts and private libraries. The young women meet every Monday afternoon at the different homes, the hostess leading the discussion of the day. Additional members since the founding of the Chapter are Mrs. Harry C. Ervin, Mrs. Henry Halvorson, Helen Hill, and Mrs. J. B. Fisher.

SOROSIS.

The St. Cloud Sorosis was organized February 1, 1892. On that date a little group of eight women met with Mrs. W. T. Stone, the originator of the movement, and associated themselves in a club which they called Sorosis, or Sisterhood. Thus, this club bears the name of the first Woman's club in America, Sorosis of New York City. Sorosis is a study club organized and continued for the mutual improvement of its members along intellectual lines.

The eight charter members who founded the club were: Mrs. C. L. Atwood, Mrs. L. B. Avery, Mrs. George Churchill, Mrs. E. S. Hill, Mrs. C. W. G. Hyde, Mrs. J. C. Palmer, Mrs. W. T. Stone and Mrs. A. T. Whitman. Of these, Mrs. Hill has continued her membership from 1892 to the present time.

The charter members drew up a constitution limiting the number of members to twelve and providing for the offices of president and leader. Mrs. W. T. Stone was the first president and C. W. G. Hyde of the Normal School faculty directed the club in its first year's work, "The History of Great Britain." In 1893 the office of secretary was created and when in 1898 the members of Sorosis voted annual dues of twenty-five cents each, a treasurer was found necessary. In 1899 the club began to have printed programs of the year's work and the dues were increased to fifty cents and again in 1902 to one dollar. These dues merely cover the necessary expenses of the club, such as federation dues, printing bills, book rent, etc. Sorosis has small resources from which to contribute to the many worthy causes continually seeking aid, but this little club has ever given its moral support to every beneficent movement. In 1898 a vice-president was also added to the official staff.

The working year of Sorosis, formerly eight or nine months, is now six

months from November to April inclusive, with special business meetings as the occasion requires. The club meets weekly on Monday afternoon from three to five o'clock and two or three members participate in giving the lesson at each meeting.

In accordance with the expressed purpose of the founders of the club, Sorosis has devoted itself to the study of geography, history, literature and art of various countries. In the early years of the club, a few minutes of each meeting were given to the study of parliamentary law and current events but this practice has been discontinued. A printed program arranged by a program committee is carried out during the working year. These are distributed some months before the weekly sessions begin. In the year 1892-93 Sorosis studied the history of Great Britain with Prof. C. W. G. Hyde as leader, and following the history Rev. Charles J. Staples, who had just returned from a visit to Europe, led the club in a travel course through the British Isles. In 1894-95 German history and geography were the subjects of study with an outline of German history prepared by Prof. Van Liew of the normal school. In like manner Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Russia, Japan, China, India, Egypt and Greece have been the subject of programs of one or two years length. Farrar's Travel Class was used as a basis of work in the travel courses. Supplementing their own study the members of Sorosis enjoyed a lecture on "The Women of India" by Mrs. Lodor; the Rev. Dr. Wright of St. Paul gave the club an instructive and interesting parlor talk on "Growing Impressions of Egypt;" Mrs. Mary C. Burbank lectured before Sorosis on Spanish Art; and Dr. Smith of St. Paul gave a scholarly lecture on Russia. During the years 1909-11 Sorosis gave itself to the study of Italian art and literature exclusively. American Literature was the subject of the programs of 1911-13 and now of 1913-14, Sorosis has entered upon a two year's course in French Literature. As in other lines of human activity the tendency of club work is toward specialization. In the younger and more ambitious days of Sorosis we find the women meeting during the summer months at nine o'clock in the morning to read the literature of countries studied during the year.

An annual Sorosis banquet and picnic were formerly social events of the year. At present the retiring president entertains the club at a five o'clock luncheon after the annual meeting. Occasional social meetings of an informal nature are held during the year.

Sorosis joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs, January 10, 1898, and became a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, October, 1913. In April, 1902, delegates from Sorosis met with representatives from other clubs of the Sixth Congressional District and organized the Sixth District Federation of Women's Clubs and Sorosis has twice, in 1902 and 1912, joined with the other St. Cloud Clubs in entertaining the Sixth District Convention. In 1908 Sorosis and the Reading Room Society were "at home" to the state convention of the Women's Clubs of Minnesota.

The colors of Sorosis are green and white. Although the club is twenty-one years old it has not yet committed itself on the rampant subject of suffrage.

Any woman inclined to study and qualified to do the work may be elected to Sorosis, her name being proposed by some member of the club. The number of members limited to twelve by the constitution was afterwards increased to fifteen. The present membership list is as follows: Ida M. Barnes, Charlotte Elizabeth Clarke, Marianne Clarke, Inez Hill, Marion Jenks, Marjorie Macdonald, Marie Molitor, Caroline Foster Munro, Genevieve B. Olsen, Zelda G. Porter, Maude Comfort Schilplin, Mary Lavina Schwab, Mary Louise Stewart, Elizabeth Tschumperlin, Alice Wheelock Whitney. Mrs. Stone, Mother of Sorosis, and Mrs. Barto are honorary members.

With an ever-changing membership the character and purpose of the club have been constant. Sorosis is a study club purely. Through such a society the woman, busy with the manifold duties of home, finds inspiration and guidance for study. Through the study club she extends her horizon beyond the confines of home and native town and rises above the commonplaces of daily existence. While she performs faithfully the work in life which is hers to do, she avoids the rut stretching along life's pathway for those who do not make the effort necessary for growth of mind and spirit which should go on throughout this earthly life.—(By Mrs. A. J. Tschumperlin.)

The following is the list of the officers of Sorosis throughout the twenty-one years of its existence.

1892-93—President, Mrs. W. W. Stone; leader, Prof. C. W. G. Hyde. 1893-94—President, Mrs. W. T. Stone; secretary, Mrs. E. S. Hill; leader, Rev. Charles J. Staples. 1894-95—President, Mrs. A. Barto; secretary, Mrs. E. S. Hill; leader, Miss Charlotte Clarke. Miss Clark has since continued to serve as leader and is still in office, now (1914-15) serving her twenty-first year. 1895-96—President, Mrs. A. Barto; secretary, Mrs. Montgomery. 1896-97—President, Mrs. E. S. Hill; secretary, Miss Marianne Clark. 1897-98—President, Mrs. Robert Harrison; secretary, Miss Marianne Clarke. 1898-99—President, Mrs. A. Barto; vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Hill; secretary, Mrs. J. E. West. 1899-1900—President, Mrs. C. L. Atwood; vice-president, Mrs. Montgomery; secretary, Mrs. J. E. West; treasurer, Miss Ellen Ready. 1900-01—President, Mrs. C. L. Atwood; vice-president, Mrs. J. E. Ranney; secretary, Mrs. J. E. West; treasurer, Miss Ellen Ready. 1901-02—President, Mrs. G. Kleeberger; vice-president, Mrs. J. E. Ranney; secretary, Mrs. James E. Jenks; treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Ervin. 1902-03—President, Mrs. J. E. Ranney; vice-president, Mrs. Frances Gilman; secretary, Mrs. James E. Jenks; treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Ervin. 1903-04—President, Mrs. Frances Gilman; vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Hill; secretary, Mrs. J. C. Boehm; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Munro. 1904-05—Same as previous year. 1905-06—President, Mrs. George W. Stewart; vice-president, Miss Marianne Clarke; secretary, Mrs. H. C. Ervin; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. West. 1906-07—Same as previous year. 1907-08—President, Mrs. J. E. Jenks; vice-president, Mrs. W. W. Smith; secretary, Mrs. Alvah Eastman; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Whitney. 1908-09—Same as previous year. 1909-10—President, Mrs. Martin Molitor; vice-president, Mrs. George W. Stewart; secretary, Mrs. J. C. Munro; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. West. 1910-11—Same as previous year. 1911-12—President, Mrs. George W. Stewart; vice-president, Miss Marianne

Clarke; secretary, Mrs. A. Tschumperlin; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Whitney. 1912-13—President, Miss Marianne Clarke; vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Hill; secretary, Mrs. A. Tschumperlin; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Whitney. 1913-14—President, Miss Marianne Clarke; vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Hill; secretary, Mrs. G. W. Stewart; treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Barnes. 1914-15—President, Mrs. A. G. Whitney; vice-president, Miss Marjorie Macdonald; secretary, Mrs. G. W. Stewart; treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Barnes.

CHAPTER XLV.

BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.

Pioneers and Later Comers Whose Industry Has Built up the County—Early Experiences in an Unsettled Country—Leaders in Country, City and Village—Family History of Well Known Men.

Very Rev. Alfred Mayer, O. S. B., prior of St. Mary's Priory and pastor of the Church of Immaculate Conception, St. Cloud, was born June 12, 1858, in Cayuga, Province of Ontario, Canada. His parents, Joseph Mayer and Anna Hinger, emigrated from Germany in 1854 and located on a farm near Cayuga, Canada. After residing there for eleven years they moved to Jordan, Scott county, Minnesota. They had ten children, the eighth in number being Alfred, or as he was called in the world, Anthony. As a boy he first visited a district school in the country, his father having been a farmer, but later on he attended the parish school at Jordan. In the year 1873 he entered St. John's College, at Collegeville, Minn., completed his classical course in 1878, made his novitiate at St. Vincent Archabbey, Beatty, Pa., in 1879, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1882. After his ordination he was for five years professor in the commercial course at St. John's College, master of novices, and pastor of the Abbey Church. On account of failing health he was relieved of his onerous duties at the college and monastery and sent out on missions, attending for one year the parishes of Farming and Logering. In the fall of 1888 he was appointel assistant pastor at the Assumption Church, St. Paul, Minn. After nine months he became pastor of St. Mary's Church, Bismarck, N. D. Having labored there for one year and a half, he was appointed in the year 1890 pastor of the Church of the Assumption at St. Paul, Minn. He held that position for nearly nine years, when he was transferred to St. Clement's church, Duluth, Minn. In 1902 he was appointed by Pope Leo XIII Canonical Prior of the Monastery of Cluny, near Wetang, Ill. The community of Cluny having abandoned its field of labor in southern Illinois and located in Saskatchewan, Canada, Prior Alfred in 1894 established in Canada a most flourishing colony of mostly German Catholics who located there from different parts of the United States. After enduring in that new missionary field for three years all the hardships of pioneer life, he was transferred as pastor to the Immaculate Conception Church, St. Cloud, in which capacity he has now labored for the past seven years. This parish was organized in 1856 and is

one of the largest and most flourishing parishes of the Northwest. His assistants are Rev. Eugene Woerdehoff, O. S. B., and Rev. Hildebrand Eichhoff, O. S. B.

Right Rev. Monsignor Bernard Richter, of Melrose, was born in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, September 28, 1863, and after attending the common schools passed through the high school into the University of Muenster. In December, 1884, he came to America, and continued his studies at St. Francis' Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis. Here he was ordained to the priest hood, June 24, 1887. His first parish was at White Lake, South Dakota. His pious devotion and energetic work attracted the attention of the Right Rev. Bishop Otto Zardetti who made him pastor of the Cathedral at St. Cloud. On June 7, 1894, he came to Melrose as pastor of the Church of St. Boniface. His work here has been notable, and has resulted, by the grace of God, in the largest Catholic Church in Stearns county. The parish consists of 300 families, all Germans, and all devoted to the cause of the church. Under the direction of Father Richter, the magnificent church edifice was erected in 1899, at a cost including fixtures, of $75,000; the rectory in 1907 at a cost of $18,000; the convent in 1908 at a cost of about $7,000; and a sightly parochial school in 1910 at a cost of $50,000. In 1912, Father Richter was elevated by His Holiness, Pope Pius X, to the dignity of Domestic Prelate, thus investing him with the title of Right Reverend Monsignor.

Rev. Anthony Arzt, O. S. B., pastor of St. Paul's Parish, Sauk Centre, was born in Nister, Hackenburg, Germany, September 11, 1870. He received his early education in the public schools of his home town and completed his studies at the Gregorian University, Rome, Italy. He came to America in September, 1893. He was ordained April 25, 1894, at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn., by Right Rev. Bishop Otto Zardetti, Bishop of St. Cloud. For nine months he was pastor of the Church of St. Francis, at Belgrade, Minn., with a mission in Lake George township, this county. Then he was transferred to the Church of St. Nicholas, in St. Nicholas, Luxemburg township, this county. For nearly three years he was in charge of the Church of St. Otto, at Fergus Falls, Minn. January 1, 1899, he was assigned to his present parish, which has prospered greatly under his charge. A man of devout piety, he combines keen business judgment with high scholarship, and commands the love of his people and the respect of the people of other denominations. His opinion on all subjects is highly valued by all the people, and in a quiet unostentatious way he exerts a powerful influence for good and for progress. His church has 140 families, and under his direction, by the grace of God, this band of people erected a splendid church in 1904, and a parish house in 1910, while the school, which has 137 pupils in charge of the devout Sisters of St. Benedict, was enlarged and remodeled in 1912.

Rev. Luke Fink, O. S. B., pastor of the parish of the Immaculate Conception, R. C., New Munich, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 24, 1871, son of Thomas and Francesca (Miller) Fink. The earnest boy who afterward became the reverend father received a good education in Germany, and came to the United States in 1885, while still a young lad. He took his classical and theological work at St. John's University, Collegeville, this county.

In 1894 he took the solemn vows which united him with the Benedictine Order, and in 1895 he was ordained to the holy priesthood at St. John's by the Right Reverend Bishop Martin Marty. His first parish was at Minneapolis. Subsequently he filled various pastorates in southern and eastern Minnesota and one in Brooklyn, New York. In 1909 he was assigned to his present parish. Under his leadership by the grace of God, a church and parish house have been erected at a cost of $71,000. The piety of the people has deepened, and the parish is nobly fulfilling its mission.

Rev. Leonard Kapsner, pastor of the parish of St. Benedict, Avon, was born in Silesia, Prussia, Germany, February 18, 1871, son of Frank and Therese (Thielsch) Kapsner, who in 1874 brought him to Pierz, Minn., where they still live. The boy Leonard, who afterward became the devout reverend father, was reared on the home farm, and attended the district schools, attending to such simple duties as his years permitted. He passed through the preparatory, classical and theological courses at St. John's University, Collegeville, this county, and was graduated in 1897. He was ordained in June, 1897, at Collegeville by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McGolrick, of Duluth, and was assigned to duty as assistant in the Parish of St. Joseph, Minneapolis. Subsequently he served a year as pastor of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception, St. Cloud, and a year as pastor of the Parish of St. James, near Cold Spring, in this county. In 1900 he became professor of German and treasurer, at St. John's University. To years later, in 1902, he became rector of the college, and at the expiration of three more years, in 1905, he again assumed a professorship. In 1906 he was assigned to the College of St. Martin four miles from Olympia, Washington, as professor of Latin and German. In 1908 he was recalled and assigned to his present parish. He is beloved by his people and makes an ideal village priest. Father Kapsner comes of a churchly family. Four of his sisters are devout sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, at the Convent of St. Benedict, at St. Joseph, while one of his brothers is a priest in New York City.

Rev. Leo Gans, J. C. D., rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Guardian Angels, St. Cloud, was born in the city where he still makes his home, September 11, 1879, son of Mathias and Marie P. (Pung) Gans. He prepared himself in the district and parochial schools, and graduated from St. Lawrence College, Mt. Calvary, Wis., in 1894; from St. Meinrad Seminary, St. Meinrad, Indiana, in 1897; and from St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1901. Then he went to Rome, Italy, where, after a course of two years' study in the Papal Appolinare University, he achieved the high distinction of being granted a Doctorate in Canon Law. While in Rome, he was ordained, February 15, 1903. Dr. Gans has had parishes at Tintah, Minn., and at Alexandria, Minn., and taught Canon Law at the St. Paul Seminary for two years. In 1907 he became rector of the cathedral at St. Cloud.

Mathias Gans was born in Prussia, Germany, December 8, 1829, and landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1856. He reached St. Cloud in 1857. Then for several years his interests and occupations were varied, and included several of St. Cloud's pioneer enterprises. During the war he was employed in the copper mines in the Superior regions. Finally he became a teacher at



CATHEDRAL, BISHOP'S RESIDENCE AND CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

Wakefield, Minn. In 1870 he was elected treasurer of Stearns county, a position he held with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens until 1878. In December, 1879, he purchased a farm of 340 acres in sections 5 and 8, St. Cloud township. The family moved onto this farm in March, 1880. In 1905, Mathias Gans retired, and once more moved to St. Cloud, where he died April 26, 1906. Mr. Gans had a musical temperament, and was much interested in the vocal music clubs of the city. In June, 1863, Mr. Gans married Marie E. Pung, and they had children as follows: John, Hubert, Joseph, Peter, Michael, Mary, Edward, Leo P., Nestor, Norbert, Anna, Minnie and Rose. Mary married Leslie Morton; Minnie married Ernest Treischel; Rose married Joseph Schroeder.

Rev. Meinrad Seifermann, beloved pastor of the Parish of the Sacred Heart, Freeport, was born in Baden, Germany, August 20, 1867, one of the family of four girls and two boys born to Ignatius and Agnes (Kohler) Seifermann. The boy who afterward became the reverend father learned the trade of shoemaking in Germany. By diligent application to his studies he also managed to acquire a good education, coning over his lessons while working at the last. In 1888 he came to America and located in Spring Hill township, this county. In 1889, Meinrad Seifermann registered at St. John's University, Collegeville. He there took his classical and theological studies, and was graduated in the spring of 1899. He was ordained June 24, 1899, at St. John's, by the Right Rev. Bishop James Trobec. For three years he was assistant rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Cloud. In 1902 he went to Minneapolis, and subsequently spent several years in Mission work in Canada. In 1908 he returned to Roscoe, in this county, and after a short service with the Parish of St. Agnes, there, was assigned to the Parish of St. Catherine, in Farming township. In 1912 he was assigned to his present parish. Father Meinrad is most admirably fitted for his work. He has known hard work and privation as a layman, and as a priest his devotion and piety has been marked. He is truly the father of his people, and his pastorate, by the grace of God, has resulted in much deeping of spiritual grace in the parish and community.

Rev. Andrew Straub, O. S. B., pastor of the Church of the Seven Daughters, R. C., at Albany, Minn., has been one of the powerful influences for good in the community. A man of broad learning and wide culture and experience, he is an ideal village priest, a true father to his people, stern and uncompromising toward wrongdoing, but merciful and sympathetic toward the wrongdoer. He is a friend of education and progress, and his voice is ever raised in support of whatever is best in the life of the village and its people. Father Straub was born in Ashford, Wis., in 1855, son of Joseph and Ursula (Beigelmeyer) Straub. He was reared in his native county of Fond du Lac, Wis., and passed his youth on his father's farm. He attended the district and parochial schools at Ashford. His religious training was obtained at St. Francis, in Milwaukee, St. John's in St. Cloud, and at Duluth and Crookston, and was twenty-two years in Minneapolis. In 1881 he joined the Order of St. Benedict. In September, 1904, Father Straub came to Albany, and here, later, he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first mass. Much of successful work

and worthy accomplishment has been perfected in the few years that have passed since his arrival. The congregation numbers about 1,500 souls, and the church property consists of a brick church, a large brick parochial school, and a pastoral residence of brick, as well as a well-kept cemetery where the pioneers lie at rest. The church was originally a frame structure, but it has been enlarged and changed to a brick edifice. Joseph Straub, the worthy father of Father Andrew Straub, was born in Württemburg, Germany, and came to America about 1832. After operating a farm at Gratzburg, Pennsylvania, for a number of years, he moved to Fond du Lac, Wis. Of his six children, only two are living. Jacob lives on the home farm in Wisconsin.

Rev. Alexius Hoffman, O. S. B., was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 31, 1863. Both parents were natives of Germany and had settled in St. Paul about the year 1855. After attending the parochial school connected with the Church of the Assumption in that city, he entered St. John's College in Stearns county in September, 1875, and pursued the classical course of study for five years. In 1880 he became a member of the Benedictine Order; then spent four years in the study of philosophy and theology and was ordained to the priesthood on December 19, 1885. Ever since that time he has been connected with the faculty of St. John's University. From January, 1891, to July, 1899, he was director of the institution. Since 1905 he has been librarian of the Abbey Library. He has written a history of St. John's University, published in 1907. At present he is professor of theology and of English literature in that institution.

Rev. Martin Schmitt, O. S. B., beloved pastor of the Parish of St. John, at Meire Grove, was born near Cologne, Germany, January 24, 1858, son of Joseph and Margaretha (Unkel) Schmitt, who started for America with their family in 1866. The mother died during the voyage, and the father and the four young children located at St. Louis, Missouri. After having secured a good home with a family for the older girl of 11 years and placed the three younger children, a boy and two girls, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the St. Vincent's German Catholic Orphan Asylum the paternal parent secured work and after four years he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he died some two years later, amid the comforts of religion. The youth who was afterward to become the reverend father entered the University of St. Louis at St. Louis, in the fall of 1871. In 1872 he entered St. John's University at Collegeville, this county, and there finished the classical course. Having become a scholastic for St. John's he entered the novitiate at St. Vincent's Abbey, Beatty, Pennsylvania, where he made his simple vows. The following year he returned to St. John's, finished the philosophical and theological courses, and made solemn vows July 11, 1879. July 25, 1882, he was ordained by the Right Reverend Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, of St. Cloud. His first assignment was to the Parish of St. Benedict, at Avon. While there he served missions at Alexandria and Belle River, and acted as a professor at St. John's University. In 1884 he went to Mandan, North Dakota, where he served missions in an area covering some 300 square miles, bringing the comforts of the church to people who had long been without spiritual benefits. In 1887 he returned to St. John's

University, was a professor in several branches, and also attended several missions in the neighborhood. In the fall of 1888 he became pastor of the Parish of St. Boniface, at East Minneapolis, and in the following summer became assistant pastor of the Parish of the Assumption, at St. Paul. In 1890 he was ordered by his superiors to take charge of the Parish of St. Mary at Bismarck, North Dakota, where he revived religions interest, reopened a parochial school that had been closed, and attended missions to the north, northeast and south, covering a radius of from 50 to 75 miles. After six years of hard labor there, he was recalled in 1896 to Minnesota, to become pastor of the Parish of St. Boniface at Cold Spring, during the absence of the regular pastor who was abroad. In the fall of 1896 he became assistant to the pastor of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception, at St. Cloud. In May, 1897 he was sent by his superiors to start a parish at Roscoe. St. Agnes was selected as the patron, a church and parsonage were erected, and a thriving parish inaugurated. After three years of faithful work there, Father Schmitt was sent to the Parish of St. Martin, in St. Martin township, this county. In May, 1906, he came to his present parish at Meire Grove. He has merited and won the love of his large parish of 125 families, and the respect and confidence of the entire community. He has ever been a faithful, able and energetic worker for the True Cause of Right, and through his untiring work, by the Grace of God, the parish is in a flourishing condition and the people are now contemplating the erection of a substantial parish school.

Rev. Father Ludger Ehrens, O. S. B., pastor of the parish of St. Joseph, in St. Joseph village, was born in Walchum, Province Hanover, Germany, July 14, 1853, son of Herman and Elizabeth (Heyen) Ehrens. He was educated in the schools of his native land, and in November, 1872, he came to America. At once upon his arrival he entered St. John's University, in Collegeville, this county. He took his novitiate in 1874 and was ordained at St. Cloud by the Right Rev. Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, O. S. B., on December 15, 1878. His first pastorate was the station of St. James, Stearns county, this state. In 1880 he was assigned to the parish of St. Martin, this county, where he remained six years. In the year 1886 he was stationed in the Parish of the Assumption, at St. Paul, for a short time, and in the parish of Cold Spring, in this county, till September 1892. In 1892 he became pastor of his present parish in St. Joseph and remained till August, 1900. From the latter year he was with the parishes of St. Joseph, Minneapolis, Richmond, Minn., New Munich, Minn, and Avon, Minn. In October, 1907, again transferred to his present charge.

Rev. Father Meinulph Stuckenkemper, O. S. B., beloved pastor of the Church of St. Martin, St. Martin township, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, January 17, 1837, a son of Casper Stuckenkemper, who brought the family to America in 1847. Father Meinulph prepared for college and then pursued his classical and theological studies at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was ordained July 20, 1861, and was assigned to the parish of the Church of the Assumption at St. Paul. Two years later he came to St. Cloud where he organized a parish and erected the Church of the Immaculate Conception, also the parish house. Then he served various

mission parishes in southern Minnesota. In 1872 he took charge of the Immaculate Conception Church at New Munich, in this county. Subsequently he was again attached to the Church of the Assumption at St. Paul, and after that he organized the parish and built the house of worship of the Church of St. Joseph, Minneapolis. Later he served the Church of St. Wendelin in St. Wendel, after which he did his memorable quarter of a century's work with the Church of St. John, at Myer Grove, in this county, beginning his service there in February, 1881. In 1906 he was assigned to his present parish. He has been one of the foremost church builders in Minnesota, suffering privations, going without food and comforts, working in poor parishes, sacrificing every pleasure in order that the Church of God should flourish in this part of the world. The years have taught him that gentleness which is a man's greatest strength and his devout life is an example to the people of all denominations. His work has meant something to the community, and the world, by the grace of God, is the better for his having lived in it. On July 20, 1911, Father Meinulph celebrated the golden anniversary of his ordination, and many were the felicitations he secured upon his half century of faithful service.

Mathias A. Bussen, postmaster, journalist and business man, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1851, son of Henry and Anna Margaret (Horren) Bussen who spent the span of their years in Germany. The children in the family were: Herman, Elizabeth, Bernhard, Henry, Joseph, Mathias A., Gerhard, Christina and William. Of these children, Henry was the first to come to this country. He left Germany and reached St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, just after the close of the Civil War. It was in 1870 that Mathias A. came. He secured employment for a while as a clerk in St. Cloud, this county. Then he entered St. John's University at Collegeville, where he took a three years' course, finishing in 1875. Subsequently he went to Quincy, Ill., where he clerked in a store, and then to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed as a traveling salesman. In 1876 he returned to St. Cloud, where he once more secured work as a clerk. After his marriage in 1877 he came to Richmond, where he entered a store as bookkeeper and clerk. In 1880 he engaged in the general mercantile business at Richmond, with a partner. In 1892 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Bussen entered the real estate and general investment business. On July 4, 1902, he issued the first number of the "Richmond Standard," one of the most popular papers of this vicinity. This paper is still published, J. M. Bussen being his father's partner in the venture. From 1885 to 1893, Mathias A. Bussen was postmaster of Richmond, and since 1898 he has been in that office continuously. He has also served two years as chairman of the board of supervisors of Munson township, and for many years was town clerk and justice of the peace. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Bussen married Anna Lieser and they have eleven children: L. H., J. A., B. L., J. M.; Anna W., wife of H. Woolsey; Sister Mary Alesia, O. S. B.; Sister Mary Alice, O. S. B.; Sarophine, Ulric, Aloysius and Hilda.

Bernard Bruening, retired farmer of Richmond, and brave veteran of the Civil War, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 22, 1839, son of Henry and Angelica Bruening, who brought their family to America in 1846 and settled in Missouri. In 1855, one of the sons, Gerhard, the brother of

Bernard, came to Stearns county. After looking about he returned to Missouri to get his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters. With four yoke of oxen they started out for their new location, the trip consuming seven weeks. The quarter section of land which they obtained embraced the present site of Richmond. Bernard secured 160 acres two miles east of St. Martin. He was on the pleasant road to prosperity when the Civil War broke out. Believing thoroughly in the cause of the Union, he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, in all a period of three years and five days. He saw strenuous work on many a bloody battle field. Much of the time he was in the hospital corps. After the war he returned to his farm. He was very successful in his operations, and increased his holding until he owned 200 acres. In 1899 he retired and moved to the village of Richmond. Mr. Bruening was married in 1868 to Margaret Schlener, a daughter of George Schlener, who was one of the early settlers of Munson township. She died in 1911 at the age of sixty-one. Mr. and Mrs. Bruening adopted two children, Joseph Larmer and Maud Lugneatte.

George Engelhard, a leading citizen of Richmond, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 26, 1844, son of Valentine and Catherine (Busch) Engelhard, who brought him to Ohio in 1846, and to Munson township in 1859. George Engelhard lived on the home place in Munson township about fifty-three years. As a farmer he has been very successful. The home place has been increased to 240 acres, and brought to a high stage of development and improvement, and under his diligent care its operation has been very profitable. But in building up his own interests, Mr. Engelhard has not forgotten the welfare of the community. He has been a school officer for a considerable period, he has given satisfaction as township supervisor, treasurer and assessor, he sat with dignity in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, and his twelve years as county commissioner will not soon be forgotten. In a private capacity he has also aided in the growth and development of the county. Mr. Engelhard was married June 11, 1867, at Richmond, to Angeline Korte, and they have ten children: Valentine, Catherine, Mary, Henry, Barbara, Therese, Jacob, Gertrude, Elizabeth and Barney. Angeline Korte, now Mrs. George Engelhard, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 7, 1846, daughter of Barney and Anna (Schle) Korte, who in 1860 came to America and settled in Farming township, Stearns county, bringing their five children: William, Catherine, Henry, John and Angeline.

Jacob Engelhard, a retired farmer of Munson township, was born in Germany, January 6, 1837, son of Valentine and Catherine (Busch) Engelhard. The parents came to America in 1846, bringing with them the six children: Stephen, Valentine, Jacob, Catherine, George and Martin, the latter of whom died in St. Cloud after their arrival here. The family lived in Ohio some thirteen years, and there the father worked at his trade as a shoemaker. Then they started out for Minnesota, making the trip up the Mississippi by boat to St. Paul, and then by means of a team of horses to Richmond, in Stearns county, arriving April 28, 1859. They located on a claim of 160 acres three miles west of Richmond, and erected the second frame house built in this vicinity. During the Indian troubles they remained on the farm, but thoroughly forti-

fied themselves. During the height of the trouble they never locked up for the night without collecting all their axes, pitchforks, guns and the like, in order to be prepared against sudden attack Amid surroundings, Jacob, the subject of this mention, spent his young manhood. He married, and after the Indian uprising was over, he and his good wife located on 160 acres of land near his father's home. He built a log cabin, 18 by 28, and started farming with an ox team and two cows. Later he added 120 acres to his original farm. In time he erected new buildings and added modern equipment. After more than thirty-five years on this farm he retired and moved to the village of Richmond. He is a Democrat in politics and has served in school office. He and his family attend the Catholic Church. Mr. Engelhard married Thracie Wilber, and they had the following children: Valentine (deceased), Elizabeth, Catherine, William, John (deceased), Eva (deceased), George, Joseph (deceased), Mary, Glasesus (deceased), and Rose.

Thracie Wilber, now Mrs. Engelhard, was born in Germany, October 15, 1842, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Coch) Wilber, who came from Germany to Westphalia, Clinton county, Mich., bringing their children: John, William, Henry, Joseph, Elizabeth, Marian, Catherine and Thracie. In 1858 Thracie came to Jacob's Prairie in Stearns county to join her brother, John, and here she met Mr. Engelhard.

John Kost, village marshal of Richmond, was born in Johnstown, Penn., in 1856, son of Clemens and Theresia (Schaiber) Kost, who brought him to Stearns county in 1860. He was reared on the farm, and after his marriage settled on what was known as the "disputed" land, near Morris, in Swift county, Minn. Since 1882 he has lived continuously in Richmond. He has been constable twenty-five years and marshal twenty years, and makes a most excellent guardian of the peace. Mr. Kost has many interesting recollections of life in the early days, and has many thrilling and amusing stories to tell of his experiences in driving an ox team which freighted goods between St. Cloud and Winnipeg.

John Kost was married in 1878 to Anna Kesler, a native of Chilicothe, Ohio, daughter of Frank and Cecelia (Riley) Kesler both born in Baden, Germany. Frank Kesler was born in 1819, came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Ohio. Cecelia Riley was born in 1829, the daughter of Bartholomew Riley, and was brought to Ohio by her parents in 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Kost have seven children: Paul (deceased), Frank (deceased), Benjamin, Edward, Lydia, Clara (deceased) and Stella.

John Lang, a prominent merchant of Richmond, was born November 3, 1867, three miles southwest of that village in Munson township, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Lang. He was reared on the home farm and received such meagre education as the schools of his time and neighborhood afforded. At the age of seventeen he abandoned the farm for commercial pursuits by opening a general store with Jacob Schlener as a partner. By strict attention to business they have built up a good trade, and now have the leading store in the village. In addition to this, Mr. Lang deals extensively in real estate. He has been president of the village and has served on other public offices. Mr. Lang married Mary Kost, daughter of Clemens Kost, a pioneer. She died

in 1906 at the age of thirty-three, leaving five children: Albert, Aloysius, Sylvester, Benjamin and Lavretta. The present Mrs. Lang was Elizabeth Reoder, born in Roscoe, this county, daughter of Nicholas Reoder. The children are Leona and Lucille. Joseph Lang was born in Iowa, the son of Conrad and Barbara Lang. His wife, Elizabeth, was brought to America by her parents as an infant of nine weeks. In 1857, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lang came to Stearns county and located in Munson township, with the early pioneers. They erected a log cabin, and with a yoke of oxen started to break the land. They constructed a primitive wagon, making the axles out of wood, and furnishing it with wheels by cutting round slices out of logs. In this wagon they drove to St. Paul for supplies. During the Indian uprising they sought refuge at Richmond. Through hard times they passed to prosperity, and became substantial members of the community. Joseph Lang died at the age of sixty-five and his wife is still living. They had seven children, two boys and five girls.

P. A. N. Vreyens, vice-president of the Richmond State Bank, was born in France, August 5, 1842, son of Peter and Mary Adaline Pauline Vreyens, who spent the span of their years in France. The father, Peter, was one of thirty-six children, and was the father of sixteen. The subject of this brief mention lost his mother at the age of two years, and his father at three years of age. He came to America in 1868, at 26 years of age, and located in Philadelphia. Two years later he came to Minnesota. He taught school in Hennepin and Carver counties, and was county superintendent of schools in the latter county for five years. Subsequently he came to Richmond as an accountant. It was in 1902 that he entered the Richmond State Bank, as cashier. In 1907 he became the vice-president. He is a member of the Bankers' Association. Mr. Vreyens was married in 1890 to Mary Heffaley, who was born in Alsace, France, and died in Richmond, Stearns county, at the age of sixty-three. Their one child died at birth.

John P. Myers, respected pioneer and honored veteran of the Indian campaigns, was born in Prussia, Germany, October 20, 1842, son of John and Barbara (Engle) Myers, the pioneers. The parents came to Iowa in an early day, bringing their children, Barbara, John P., Elizabeth and Jacob. After remaining in Iowa some ten or twelve years, the family came to Stearns county and located on a quarter section four miles west of Richmond, in Munson township. They began life in a log cabin and gradually achieved prosperity. On this farm both parents ended their days. John P. started out for himself at about the age of eighteen. During the Indian troubles in 1862 he took a most active part in the measures for defense. He joined the Home Guards, a military organization organized to protect the settlers. The Guards patroled the vicinity of Richmond, and gave a sense of security to the pioneers. In October, 1862, the subject of this mention was in the home of Henry Thein, a mile west of Richmond, when at about 5 o'clock one morning the place was surprised by Indians. The cabin was crowded to its utmost capacity, many of the inmates being women and young children. All were sleeping on the floor. Twenty or thirty shots entered the cabin, and kitchen utensils and crockery were smashed, but the shots were too high to injure the sleeping

settlers on the floor. Mr. Myers was one of the detachment that pursued the Indians beyond Paynesville toward Norway lake. During the next winter, Mr. Myers worked for Austin, Freeman & Richardson, co-partners in operating a hotel at Richmond. In October, 1863, as a teamster for Henry Burbank, the famous stage man, he accompanied Hatch's Independent Battalion to Pembina. He returned in the spring of 1864. He and Claudius Weiber established a brewery in Richmond, this being the first in the county outside of St. Cloud. This partnership continued for three years. Then Mr. Myers sold out, and engaged in farming in Eden Lake township. Like so many of the pioneers, he started farm life in a log cabin and with a yoke of oxen. He became a very prosperous man. He was respected by his fellow townsmen, and his opinions on public questions were highly valued. He was supervisor for eighteen years and also served in other town and school positions. For a time he conducted the Washington Hotel, in St. Cloud, but with this exception he remained on the farm from the time he purchased it, until 1903 when he retired and moved to Richmond where he now makes his home. Mr. Myers was married in 1866 to Kate Lemm, a native of Luxemburg, a daughter of Henry Lemm, of St. Augusta township, this county. There are seven children: John, Henry, Kate, Peter, Jacob, Lizzie and Mary.

Xavier Braun was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, April 16, 1813. He was reared in his native province, and as a young man served in the German army. In 1846, with his wife, Magdalena Lindel, and his two children, Mary and Theofiel, he came to America, and took up farming in Missouri. In 1853 he came to Stearns county, and took up a claim of 120 acres in sections 25 and 26, St. Cloud township. A year later he secured this land from the government at $1.25 an acre. He erected a log cabin, and went through many interesting experiences incident to pioneer life. In 1866 the log cabin was replaced with a frame structure. Mr. Braun was respected by all who knew him. He died February 29, 1904. His wife died June 12, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Braun had eight children, four of whom are living. Mary married Andrew Fritz. Both are dead. They left nine children. Theofiel was killed by the falling of a tree. Lena, and her husband, Henry Herschbach, had four sons and are both dead. Elizabeth has nine children. Her husband, Julius Kuck is dead. Frank died in 1912. He was twice married and by his first wife had nine children. Barbara married Edward Doerner, for many years a schoolteacher in this county. They live in St. Cloud and have eight children. John P. is mentioned elsewhere. Gertrude married William Ernst, a St. Cloud business man. They have five children.

John P. Braun, a leading citizen of St. Cloud township, and for many years a progressive and scientific farmer, was born within a short distance of the house where he now resides, August 15, 1861, son of Xavier and Magdalena (Lindel) Braun. He received a good education and has devoted his life to farming. He remained on the home farm until 1891, when he removed to Mayhew Lake, in Benton county, and purchased 200 acres of land on which he opened up a fine farm. He grubbed and broke the land, erected a good home and suitable set of outbuildings, and there farmed until 1904, when he sold out and came back to St. Cloud township, where he purchased the "Old



XAVIER BRAUN AND FAMILY

Braun Homestead," in section 25. Here he successfully farmed until 1913 when he retired and turned the place over to his son, Alphonse Braun, and his step-son, Bernard Landwehr. The homestead is well-equipped with everything that makes farming and dairying successful. One of the show features of the place is a large silo, constructed of white brick. The owners have extensive milk routes in St. Cloud, and are noted for the excellence of the products of their dairies. John P. Braun is one of the best known men in this part of the country, and is justly respected for his worth as a man and his success as a farmer. He followed in the footsteps of a worthy father and his sons are worthily following in his. In 1912, the year before he retired, he purchased twenty acres of "old college land," adjoining his farm on the north, and in 1913 he built the modern home where he now lives. The house is splendidly furnished throughout, and is equipped with a hot air furnace, the Pitner gasoline lights, running hot and cold water, bath room, cesspool and the like, making an ideal country residence in every respect. Mr. Braun was married, October 23, 1883, to Susan Rabischung, and to this union were born five children: Celia, Alphonse, Clara, Lena and Roman. Alphonse lives on the home farm. He married Theresa Landwehr, and has one son, Donald. Roman is a bookkeeper for the First National Bank, of St. Cloud. Celia lives in Clear Lake, Minn.; Clara lives at home and Lena lives in Chicago. Mrs. Susan (Rabischung) Braun died February 4, 1896. On November 16, 1897, Mr. Braun married Mrs. Margaret (Voigt) Landwehr, and this union has been blessed with three children: Rose, Arthur and Raymond, all in their 'teens. The family are members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Cloud. Mr. Braun is connected with the German Roman Catholic Relief Association of Minnesota and with the St. Joseph Society.

Margaret (Voigt) Landwehr Braun, wife of J. P. Braun, was born in Germany, June 2, 1863, daughter of William and Theresa (Meyer) Voigt, who came to America in 1879 and located in St. Augusta township, where they purchased 200 acres of land in sections 11 and 12. William Voigt lived only about a year and a half after coming to America. He died December 27, 1881. The farm was conducted by Mrs. Voigt and her children until 1892, when she sold it to her son, Andrew. Mrs. Voigt died February 19, 1912. Margaret Voigt was married May 5, 1884, to John Landwehr, who was born in St. Augusta township this county, June 12, 1863, and died in Sauk Rapids township December 12, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Landwehr had five children: Bernard, Andrew, Theresa, Adolph and Eleanor. Bernard married Magdalene Metz. He and his stepbrother, Alphonse Braun, conduct the "Old Braun Dairy Farm." Andrew lives in Los Angeles. Theresa is the wife of Alphonse Braun. Adolph assists his brother on the farm. Eleanor is in the convent at St. Joseph in this county.

Arthur Cooper, scientific farmer, stockraiser, and dairyman of St. Cloud township, was reared in the home of his foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper, and now conducts the famous Lynden Grove farm, just outside the limits of the city. In 1911 he erected his present beautiful home. It is roomy and comfortable, and furnished with every improvement and convenience, making one of the "show places" of the neighborhood.

Lynden Grove is an ideal farm just outside the city limits of St. Cloud. It contains 400 acres that would make glad the heart of any farmer, because of its rich soil, and nearness to the city. John Cooper, several years ago, decided to make it the home of one of the finest herds of Shorthorns to be found in the Northwest. Being a man of excellent judgment and business ability, and intensely interested in the development of the state, he selected a type of animal that in his opinion would be best suited to the needs of the farmers of Minnesota. That he succeeded in this is proven by the wide demand for stock from his herd. For several years prior to the death of John Cooper, the farm was under the management of Arthur C. Cooper, who is now the proprietor of this splendid property.

Arthur C. Cooper is a practical stockman, and takes personal supervision of the farm and the care of his herd. Whenever the Cooper Shorthorns are exhibited, they make an excellent showing, and many are the prizes won by them in state and national contests. In addition to Shorthorns of the best full blood, and good Jersey stock, considerable attention is paid to the raising of full blood Berkshire hogs, and Mr. Cooper's success in this direction has been as marked as in the cattle line. The swine have proved to be hardy and productive and easily fattened, the three qualities that win in the making of pork. Arthur C. Cooper is not only a successful stockman and farmer, but he is possessed with an ambition to help his town and county. He has placed the citizens of the entire county under obligations to him for five annual exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair, all of which have been most creditable and a most desirable advertisement for this section of the country. He is an advocate of good roads, and was the first man in this county to make use of the split-log drag. Like his predecessor he is a member of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, and he is also a member of the executive committee of the Minnesota Live Stock Association and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association, in the last named of which he has been particularly active. In St. Cloud he affiliates with the Elks and the Commercial Club. Since 1905, Mr. Cooper has operated a cream route in St. Cloud, supplying the people of that city with pure unadulterated cream fresh on alternate days.

Arthur Cooper was married June 24, 1896, and they have five children: Agnes M., George C., John C., and Robert and Randall, twins. The members of the family are loyal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Cloud.

John Cooper, for four years president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, was born in Canton, in the mountain districts of Pennsylvania, in 1836. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and settled near the present village of Bethel, in Anoka county. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and followed the fortunes of that company as commissary sergeant until the close of the war, serving against the Indians of the Northwest and against the Confederates of the South. It was with this company that Mr. Cooper first came to St. Cloud. After the war he returned to St. Cloud, and entered the employ of Josiah E. Hayward, as manager of the Grand Central Hotel. After some years in this employ, he married Malinda, the widow of John Hayward, and moved to the Hayward homestead on Second street and



JOHN COOPER

Eighth avenue south. After that time, the interests of Mr. Cooper were diversified. At various periods he had extensive lumber interests and in this way placed himself in comfortable circumstances. His hobby, however, was farming. "Lynden Grove Farm" just outside of St. Cloud, was his especial pride and it was here that his famous pure-blooded Shorthorns were raised. From county and district, his reputation spread throughout the state, and he became president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society which has the state fair in charge. He was a member of the board of managers of this society for twenty-four years. He and N. P. Clarke were among those who worked for the abolishment of the sale of liquor on the state fair grounds. Many of the policies which he advocated have since been put in force, and his administration marked years of great progress and improvement. He was prominent in the politics of the state and county, but did not seek office for himself. He did the city of St. Cloud excellent service as coucilman, and served on various important temporary committees from time to time. For many years he was deputy collector of internal revenue for this district. He died at Riverside, California, January 7, 1907.

In addition to his connection with the Agricultural Society, Mr. Cooper will long be remembered for his work on the Minnesota State Board of Forestry, and for his part in bringing the Minnesota State Reformatory to St. Cloud. As a member of the Forestry Board he showed his true love of nature. He was farsighted, and saw the evil consequences of denuding the state of its valuable forests. He was one of the forerunners of that movement that is now known under the head of "Conservation." He, together with D. H. Freeman and D. E. Meyer, were active in securing the legislation which located the State Reformatory at St. Cloud, and appropriated $100,000 for preliminary expenses. He was one of the original board of directors and served continuously until the Reformatory passed under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control. Mr. Cooper was noted for his sterling honesty and distinctive personality. His word was never to be impeached, and throughout his life he lived up to the last iota of what he professed. He was successful in whatever he undertook, and in the early days did much for the community, sacrificing himself and his own interests that the neighborhood might be benefited. Personally he was a man of high principles, of pure life and of genial disposition, and his death was a severe loss to the community. Aside from the society of which he was president, and the numerous boards on which he served, he belonged to the Masonic Order, the Old Settlers' Association, and the Grand Army.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper adopted two sons, whom they reared from boyhood. Charles A. married Hattie Russell and lives in Idaho. Arthur lives on the home farm in St. Cloud township. Mrs. John Cooper resides at Riverside, California.

Henry Hess, of the firm of Hess & Son, brickmakers, township of St. Cloud, was born in Carver county, Minnesota, March 1, 1861, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Scharer) Hess. Peter Hess was born in Prussia, and upon coming to America, located in Burlington, Wisconsin, settling in Carver county, Minnesota, about 1855. In 1865 he moved to St. Paul where he died three weeks

later. Henry Hess was taken to St. Paul as a child, and he supported the family by blacking shoes and selling papers after the death of his father. The family moved back to Carver county in 1872. Mr. Hess learned the trade of brick making, worked in his native county for a while, and in 1877 went to Brainerd, Minn., where he also worked at his trade, finally taking charge of a yard. In 1881 he conducted a yard at Moorhead, Minn. In 1882 he came to St. Cloud, and after working a month for William Kreugel, he formed a partnership with Michael Bandel. Later Mr. Bandel sold his interests to John Moog. In 1906, Mr. Moog retired from the business, and Mr. Hesse's son, John J., was received as a partner. The concern has a large trade, employs a large number of men, and ships extensively to western points. The company has also furnished brick for some of the best blocks that have been erected in Minneapolis in the past few years. Aside from the brick business they own and operate a large farm of 271 acres on quite an extensive scale. Henry Hess is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has done good service as a member of the board of supervisors of St. Cloud township as well as director of the school board of District No. 3. Mr. Hess's mother died at Gray Eagle, Minn., about ten years ago. On April 3, 1883, Henry Hess married Berdina Laudenbach, a native of St. Cloud township. They have had four children: John J., Carrie, Mary and Alma. John J., who is his father's partner, is one of the rising young men of the township. He married Adeline Neiser, and has four children. He is at present clerk of St. Cloud township.

Jacob Jansky, a leading farmer of St. Cloud township, was born in Kreis, Breislauf, Ault Lyarrael, Germany, in 1855. He came to America in 1874, and worked for farmers in St. Cloud township, this county. A year later his parents arrived, and purchased a farm of eighty acres in section 21, St. Cloud township. In 1886 the parents and one of their sons moved to North Prairie, in Morrison county, and since then, Jacob, the subject of this sketch, has operated the home farm. He has remodeled the home and made many other improvements. Mr. Jansky is one of the progressive men of the neighborhood, and has always taken an active part in everything pertaining to the welfare of the township. He is now treasurer of the town and has occupied that position at various times for eleven years. He has been on the school board of district 47 for fifteen years. He and his family attend the church of the Immaculate Conception. Mr. Jansky married Caroline Zekala, who was born in Grindorf, Kris, Oppel, Germany, in 1859, and was brought to North Prairie this county, by her parents in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Jansky have been blessed with eleven children: Mary, Paul, Rose, John, Annie, Catherine, Joseph, Peter, Francis, Matilda and Theresa. Mary was born June 25, 1880, and is now Sister Mary Ernestine, living in a convent at White Earth, Minn., and teaching in the parochial school there. Paul was born December 29, 1881, and married Mary Goike. Rose was born September 4, 1883, married Frank Sobkowiak, and has four children: Stephen, Alphonse, Oliva and Joseph. John was born February 9, 1885, married Tillie Langer, and has three children: Richard, Alvina and Urban (deceased). Annie was born February 10, 1887. Catherine was born March 11, 1889, and died January 8, 1890. Joseph was







MR. AND MRS. KILIAN; MR. AND MRS. HENRY KREBS

born December 7, 1890; Peter, October 10, 1892; Francis, August 22, 1894; Matilda, August 22, 1896; and Theresa, September 23, 1898.

Henry Krebs was born in Eichsfeld, Germany, June 12, 1826. After graduating from the common schools in his home town, he entered the University of "Heiligen Staat," and later the University of Gottingen, where he graduated with high honors. He came to St. Louis in 1846 where he studied the English language and from there moved to West Point, Iowa, where he taught school for a number of years. It was at this place that he was married to Mary Anna Vossberg. In 1858 they moved to St. Augusta township in Stearns county, where he was the first teacher, and where he continually made his home until the time of his death, teaching this school for nearly twenty-five years with the exception of the two terms which he served in the legislature. He also served two terms as county school superintendent, and many years as town clerk, an office he still held at the time of his death, which occurred on May 1, 1906, having nearly reached the age of 80 years. He was likewise prominent in church affairs, having served as organist and leader of the choir for twenty-five years. His wife had preceded him in death, having died April 18, 1904. He was a man of scholarly attainments and had the respect of the entire community and being of noble character his death was greatly mourned. He had at various times been offered inducements to go to larger places to teach, but he preferred to live among his friends and relatives. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Krebs, of whom Hubard and Catherine died in infancy, and Theresa Goenner, nee Krebs, died in 1906. Those surviving are Mrs. Mary Goenner, of Clear Lake, Sherburn county; Mrs. Beata Wildenborg, of St. Cloud; Mrs. Josephina Kilian, of St. Cloud township; Richard Krebs, residing on the old homestead at St. Augusta, and George Krebs, of St. Cloud.

Henry Kilian was born in Hessen, near the city of Cassel, June 24, 1820. He attended the school of his native land, where he received a thorough education. After he graduated from school he learned the trade of weaver, which trade he followed until he emigrated to America. In 1849 he was married to Anna Elizabeth Veihmann. To this union there were born eight children, five of whom died in infancy. The remaining three, Elizabeth, Theresia and Henry, are still living in Stearns county. In 1851 he decided to cast his lot with the many thousand emigrants who found it impossible to better their financial circumstances in the old country, and he and his wife took passage on a sailboat for America. After leaving the city of Hamburg, it took them nine weeks and four days to cross the Atlantic and reach the city of New Orleans, from whence they came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and from there up the Missouri to a little station in the state of Missouri, called Boomville, where they disembarked and selected a place about five miles from Jefferson City, in the state of Missouri. Here they lived for two years, but on account of the unhealthy climate, both having been ill most of the time during the two years with fever, he determined to find a more suitable location. This was the time when reports of the great country called Minnesota were being spread across the southern and eastern states. Mr. Kilian and his wife again took passage on a river boat and came in this way as far as St. Paul. There they hired a team and a wagon, paying $70 for transportation

for themselves and their few hundred pounds of baggage, to Sauk Rapids, at which point they arrived April 28, 1854. They were ferried across the Mississippi in a small boat by the late Abbott Alexius Edelbrock, who was then a mere lad. Mr. Kilian then wended his way down the Mississippi river about five miles and selected a place at the foot of what is known as the "Thousand Islands." He preempted this land as the state had not been organized yet and no homestead law was in effect. This place later was made the steamboat landing during the seasons of low water, and thereby became the gateway through which many hundreds of the old settlers passed to their future welfare and happiness. Here Mr. Kilian erected a warehouse and conducted a boarding house. It was here that his true character revealed itself through the assistance which he gave to many new comers in this great wilderness. He was also a friend to the early missionaries whom he many times accompanied through the wilderness to the distant missions, carrying their baggage and otherwise assisting them. This part of the country at that time was really the home of the Indians, an Indian village being located on his land only a few rods from the house. But Mr. Kilian was so friendly with them that he could leave his family for a week at a time while he was helping to erect many of the first buildings in the city of St. Cloud. The Indians never molested them in any way, and actually showed their willingness to assist him wherever they could, bringing them game and fish and some of their handwork, such as moccasins ornamented with beads and the like. This friendship was not forgotten by a family of Indians who made a trip down the Mississippi river as late as 1880, when they stopped at his place to renew the old friendship. By thrift and good management, Mr. Kilian became quite prosperous, and the orginal farm of one hundred and eleven acres was increased by him, and later by his son, Henry, until today it comprises 320 acres of the finest farm land in this part of the country, all in a high state of cultivation, with many thousands of dollars worth of improvements thereon. He died October 10, 1912, having almost reached the age of ninety-three years. His wife preceded him in death a little over two years, having died September 18, 1910. They were honored and respected by everyone who knew them. Both being very religious they materially assisted in the organization and erection of every church in their community from the very beginning to the time of their death. The surviving children are: Elizabeth Toenyes, who now resides in the town of St. Augusta, where she owns a fine farm of 240 acres; Theresia Kloeppner, also of the town of St. Augusta, where she owns a very fine farm of 280 acres; and Henry, who resides on the old homestead in St. Cloud township. In 1888, Henry Kilian married Josephina W. Krebs. To this union eight children were born. Two died in infancy. Those living are: Elizabeth Marie Grossmeyer, who lives in the township of St. Augusta; Henry Robert, Henrietta Josephina, George Andrew, Lidvina, Mary Helen, and Julitta Beata, all of whom live at home with their parents. Mr. Kilian is engaged in the breeding of pure-blooded stock, making a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China swine, and Percheron horses. He is highly respected in his home township where he holds office as chairman of the town board.

Jacob N. Lahr, a substantial farmer of St. Cloud township, was born in



MR. AND MRS. JOHN SCHWARZ

section 5, in the same township, December 10, 1865, son of Michael and Mary (Schmit) Lahr. He received a good district school education, and remained on his father's place until he married, at which time he purchased an adjoining farm on which he still resides. He has a well cultivated farm, suitable buildings, and a full supply of the necessary tools and machinery. He is supervisor of the township, and has been on the school board for many years. Jacob N. Lahr was married June 14, 1892, to Barbara Heafner, who was born in Austria, came to America with her parents about 1878, lived with them in St. Joseph township, this county, for a while, and then moved with them to St. Wendel, in this county, where they engaged in farming. Her father died in 1890, and her mother in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Lahr have six children: Ida M., Arthur P., Edwin D., Florence A., Verena M., and Elmer A. L.

John Schwarz, the pioneer, was born in Trimbs, Germany, in 1824. He was reared in his native land and served in the German army. In 1852 he came to America. He lived for a time in Buffalo, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. In 1854 he came to St. Cloud and purchased 160 acres of government land in section 15. Here he erected a log cabin, and started in to cultivate the land. In 1862 he purchased a frame house in Sauk Rapids and moved it near the site of the log cabin. Mr. Schwarz conducted farming operations on this farm until his death, April 30, 1892. John Schwarz married Catherina Rengel, who was born in Germany, in 1832, the daughter of Peter and Anna Catherina (Schwab) Rengel. The family came to America in 1847 and located in Chicago. Mrs. Schwarz is now in her eighty-second year. She is a wonderfully well preserved woman and in the full possession of all her faculties. Her experience ranges over nearly sixty years' of Stearns county life. She is thoroughly informed in regard to the early history of the county, and is an interesting and instructive talker on that subject. Her stories of the early days would make a valuable volume in themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz had twelve children, of whom five are living. They are: Mary, Peter, Annie, Lidwina and Andrew. Mary is now Mrs. Peter Irmiter, and has one child, Hubert. They live in Chicago. Peter married Susan Schindler. They have eight children: Celia, Leo, Rosa, Raymond, Ezelda, Lidwina, Arthur and Marcellus, and live in Watkins, Minn. Annie lives in St. Cloud, Lidwina lives home. Andrew lives in St. Paul. He married Mary Jackale and they have three children: Evelyn, Roman and Adeline. The deceased children were: Joseph, George, Rosa (first), Rosa (second), Sebastian, Mathias and Anton. Rosa (second) was married to Conrad Fuchs, and left five children: Catherine, Amelia, Peter, Lidwina and Clara. The oldest of these children, Catherine, married Michael Warnert, and they have a son, Herman.

Henry Storkamp, dairyman of St. Cloud township, was born in Westphalia, Germany, February 2, 1848, son of Barney and Elizabeth (Corhoue) Storkamp. He brought his wife and four children to America, in 1881, landed at Baltimore, Md., and came directly to St. Augusta township, Stearns county, where he rented a farm for a year. Then they moved to Minden township, Benton county, purchased a farm of 180 acres, erected a fine brick residence and a good set of out buildings and became prosperous farmers. In 1908, Mr. Storkamp came to St. Cloud township, and purchased a farm of forty acres

in section 23. He has dairy routes in St. Cloud, and although he has been here but five years, is already highly regarded in city and township. Mr. Storkamp served one year as a member of the board of supervisors of Minden township in Benton county. Mr. Storkamp married Elizabeth Eversmann, a native of Germany. They have nine children: Barney, Ferdinand, Henry, Fritz, Martin, George, Frances, Elizabeth, and John T. Barney married Mary Kiffmeyer, and they have nine children. Ferdinand married Otilia Neeser and lives in Sherburne county, this state. Henry married Anna Sand and lives in St. Cloud. Fritz married Julia Walz, and lives in St. Cloud. Martin lives in St. Cloud and is married to Frances Schmit. George lives in Minneapolis. He is married to Bertha Sand. Frances married Toby Gertken, and they live in St. Cloud. Elizabeth lives at home.

John T. Storkamp, who is in partnership with his father in the dairy business, was born in Benton county, and received a good education in the public schools and in the business college at St. Cloud. He has charge of his father's dairy route in St. Cloud. He and his father are both intelligent and progressive men, and are rapidly forging to the front.

Benedict Aschenbrenner, one of the leading citizens of St. Joseph village, was born on the home farm, sections 15 and 16, this township, September 1, 1865, son of George and Leopaldina (Kost) Aschenbrenner. He attended the schools of his vicinity, and remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. At that age he came to the village of St. Joseph, and operated the steam plant at the convent of St. Benedict for two years. Then, with Mass, Pallanch & Aschenbrenner, he operated the St. Joseph Rolling Mill at St. Joseph for some seven years. In May, 1897, in company with Martin Loso and Joseph M. Linneman, he started the St. Joseph Creamery. Later Louis Romdenne was admitted to the firm, but his interests are now owned by Mr. Aschbrenner. The business of this creamery is constantly growing. During the six warm months of the year, the average weekly output is 4,160 pounds. During the winter months it is 1,600 pounds. While Mr. Aschenbrenner has been unusually successful in his business, he has also found time for public service, and his work as president of the village of St. Joseph for many years past has been highly appreciated. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Benedict Aschenbrenner married Catherine Loso, and they have nine children.

George Aschenbrenner was born in Munich, Bavaria, in August, 1818, and was reared by his grandfather and grandmother, his mother having died when he was very young. In 1840, shortly after he attained his majority, he came to America, and located at Johnstown, Penn., and it was there that he was married. In 1854 he and his wife came to Minnesota. They selected a claim in sections 15 and 16, but did not then locate here. Instead they went on to Little Falls, where he worked as a lumberman. It was about a year later when they came back to Stearns county and took up their residence on their claim. They first lived in a log house, but a short time later replaced this with a larger structure of logs, which in turn gave way in 1869 to a commodious frame structure. Mr. Aschenbrenner died in 1874. His widow survived until September 11, 1911. Mr. Aschenbrenner, by trade, was a bread maker and candle maker, and during his life time in St. Joseph, made all the candles



B. ASCHENBRENNER



MR. AND MRS. JOHN G. BECHTOLD

used in the Catholic church here. By his wife, Leopaldina Kost, whom he married in 1849, Mr. Aschenbrenner has ten children, of whom eight are now living: Mary, Anthony, Susan, Theresa, Monica, Benedict, John and Anna. Mary is now Sister Mary Ida, of the Order of St. Benedict. She is located at St. Joseph. Anthony married Christina Burggraff. They have three sons, and have adopted two girls. Susan married Gerhard Ablen, and they have nine children living. Therese and Monica live on the home place. Benedict is one of the leading citizens of St. Joseph. John is a farmer of St. Joseph township. He married Anna Friederich, and they have seven children. Anna is the wife of Carl Remley, and they have five children.

Frank X. Bechtold. a leading farmer, of St. Joseph township, was born in St. Paul, this state, on May 12, 1862, son of John George and Therese (Vogle) Bechtold. John G. and his parents came to America in 1852, making the voyage in company with a family friend, Franz Sigel, who afterward became the famous Civil War general, and the distinguished victor of Pea Ridge. The family settled in Ramsey county, near St. Paul, and secured 400 acres of land. In 1864 John George Bechtold, and his family, came to St. Joseph township, and secured land in section 22, part of which had previously been owned by John Payne and part by Moses Morrison. John George Bechtold died in 1901 at the age of seventy-two. His wife died in 1911 at the age of seventy-nine. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Charles, Theresa, Rosa, Frank X., Ignatius, Anna (deceased), and Joseph. Charles married Mary Hoffman, of St. Joseph, and they have five children. Theresa married J. Barney Nilling, of St. Cloud, and they have four children. Rosa is Sister Mary Paul, of the Order of St. Benedict, and is stationed at New Munich. Ignatius married Kathrina Frederich, and they have five children. Anna married John Michalik, and has two sons. Joseph is married and a jeweler in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Frank X. was reared on the home farm and attended school in his neighborhood district. When he was nineteen years he started to learn the carpenters' trade, and after he had mastered it he worked at this occupation for several years. In time he bought 269 acres in sections 22 and 23, and started farming. This tract he has since increased to 340 acres. His farm is one of the "show farms" of the township. His buildings are commodious and sightly and in a perfect condition of repair. Mr. Bechtold being a carpenter, has taken the deepest pride in his buildings and fences, and his skilful hand is at once apparent. In addition to carrying on diversified farming along the latest approved lines, Mr. Bechtold makes a specialty of Guernsey cattle, in the breeding of which he is an enthusiast. He is in every way an enterprising man, and is a leader in his community. Mr. Bechtold married Lena Lauermann, daughter of Nicholas Lauermann, an early resident of St. Joseph. They have twelve children: Rosa (a trained nurse), Abalonia, Peter, Albert, Kate, Cecelia, Joseph, Martin, Cornelia, Frank, John and Hildegaard.

Ignatius Bechtold, a modern farmer of St. Joseph township, was born on the home farm in section 22, this township, October 5, 1865, son of John G. and Therese (Vogle) Bechtold, the pioneers. He attended the district schools and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He is one of the active men of the

community, and has a comfortable home and commodious outbuildings. His farm is one of the best in the township. He married Katrina Frederich, and they have five children: Helena, Alois, Beno, Lawrence and Theresa.

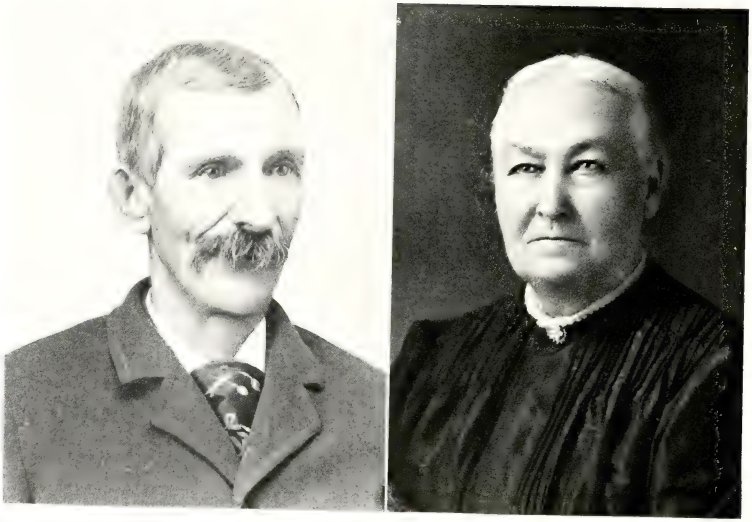
William T. Brinkman, a farmer of St. Joseph, was born in Rockville, Stearns conuty, January 11, 1864, son of George Henry and Susan L. (Taylor) Brinkman. George Henry Brinkman was born in Brunswick, Germany, January 15, 1829, and came to America in 1849. He located at Hunter, New York, in the Catskill region, and there followed his trade as a cabinet maker. From there he went to Massachusetts, where he remained some five years. He was there married, April 15, 1855, to Susan L. Taylor, a native of South Worthington, Hampden county, Mass. In the same month they came west and settled at St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis. In 1856 he came to Rockville, in Stearns county, and selected a claim. He left his wife, and his two brothers, to hold the claim, while he worked for another year in St. Anthony. Then he came to Rockville, and started his farming operations. In 1864 he served several months in Company A, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. After his discharge he went to St. Cloud, where his family had previously moved. However, about a year later he once more took up his residence on the farm. While in Rockville he served in several offices, including that of treasurer, a position he held for some fifteen years. In 1895 he moved to California, where he died April 6, 1910. His wife passed away February 10, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Brinkman had five children. Elizabeth is the wife of Jacob Staples; George H. died in 1882; William T. is a farmer of St. Joseph; Ida M. is the wife of H. E. Davis; Minna S. is the wife of C. M. Templin. William T. Brinkman attended the district schools, and also received a part of his education at home. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. It was in 1903 that he moved to his present place in section 34. He has erected a good house, roomy barns, and other suitable outbuildings. He is one of the progressive men of the township, and has been very successful in his life work. Mr. Brinkman married Ada A., daughter of Ivory and Rosetta (Alden) Staples, and a native of Maine. They have three promising children: Henry S., born February 9, 1902; Leslie T., born September 24, 1903; and Arthur W., born April 1, 1906.

Peter Loso was born in Prussia, Germany, February 24, 1824, and came to America as a young man. He worked in various places in the United States, and came to Stearns county in 1854. He took a claim in sections 9 and 10, St. Joseph township, and upon a part of his land, the village of St. Joseph was afterward platted. He took an active part in the growth of the village. He built a flouring mill and operated a saw mill, and after a time erected the Washington House, the first hotel in the village. This hotel he conducted until his death, October 27, 1877. His wife died in 1913. Peter Loso married Margaret Fiedler, whose parents were early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Loso had ten children, of whom there are living seven: Margaret, Martin, Mary, Michael, Katherine, Frank and Peter. Margaret married W. J. Lewis. Martin is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mary is the wife of J. W. Koop. Michael married Madaline Kramer and they have six children: Leona, Clarence, Cornelia, Melba, Lewis and Peter. Katherine is the wife of Benjamin Aschen-





MR. AND MRS. G. H. BRINKMAN



MR. AND MRS. IVORY S. STAPLES



MR. AND MRS. ADAM YAGER

brenner, and they have nine children. Frank married Frances Gretsch. Peter married Mena Bernick, and they have six children.

John Herzberger was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 18, 1826, and was there married to Isabeth Dressler, a daughter of John Dressler, who became one of the early pioneers of Stearns county. Mr. and Mrs. Herzberger came to America in 1855, and found their way westward to Minnesota, and eventually located in section 25, St. Joseph township, where they erected a log cabin, started breaking the land with the assistance of a pair of oxen, and lived true pioneer lives. As time passed they prospered. When they came here, they brought with them their oldest son, John, Jr., born in Germany. Three more children, Mary, Katherine and Margaret, were born here. Katherine is Mrs. Adam Yager. Mary is Mrs. Frederick Wendt. Margaret died at the age of six years.

Katherine (Herzberger) Yager, who supplies the information for this family record, was born May 17, 1862, and was reared in St. Joseph township. One of the teachers who made the greatest impression on her life was Fred Schilplin, Sr., now deceased. In 1883, she was married to Adam Yager. Theirs was a long and happy life together, and the fruit thereof was twelve splendid children. But their happiness was brought to a sudden close, March 16, 1907, when Mr. Yager, and the daughter, Edith, were killed by a railroad train. While Mrs. Yager has never fully recovered from the shock of these sudden deaths, she feels that she still has much to be thankful for in the possession of her admirable family. She has borne up under her sorrow, keeping herself young in mind and heart, and has made an ideal companion for her children. The family lives on the well-improved farm of 360 acres, originally owned by Mrs. Yager's grandfather, John Dressler. The place is operated by Mrs. Yager's sons. This splendid farm, with its many comforts, its good crops, and its well-kept live stock, makes a home well worth having, and one of which the family is justly proud. The twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Yager are as follows: John is a veterinary surgeon. He is married, and has one daughter, Edna A. Edward married Beckey West. Edith, the twin sister of Edward, was killed at the age of twenty-one, in the sad accident above referred to. George is a veterinary surgeon. Emma L. died at the age of three months. William, Robert and Arthur operate the home farm. Benjamin A. is dead. The three youngest are triplets. They are: Ethel Emma Josephine, Elma Michael Theodore, and Ellen Eva Luratie. Of these Elma Michael Theodore died at the age of two years and seven months.

John Henry Linnemann, one of the first settlers in the vicinity of St. Joseph village, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 11, 1825, and was there reared. As a youth he learned the stone masons' trade. In 1852 he came to America, and found employment at his trade in Lafayette, Indiana. There his mother joined him. There also he was married. In 1854 he and his wife started for Stearns county. They drove to Rock Island, Ill., and there took a boat to St. Paul. From that city they came by ox team to St. Joseph, arriving in September, 1854, and settling in section 3. Quite a German colony arrived at about the same time. Mr. Linnemann erected first a log house and then a log store, which was a great convenience to the early settlers. This

store was a primitive affair, with no flooring, and its supplies consisted only of the necessities. As time went on, he opened his log house as an inn for the accommodation of travelers. He also kept the barns at which the stage horses were accommodated. In 1862 Mr. Linnemann erected a mill on the present site of the village of St. Joseph. First he used a windmill for power, or when that failed a patient horse was used. Later he purchased an old engine, which was duly installed. The mill had three run of stones and a capacity of about thirty barrels daily. Mr. Linnemann conducted this mill for some twenty-two years. Mr. Linnemann was married about 1853 to Margaret DeHahan, who was born December 23, 1833, and died May 7, 1883. There were eleven children born to this union: Anna C. (deceased), Jennie A., Mary M., Regena M. (deceased), Joseph M., Rebecca M., Henry W., Nicholas L., Herman J., Margaret B., and Alphonse M. By her first husband, Charles J. DeMeules, now deceased, Jennie A. had two children, one of whom is now living. By her present husband, Herbert N. Richardson, she has three children. The family lives in Minneapolis. Lena M. married John Henry Koop, and they have three children. Regena M. died shortly after her marriage to Wiliam J. Koop. Joseph M. is a prominent business man of St. Joseph. Rebecca M. married Daniel E. Regan. They live in Twin Falls, Idaho. Henry W. married Emelie Murphy, and has four children. He lives in Brainerd, Minn. Nicholas L. is a practicing physician, in Duluth, Minn. Herman J. married Sarah Canan. Margaret B. teaches school in Minneapolis. Alphonse lives in Duluth. For his second wife, John Henry Linnemann married Angeline Kraemer, November 7, 1885. She is still living, and is in the possession of knowledge such as few people command regarding the beginning and growth of this county. She is considered an authority on all subjects pertaining to the early history of this part of the state, and in all such matters she is deeply interested.

Joseph M. Linnemann, a successful merchant of St. Joseph, was born in St. Joseph, this county, March 5, 1862, son of John Henry and Margaret (DeHahan) Linnemann, the pioneers. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, and also had the advantages of the commercial course at St. John's University, Collegeville, this county. Even as a boy he had been interested in the mercantile business, and upon his return from college he gradually began to assume the responsibilities of his father's store. Since his father's death he has been sole manager. He carries a good line of stock, and enjoys the confidence of the community. He is a popular man, and is a member of the St. Joseph Society. Joseph M. Linnemann was married May 20, 1884, to Elizabeth Blommer. Of their ten children, there are living, six: Martin, Edward, Marguerite, Alois, Edmund and Herman.

George Adam Marshall, one of the oldest living pioneers of St. Joseph township, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 19, 1838, son of Conrad and Margaret (Schmitt) Marshall, the former of whom was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1808, and the latter on February 7, 1805. It was on November 11, 1853, that the family set sail for America, arriving in February, 1854. The five, father and mother, George A., Kunigunda and Conrad, landed at New York, and then went to Utica, in the same state. Later they found their way to Galena, Ill., there took a boat to St. Paul, and from thence came by team



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE A. MARSHALL

to St. Joseph, arriving June 19, 1855. They secured 160 acres in section 15, and built a shanty. This was later replaced with a frame house. Other buildings were erected from time to time as necessity required, and the farm was gradually developed and improved. The father died May 10, 1881, at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother in 1888, at the age of eighty-three years. George A. has continued to live on the home farm, and has attained prominence in the community, as well as success in his personal endeavors. While he has not cared to mingle prominently in public affairs, he did good service for ten years as clerk of the township, also as clerk of School District No. 9, for many years. At the age of fifty he was considered one of the finest looking men in the county, and he is still wonderfully well preserved. He keeps well abreast of the times, and is a member of the Stearns County Old Settlers' Association.

Mr. Marshall was married on November 9, 1866, to Anna Mary Guck, a native of Bavaria, Germany. She died September 21, 1905. To this union were born ten children, of whom eight are living. Anna teaches school in Ottertail county. Mary married Carl Hearung, and they have thirteen children. Otilia married Richard Nathe, and they have eight children. Theresa, of Minneapolis. Josepha married Albert Litzinger, and they have five children. They live at Waite Park, this county. Rose lives at home. Cecelia married Frank Dreawoes, and they have four children. They also live at Waite Park. Joseph lives at home. He married Helena Schulte. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hearung are: Mary (deceased), Otilia (now Sister Verona, O. S. B.), Anna (now Mrs. Joseph Hoesch), Bernadena (now Mrs. William Schoen), John, Aloysius, Romana, Rosa, Edelbert, Caroline, Angelbert, Fred and George. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nathe are: Emelia, Alma, Peter, Reinert, Stella, Evelyn, Otto and George. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Litzinger are: Conrad, Fred, Helen, Isabel and James. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dreawoes are: Adolph (deceased), Loretta (deceased), Lorina and Cyrill.

John Rassier, a worthy, substantial and respected pioneer, was born in Losheim, Germany, in 1823, and was there reared and educated. It was in 1854 that he came to America to try his fortune in the new world. For a year he lived in Chicago. In 1855 he came to Minnesota, and located in section 35, St. Wendel township, this county, where he eventually secured 208 acres of rich land. He erected a small cabin, and started to break and cultivate the land. Starting under the most primitive conditions, he gradually worked his way to prosperity. He improved and developed his farm and in time replaced the original log structures with more modern frame buildings. After the country was settled up he still remembered with pleasure the events of the frontier days, he enjoyed the company of his old friends, and when the Old Settlers' Association was organized he was one of the first to enroll. He was an excellent husband and father, citizen and neighbor, a man of influence in his community and esteemed by all.

John Rassier married Lena Warnert, also a native of Germany, and their children were: Elizabeth M., Nicholas B.

Bernard Schmallen, now deceased, for many years a worthy citizen of

Stearns county, was born in Neidenbach, Kries, Bittburt, Trier, Germany. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the neighborhood schools, and lived the usual life of boys of his time and station. As a young man he came to America.

Mr. Schmallen was married November 30, 1893, to Elizabeth M. Rassier, the daughter of John and Lena (Warnert) Rassier, the pioneers, and they have one son, Gerhard J., born October 9, 1896, a graduate of the St. Cloud Business College. Mr. Schmallen died July 14, 1908. Mrs. Schmallen was born in the old log cabin on her parents' homestead in St. Wendel township, and was there reared. She now lives in her comfortable home in St. Cloud, and is well regarded by her neighbors.

Nicholas B. Rassier, a farmer of St. Wendel township, was born in a log house on the farm in section 35, where he still resides, May 10, 1868, son of John and Lena (Warnert) Rassier. He was reared on the home farm and educated in the district schools. He worked nine years for Kotschever & Timmers, at St. Joseph, but aside from that has always remained on his present place. He has a splendid farm of 448 acres and carries on general farming on an extensive scale. He has been town clerk for ten years past, and has served for some time as a member of the school board of his district. In 1903 the house which his father had built was totally destroyed by fire, and in the fire his seven months old baby lost its life. Mr. Rassier at once erected a new and modern home.

Mr. Rassier was married to Julia Lauerman, daughter of Nicholas L. Lauerman, and they have five children: Lena, Barney, Norbert, Fritz and Roman.

Carl Yaeger was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1848. After several years in Ohio, he came to Minnesota in 1855, and located in the town of St. Joseph, this county. Five years later he removed to Rockville, and took a homestead of 132 acres. Like all the early pioneers, he was attended by hardships and discouragements, but as time passed he prospered. He erected his home and other buildings, and became one of the leading men of his township, following general farming until about five years before his death, when he retired and moved to the city of St. Cloud. He died June 14, 1908. Mr. Yager married Rosa Enderlie, and to them there were born seven children, of whom there are still living five, John, Joseph, Rudolph and Rosa. Charles and Frank are dead. Mrs. Rosa (Enderle) Yaeger died September 14, 1910.

John L. Streitz, quarryman of St. Cloud township, was born in the township where he still resides, January 1, 1869, son of Nicholas and Mary (Weidert) Streitz. He first attended a log schoolhouse and later a frame one. He learned farming from his father, and in June, 1901, immediately after his marriage, moved onto a neighboring farm, where he now owns 147 acres, partly underlaid with valuable granite. He hires the farm work done, while he and his brother, Joseph, operate the quarry previously owned by their father. The quarry produces a very fine grade of gray monumental granite. John L. Streitz has taken an active part in current affairs. He has been on the board of supervisors of the township for seventeen years. He is vice-president of



MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS STREITZ



MR. AND MRS. CARL YAGER

the Luxemburg Telephone Co. Mr. Streitz is also well known in St. Cloud, where he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

On June 4, 1901, Mr. Streitz was united in marriage to Rosa Yaeger, born in Rockville, August 15, 1866, daughter of Carl and Rosa (Enderle) Yaeger. To Mr. and Mrs. Streitz there have been born four children: Carl, born October 11, 1902; George, born January 7, 1904, and died October 13, 1908; Frances, born December 21, 1904; and Gertrude, born March 4, 1906.

Nicholas Streitz came to America at the age of fourteen and spent his young manhood in Illinois. In the middle fifties he came to Minnesota and located in St. Cloud township. He first built a shack. This was later replaced with a modern dwelling. He broke and developed the land, and became a prosperous citizen. After granite was discovered on his land, he leased the quarry rights, and in his latter years received a considerable royalty from this source.

Nicholas Streitz married Mary Weidert, and they had nine children, of whom there are living eight; John L., Margaret, William, Mary, Joseph, Lewis, Clara and Julius. John L. and Joseph are quarrymen. Lewis operates the home farm. Mary married John Yaeger and Clara married John Johannes. The members of the family attend the church of the Immaculate Conception. Nicholas Streitz died September 5, 1910. His widow still lives on the home farm with her son, Lewis.

Mat. Blonigen, progressive farmer. of section 34, St. Martin township, was born in Calvary, Wis., March 10, 1859, son of John and Elizabeth (Heinen) Blonigen, who brought him to Zion township with the rest of the family in 1860. He was reared on the home farm and at the age of twenty-six was married. Then he located on a farm of 160 acres in sections 6 and 7, Zion township, where he remained six years. After selling this place, he located on his present farm in section 34, St. Martin township, where he now owns 240 acres of good land. On this farm he has erected a modern home and a good barn 40 by 84 feet. In connection with his general farming he makes a specialty of raising good stock. He has been school treasurer, and has a share in the Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery, at St. Martin.

Mr. Blonigen was married in 1885, to Katie Doll, daughter of John Doll. She died in 1900 at the age of thirty-nine, leaving eight children: John, Lizzie, Katie, Anna, Christof, Mattie, Mary and Lena. The present Mrs. Blonigen was Mary Niehaus. She has borne Mr. Blonigen six children, Nicholas, Peter, Teresa, Margaret, Sophia and Josie.

Joseph Blonigan, merchant, blacksmith and good citizen of St. Martin village, was born in Zion township, this county, March 18, 1862, son of John and Elizabeth (Heinen) Blonigan. The parents were born in Germany, were married at Calvary, Wis., and in 1860 brought their three children, John, Nicholas and Mat., to Zion township, where they secured 160 acres in section 2, and started farming under primitive conditions. They erected a log building, and with an ox team started to improve the place. In time they owned 320 acres. They erected a splendid stone residence, and other buildings in keeping with this. They also helped to erect the Church of St. Martin, R. C. The father and mother died a year apart, each at the age of seventy-four.

The children born in Stearns county were: Margaret, Joseph, Gotthard, Elizabeth and Christ.

Joseph Blonigan was educated in Zion township, and learned his trade in St. Joseph. For eleven years he worked in Villard, in Pope county. For many years past he has followed his trade in St. Martin village, where he owns in addition to his shop, a sightly nine-room house. He also owns a general store, where he does a good trade, and a tract of twenty acres of farm land which yields him some excellent crops. He has been president of the village for some time.

Mr. Blonigan was married at Sauk Centre to Theresa Aydt, born in Wright county, the daughter of Frank Aydt. She died March 10, 1913, at the age of forty-nine, leaving eleven children: Elizabeth, Joseph, Amanda, Leo, Alma, Hilda, Raymond, Clara, Marcella, Lorenzo and Alnisia.

Peter Haehn, a pioneer, was born in Germany, and came to Calvary, Wis., as a youth of nineteen. There he married Anna M. Schneider, also a native of Germany, who was brought to Wisconsin by her parents at the age of five years. In territorial days, Mr. Haehn assisted in surveying portions of Minnesota. Later he brought his wife here, and settled in St. Martin township, on 160 acres in section 36. He was a member of the small colony, which made up the list of the first settlers in the county. He erected a log building and started farming with an ox team. During the Indian troubles they lived in St. Cloud, but soon returned to the farm. As time passed his place assumed the appearance of a well-ordered, well-improved place, with suitable buildings, stock, crops, and equipment. He was a leader in politics, was town clerk thirty-five years and town assessor thirty-six years, and did good service for one term as county commissioner, during which term he assisted in distributing seed to those who had been impoverished by the grasshopper plague. Mr. Haehn died in 1893 at the age of sixty-eight. His widow now makes her home in the village of St. Martin. She has reached the age of seventy-four. In the family there were seventeen children.

Valentine Haehn, merchant of St. Martin village, was born in St. Martin township, September 2, 1868, son of Peter and Anna M. (Schneider) Haehn. He received his early education in the district schools, and attended the St. Cloud State Normal School two years. Thus prepared, he taught school for ten years. Then he engaged in the mercantile business in St. Martin village. For ten years he was in partnership with John Braun, for two years he was with Chris. Braun, and since that time he has been in business alone. He carries a large stock, and enjoys an extensive trade. He has been president of the village for several years, and a leader of the St. Martin Cornet Band for over two decades. He is an active member of the St. Joseph Society.

Mr. Haehn married Josephine Braun, the daughter of John Braun, and they have eight children: Edward (deceased), Alma, Rosa, Annie, Hilda, Litwina, Edmund and Ferdinand.

Henry B. Haehn, educator, of St. Martin, was born in the township where he still resides, May 15, 1886, son of Peter and Anna M. (Schneider) Haehn, the pioneers. He passed through the district schools and the St. Cloud State Normal School, and then began teaching. For two years he had charge of the

school in District No. 72, Munson township, and since then he has taught in District No. 22, St. Martin. He also has a photographic studio. In 1911 he was elected recorder of St. Martin village, and for some years he has been an efficient officer of the Society of St. Aloysius.

Daniel Kuhl, an influential resident of St. Martin township, was born on the Kuhl homestead, in the township where he still resides, July 4, 1866, son of Peter, Sr., and Anna (Kirst) Kuhl. He received a good district school education and was reared to agricultural pursuits. For many years he was associated with his brother, Mathias. He and Mathias operated the home place together, and also owned a threshing machine outfit. Daniel later sold out his threshing machine interest to Nicholas Blonigan. Daniel and Mathias Kuhl purchased 240 acres in section 26, and for many years operated the property jointly. At that time there was an old residence on the place, but no barns. The brothers brought the farm to a high stage of cultivation and erected some excellent buildings. Daniel Kuhl bought out his brother's interest. He now owns 400 acres and has one of the best farms in the township, having been successful in every way.

Mr. Kuhl married Emma Arceneau, born at Cold Spring, this county, daughter of John B. Arceneau, a native of Montreal, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl have six children: Peter, John, Mary and Lucy (twins), Andrew and Anna, all at home.

Peter Kuhl, Sr., was one of the earliest settlers of St. Martin township. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in September, 1831, and was reared in his native kingdom. In 1856 he and his wife started for America, the voyage occupying forty days. They came at once to Minnesota, and located on Jacob's prairie in Wakefield township, this county. A year later they secured a fine tract of land on section 26, St. Martin township, lying mostly on the right bank of the Sauk river. They were among the very first families to locate here. They erected a log cabin and a log barn, and started farming with one cow. They had no tools and no wagon, and their furniture was of the most primitive kind. Gradually they secured the various necessities of farm life. During the Indian troubles they fled several times to Cold Spring. Flour and other provisions were brought from St. Paul. But as time passed they became prosperous and successful. They were devout people, and helped to build the old original log building for St. Martin's church. Mr. Kuhl held all the principal township offices, and his opinions were held in high respect. Peter Kuhl was married in 1856 to Anna Kirst, also of Prussia. They had seven children: Susan (deceased), Peter, Mathias, Valentine (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Catherine (deceased) and Daniel. Peter Kuhl died in November, 1865. His wife died in 1898 at the age of seventy.

Mathias Kuhl, an extensive land-owner of St. Martin township, was born on the old Kuhl homestead, December 26, 1859, son of Peter, Sr., and Anna (Kirst) Kuhl. He attended the schools of his neighborhood and early became a farmer. For a time he was associated with his brother, Daniel, both in operating the home place, and in managing the place now owned by his brother. For many years he was associated with Daniel in the threshing business, but now Nicholas Blonigan has taken Daniel's place as a partner in the outfit.

Mathias Kuhl now owns over 600 acres in sections 12, 18, 19, 22 and 26, which includes the old homestead where he was born. He has a full equipment of everything needed to successfully carry on general farming, and his operations have been most profitable. He has been town supervisor, town treasurer, and school officer, secretary of the Sauk Valley Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery, and a director in the Paynesville-Zion Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Kuhl was married in 1886 to Lucy Diedrich, of St. Martin township, daughter of Pankratz and Christana Diedrich, the former of whom came to Wisconsin as a young man in 1844, and the latter of whom was brought there by her parents at the age of nine. The Diedrichs were married in Wisconsin, and in 1856 came to Minnesota, locating on 160 acres in section 36, St. Martin township. They experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, and like the other settlers, drove first to St. Paul and later to St. Cloud, after provisions. In their latter years they retired and moved to Richmond village. In their family there were ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl have had thirteen children: Robert, Mathias, John, Susan, Bernard, Leo, Katie, Louisa, Lizzie, Matilda, Elenora, Joseph and Ida.

Peter Kuhl, a substantial citizen of St. Martin township, was born in the township in which he still lives, September 4, 1858, son of Peter, Sr., and Anna (Kirst) Kuhl. He received a good English and German education, attending both the district schools and the St. Cloud State Normal School. For eight years he taught school in this part of the country. Since then he has assisted his brother, Mathias, on the farm. He is a popular man, and has been clerk of the township since 1894. He has also been assessor four years. While he is a Democrat in politics he is independent in thought, and votes for the man and the issue rather than for the party.

Henry Loosbroek, pioneer merchant and woodworker, of St. Martin, was born in Holland, February 13, 1839. The original form of the name was Van Loosbroek. The parents were John and Ella Loosbroek, and in the family there were three children, Henry, John and Ella. At the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to a wood worker, and thoroughly learned the trades of carpentry and cabinet making. In 1859 he came to America, and located at Dubuque, Iowa. In the fall of 1867 he came to Stearns county, and after looking about for a while secured a lot in the suburbs of the village of St. Martin. He followed his trade as a woodworker, and also engaged in several other lines of business. In 1880 he erected a large building in the village, and here opened a general store, hotel and boarding house. He was appointed postmaster by President Rutherford B. Hayes and served for twenty-five years. He has also been constable and has served on the school board.

Mr. Loosbroek was married at Fair Play, Wisconsin, to Margaret Heisler, now deceased. There were twelve children born. For his second wife Mr. Loosbroek married Julia Iceward.

John Mondloch, merchant of St. Martin, was born in Belgium, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, February 25, 1861, son of John B. and Magdalene Mondloch, and grandson of Nicholas Mondloch. John B. came to America from Germany, and settled on the shores of Lake Michigan in Wisconsin, about thirty-five miles south of Milwaukee. He erected a log cabin, broke roads to

his claim, and started farming with an ox team. He married in Wisconsin, and with his wife started to wrest a living from the wilderness. Success came to him, and he became a town official and a substantial citizen. A devout follower of the Catholic faith, he was an officer and one of the builders of the Lake Church, at Belgium, Wis. He and his wife died several years apart, each at the age of seventy. They had eleven children: Katherine, Elizabeth, Peter, John, Paul, Nicholas, John B., Jr., Mary, Anna, Theodore and Michael. John Mondloch received his early education and training on the home farm in Wisconsin. At the age of twenty-one he came to Minnesota, and secured employment in Albany, this county. After his marriage in 1887 he settled on a farm of 160 acres, which he rented in section 2, Zion township. Two years later, however, his health failed and he moved to the village of St. Martin, where he opened a small hardware store. From this beginning he has built up a large establishment and a large trade, handling a full line of general hardware and farm implements. He has been both member and president of the village council, and constable of the township. By his marriage to Margaret Haehn, Mr. Mondloch has had twelve children.

Michael Murray, a typical Irish gentleman, and true Minnesota pioneer, was born in County Cork, Ireland, son of Patrick and Johanna (Ryan) Murray. The parents came to America in the early fifties, leaving their two children, Michael and Mary, in Ireland, and settled at Belleplaine, Scott county, Minnesota. Michael joined his parents there at the age of twelve. Soon after that the father died, and the mother married Michael Mellett. In 1861, when the country was filled with the alarms of war, Michael attempted to enlist, but he was under age, and his mother would not give the necessary consent. However, as a civilian, he gave his country material aid. During the troubled days of the Indian uprising he drove three yokes of oxen and three teams of mules over the Red River trail, carrying provisions, ammunition and relief to Ft. Abercrombie, Ft. Ripley and Ft. Ridgley. He was in the midst of the terrors of the massacre, and had many narrow escapes. After the war was over and the forts were abandoned, Mr. Murray became a riverman, working on steamboats and rafts plying the upper Mississippi. In 1869 he secured a homestead in section 13, St. Martin township. The land was wild, no buildings had been erected on it, and no roads had been cut to it. He built a log cabin, and a log barn, and started farming with a yoke of oxen. He was given a cow as a wedding present. In the years that have passed since then he has become one of the leading men of the community. Of kindly instincts he makes many friends, and he and his wife delight in keeping open house, their hospitality being widely known and appreciated. He is a good farmer, a desirable citizen, and a considerate husband, as well as a loyal friend.

Mr. Murray was married in 1872 to Margaret Sullivan, of Belleplaine, Minn. She died at the age of thirty, leaving seven children, Patrick, Mary, Daniel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Margaret and Michael. September 28, 1888, Mr. Murray married Rosanna McCaffery, daughter of Patrick McCaffery, and widow of another Patrick McCaffery. Patrick McCaffery, the husband, came to America as a young man from County Tryon, Ireland, and settled in Lowell, Mass., where he was married. He was drowned in the Merrimac river, August 14,

1881, leaving one child, Thomas P., born July 5, 1880. The widow and child came to Minnesota in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have adopted a little girl, Madaline, born July 22, 1898. She is bright and intelligent and gladdens the affectionate atmosphere of the home.

Martin Noll was born on the home place, where he still resides in St. Martin township, July 17, 1863, son of John C. and Anna (Faust) Noll. John C. Noll was born in Bavaria, and came to America at the age of thirty-two. He was married at Fond du Lac, Wis., to Anna Faust, who came to America with her parents at the age of twenty-six. In 1857 they came to St. Martin township with the first colony of settlers. They secured 160 acres and to this added by purchase forty acres of school land. They erected a log cabin and a log barn, and with an ox team began to clear the land. During the Indian troubles they went to Richmond for a while. John C. Noll was the first assessor of the township and later held other offices. In politics he was a Democrat. A devout Catholic in religion, he assisted in erecting several early churches. He died in 1899 at the age of seventy-six. His wife died in 1903 at the age of seventy. There were five children in the family: Joseph, Mary, Anna, Anna Marie, and Martin and Apollonia, twins.

Martin Noll has always remained on the old homestead. He has 250 acres of good land, and has been very successful at general farming. He has held office in the village council, in the Sauk Valley Creamery and in the St. Martins Church. He was married January 15, 1888, to Katie Baumhofer, a native of Scott county, Minnesota, daughter of Frank and Louisa (Starkenkemper) Baumhofer, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Noll have ten children: John, Joseph, Peter, Frank, Norbert, Albert, Clara, Verena, Coletta and Hildegard.

Martin Shay, a pioneer, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and as a young man went to Liverpool, England, from which city he found his way to the United States, landing at New York. Working westward he finally acquired a farm in Rosemont, Dakota county, this state. He there married Catherine Hayes, who was born in Ireland, and came to the United States with her parents. He started out with his wife and seven children, and with an ox team and a lumber wagon drove to Stearns county, where he secured a homestead of 160 acres in St. Martin township. He erected a log cabin and started farming in what was then an undeveloped country. He experienced the usual vicissitudes of pioneer life, driving to Paynesville and St. Cloud for provisions. Later they erected a larger cabin, and there ended their days. Two of their children, David and Hannah were born in St. Martin township. The family contributed toward building the church at New Munich.

David Shay, a sucessful farmer of St. Martin township, was born on the place where he still lives, son of Martin and Catherine (Hayes) Shay, the pioneers. He has always remained at home. His excellent farm of 280 acres is highly improved, and his farm buildings are models of their kind. The barn is especially notable, 36 by 80 in dimensions, thoroughly modern in every way, equipped with a ventilator system, and possessing a basement lined throughout. The rafters are ten feet, and eight by eight timber was used in the construction. The mow is 36 by 80 feet, and extends to the roof, having a capacity of about 100 tons. A specialty is made of stock breeding. Mr. Shay is well

known in the community and was one of the school officers of District No. 48. He was married in 1889 to Nora McGowan, and they have nine children.

Daniel Spanier, for many years a farmer in Farming township, was born in Prussia, Germany, and there married Kate Eve. In 1852 they came to America, and settled in Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1857 they came to Stearns county and located in the north part of the township of Rockville, several miles from the village of St. Joseph. There they built a cabin, and started farming. During the Indian uprising Mr. Spanier helped to bury the dead, for having seen four years' service in the German army, he was well equipped to brave the dangers of the Indian country. In 1863 he moved to 100 acres in section 31, Farming township. He erected a log cabin, started farming with an ox team, prospered as time passed. In 1874 he bought 100 acres of school land in section 36, St. Martin township, now the village of St. Martin. Here he died January 25, 1893. His wife lived then with her son, Christopher, and died May 14, 1908. Both were buried at the St. Martin Cemetery. Daniel Spanier served on the town and school board, and took his part in public affairs. He also had his share in the building of the Church of St. Martin in St. Martin village. In the family there were ten children: Anna, Katie, a deceased infant, Mathias, Mary, Josephine, Veronica, Christopher, Susie and John.

Christopher Spanier, the eighth child in this family, was born on the home farm in Farming township, October 29, 1870, and has always lived at home. He owns 360 acres in section 31, Farming township, and section 36, St. Martin village, and carries on general farming on an extensive scale. He has erected a barn and granary and takes particular pride in his good graded stock. He is clerk of School District No. 22, and president of the Sauk Valley Creamery Co. Christopher Spanier married Susie Mehr, who was born in Zion township, the daughter of Mathias Mehr. They have eight children: Mathias, James, John M., Hilda, Veronica, Michael, Leo and Aloise.

Peter J. Terres, a leading farmer of section 14, St. Martin township, was born in the township where he now lives, February 2, 1861, son of John B. and Catherine Terres. The parents were born in Germany, where they were married, and there had two children, Mathias and Mary. In 1857 they came to America, and located for a while in Chicago, where one child, Bertie, was born. In 1858 they came to Stearns county and secured 160 acres of land in section 25, St. Martin township. They built a small log cabin, and with an ox team began to break the wild land. For the first six weeks they lived on corn ground into meal in the hand coffee mill. During the Indian uprising they lived a short time in St. Cloud, but soon returned to their farm. In 1862 they erected a larger cabin. Though the father was a tailor by trade, he prospered as a farmer, and in time added to his possessions until he owned a half a section of land. He was treasurer of the township. He was a devout member of the Catholic Church, helped to build the old Church of St. Michael, and sang in the church choir. He died in 1903 at the age of seventy-two. His wife died at the age of seventy-six. The children born in St. Martin township were Veronica, Peter J., Elizabeth, Catherine and Susanna. Peter J. was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood, learned farming from his

father, and for a time rented the old homestead. Then he purchased 120 acres. To this he has added from time to time until he now owns 600 acres of good land, upon which he raises some excellent crops. He has ample buildings and a splendid farm equipment. Mr. Terres married March Lucy Doll, born on Jacob's Prairie, this county, daughter of John Doll. At her death she left five children: John D., Peter D., Michael M., Veronica and Anna. The present Mrs. Terres was Mary M. Schaffer, daughter of August Schaffer, a Chicago business man. To this marriage there have been born ten children: August (deceased), Catherine, Nicholas, Frank, Mathias, Marie, Elizabeth, Helen, Rosa and Barbara.

Frank Reaser, Sr., was born on the boundary line between Luxemburg and France, September 28, 1825, son of Henry and Mary Reaser. The mother died in the old country, and the father came to America and settled in Reading, Penn., bringing his two children, Frank and Caroline. Frank became a farmer in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He married Barbara Grell, who was born in Alsace, Germany, December 10, 1825, daughter of Antoin and Anna (Buser) Grell. Antoin Grell came to America and after living here ten years died. Then his widow and three children, Barbara, Elizabeth and Lena came, and settled in Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Later the widow came to St. Cloud, and died at the age of eighty-four. Frank Reaser and his family came to Minnesota in 1878, and located on the farm of his uncle, Peter Brady. Finally they rented a farm a short distance north of St. Martin township, and still later purchased one in Farming township. Then for some twenty years they lived in St. Cloud. In 1910 they took up their home with their son, Frank, Jr., in St. Martin township. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reaser, Sr., were the parents of ten children.

Frank Reaser, Jr., a prosperous farmer of St. Martin township, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania. As a boy he worked in the coal mines of his native state. In 1878 he was brought to this county by his parents. He has had a busy life, and has been a farmer, a mechanic and a business man. He now lives in the village of St. Martin. He has been a member of the village board for several years past, and has served in other public capacities.

Frank Reaser, Jr., married Katie Linster, who was born in Zion township, this county, daughter of Paul and Dora (Miller) Linster. Mr. and Mrs. Reaser, Jr., have six children: Edward, Tracie, Rosa, Clara, Alfonse and Frank.

George A. Hanna, journalist, useful citizen and retired clergyman, was born in Corning, Iowa, August 30, 1875, son of Robert Wesley and Louise (Butterfield) Hanna. He attended the graded and high schools of Lu Verne, Iowa, and subsequently worked his own way through a college course, attending Cornell College, Iowa, from 1895 to 1898, and Morningside College, at Sioux City, Iowa, from 1898 to 1900. He then started preaching, occupying pulpits in Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. After preaching several years he was ordained at Waseca, Minn., as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal faith. In 1910 he became editor of the Annandale "Advocate" in Wright county. May 1, 1912, he purchased the Paynesville "Leader-Press," and the job and printing business of W. W. Holmes, and consolidated the two as the Paynesville "Press." The newspaper is an influential journal, and has a good circulation.

It always stands for progress and for the best interests of the community in every way, maintaining at all times the highest ideals of civic ethics. He has a large job printing establishment, fully equipped to turn out any kind of printing work except binding. The work is of the highest standard, and every detail is most carefully looked after with conscientious attention. Mr. Hanna still maintains his interest in Christian work, and has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school since coming to Paynesville. He was married at Lu Verne, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1900, to Regula Figi, of that place, and they have two bright sons, Paul R., born June 31, 1902, and Russell G., born December 12, 1907.

Christian Adam, mason and contractor, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 4, 1856, a son of Christian and Mary (Schmitt) Adam, who spent the span of their years in Germany. Christian Adam, Sr., had seven children: three, Sophia, Marie and Christian, were by the first wife, and four, Gotfried, Teresa, Minnie and Anna, by his second wife. Christian Adam, the subject of this sketch, received a good education in Germany, and served three years, from 1877 to 1880 in the Germany army. When scarcely more than a youth he was married in Germany to Anna Krambush, by whom he had two sons, Albert and Paul, the former of whom was born Jan. 2, 1882. In 1884, Christian Adam came to America, accompanied by his young son, Albert. He reached Columbus, Ohio, March 7, 1884, and there learned the trade of mason. In 1892 he came to Paynesville as a contracting mason. Since then he has been continuously engaged in this work. Among his more notable contracts may be mentioned the Paynesville High school, and the plants of the North American Cold Storage Co., at Paynesville, and at Alexandria, Minn. In Paynesville, Mr. Adam married Wilhelmina Trappa, a native of Germany, daughter of Chris. Trappa, who came to America from Germany, and located in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Adam's son, Albert, whom he brought from Germany, is also a mason. He is well known as a ball player, and in 1913 played on the team of the North Dakota league. Christian Adam, the subject of this sketch, is an influential and popular man. He is an enthusiastic fraternity, and is the present grand master of Paynesville lodge, No. 131.

Joseph C. Peters, general land agent and investor, with headquarters at Paynesville, was born in Swede Grove township, Meeker county, Minn., 1873, son of Alfred George and Fidelia (Pickle) Peters. Alfred was born in England, and was descended from the family that gave the British Empire, Lord John Russels, premier of England. Alfred came to Canada as a young man, and was a volunteer in Her Majesty's troops during the Fenian rebellion. His wife, Fidelia Pickle, was born in Vermont, the daughter of Church and Harriet (Harrington) Pickle. Church Pickle was of Holland descent. His wife, Harriet Harrington, was of Scotch and English descent. Her ancestors came over in the Mayflower, and their family name appears signed to the famous Mayflower compact. Mr. and Mrs. Peters lived for a time in Brome county, Province of Quebec, Canada, and there their oldest daughter, Rose, was born. About 1865, the family came to Meeker county, this state, and settled on eighty acres of land in Swede Grove township. This was eventually increased to 240 acres, lying in Swede Grove and Harvey townships. Joseph C., the subject of this sketch, was, as already mentioned, born in Swede Grove

township, while the other brother, Henry, was born a short distance away in Harvey township. The family became very prominent in the affairs of the community. Alfred Peters was an enthusiastic church worker and became Sunday school superintendent in the Methodist Episcopal church at Union Grove. His wife was one of the pioneer teachers in Swede Grove township. The daughter, Rose, taught in Harvey township for a period of about fourteen years, and is one of the oldest teachers, in regard to years of service, in that vicinity. Alfred Peters died in 1905 at the age of 65. His wife died in 1896 at the age of sixty. They had moved to Union Grove about 1883. In this family of exceptional ancestry, character, culture and refinement, Joseph C. Peters was reared. He attended the schools of Forest City, Litchfield and Union Grove, all in Meeker county, and also received considerable instruction at home. He engaged in farming on the home place in Union Grove township until the death of his father in 1905. Then he went to Ward county, now Moutrail county, North Dakota. There he proved up on 160 acres of land. Then he worked in the Twin Cities as an engineer. In this connection it is interesting to note that he had studied engineering while still a youth at home, and at one time was the youngest licensed engineer in Meeker county. After leaving the Twin Cities, he came to Stearns county as representative for the International Correspondence Schools. Later he traveled through Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois as a representative of the Melby Real Estate Co., of Atwater, Minn. In 1900 he once more came to Stearns county. Here, with George J. Andrews as a partner, he organized the Paynesville Land Co. In this capacity, Mr. Peters enjoyed the distinction of selling the first piece of land ever sold by a land company in Paynesville. Elmer A. Schmitt became a partner, and later, Mr. Peters sold him his interest in the company. May 1, 1913, Joseph C. Peters and H. H. Holifer, cashier of the First State Bank, of Paynesville, became interested in selling lands in Kandiyohi, Stearns and Meeker counties. This concern gives promise of becoming one of the most important in this part of the county. Mr. Peters is one of the rising men of the county. Fraternally he associates with Paynesville lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F. and with Unity Rebecca lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F.

Frank Brown, senior member of the firm of Frank Brown & Son, nurserymen, located in section 22, Paynesville township, was born in Wayland, Steuben county, New York, Sept. 27, 1857, son of Justus J. and Alisso (Trembley) Brown, who lived and died in Steuben county, New York, and grandson of the Methodist clergyman Stephen Trembley, and Ruth, his wife, who settled in Stearns county in 1863. From the days of his earliest boyhood, he was interested in farm work. In 1879 he was married in Bolivar, New York, to Lavinda McCutcheon, daughter of Robert McCutcheon and widow of C. C. Wilson. In 1879, Mr. Brown came to Paynesville, and for a time rented land in this vicinity. It was about 1882 when he purchased the first eighty of his present farm. He now owns 220 acres in sections twenty-one and twenty-two. His present home, to which he moved some year ago is in section 22. From the early days of his farming to the present time, Mr. Brown has been much interested in all branches of nursery work. This branch of his work now takes fifty acres of his farm. He propagates fruit, shade and ornamental trees and

shrubs from the seed, and also pays especial attention to flowers. He has shipped as many as 178,000 trees in one spring, and the Elmwood Farm and Nursery are widely known. A general nursery business is now carried on and the appreciation of the public is shown by an ever increasing list of patrons.

Mr. Brown is superintendent of the Minnesota State Experiment Station, located at Paynesville. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four children: Jennie, Edwin, Charles and Inez. In the family is also Mrs. Brown's son, Robert Wilson.

Aaron Nehring, a prominent agricultural implement dealer in Paynesville, was born March 18, 1870, in Zion township, this county, in the home of his parents, L. F. and Lena (Helmer) Nehring. He received his preliminary education in the district schools of his neighborhood, and then entered the St. Cloud State Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1893. Subsequently he taught school for six years. Then he worked as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Paynesville. After this he again entered the St. Cloud State Normal school, and took a post-graduate course. Later he taught school again for two years. With Edward Kruger, he entered the agricultural implement business in Paynesville. Later he bought out Mr. Kruger, and is now the sole owner and proprietor. Mr. Nehring carries a full line of farm implements, engines, power machinery and the like, and has been very successful in building up a large trade. He is a member of the board of education. The family faith is that of the Evangelical church. Mr. Nehring was married June 14, 1898, to Lizzie Behr, and they have four children, Millard, Kenneth, Elsworth and Arnold.

George J. Andrews, president of the Paynesville Land Co., was born in Burbank township, Kandiyohi county, this state, Jan. 24, 1885, son of John S. and Emma (Dougherty) Andrews, and grandson of John Q. Andrews. John Q. Andrews came to Minnesota from Defiance, Ohio, in 1865, bringing his family with him. With four other families they located in Burbank township, and there established a neighborhood settlement. Like so many pioneers they started with an ox team, and with but crude equipment. John Q. Andrews was a deep thinker, and took an active part in the various granger and people's movements in this state. At one time he was a candidate for a seat in the legislature on the People's ticket. His wife was an able helper and sympathizer in all his undertakings. In such a family, John S. Andrews was reared. He was a man of broad and liberal thought, very progressive in his ideas. In education, religion, politics and fraternal life he was both useful and prominent. For two terms he was county superintendent of schools in Kandiyohi county, for some years he was a justice of the peace, and his membership in the Modern Woodmen of America was highly valued. His wife, Emma Dougherty was born in Ohio, her parents who were born in Pennsylvania being of English and German origin. Possessed of ancestors who had lived nobly and thought deeply, it was natural that George J. Andrews should be given the best education within his reach. He attended the district schools of Burbank township, the graded schools of New London, and the High school of Glenwood. Then he graduated from the Paynesville high school. With this preparation he entered the University of Minnesota, completing the course in the law depart-

ment of that institution in the spring of 1911. The Paynesville Land Co. was at once organized with Mr. Andrews as president, an office which he has since retained, and in which he has been very successful. He is a member of the Woodmen and the Yoemen.

Albert E. Bugbee, closely identified with the history of Paynesville for nearly fifty years, has lived on the site of Old Paynesville for some thirty-seven years on lots which he purchased from Clarke & McClure, which were formerly owned by Edwin E. Payne, the founder of the village. He was born in Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 6, 1849, a son of Elbridge Gerry and Amanda (Bumstead) Bugbee, and grandson of Calvin Bugbee. As a boy of seventeen, Alfred E. came to Paynesville, and was joined soon thereafter by his widowed mother. For some time he made his home with his uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Hoover. In 1867 he acquired a farm of 160 acres. On this farm, ten acres of land had been broken. He continued the work of breaking until he had twenty-five acres under cultivation. After he sold this farm, he devoted several years to teaching, part of the time in Paynesville, and part of the time in Roseville. Then he again turned his attention to farming, and purchased eighty acres, on a part of which stands the new Paynesville High school. He has also two other farms, one in Lyon county and one in Kandiyohi county, in this state. Mr. Bugbee has been clerk of Paynesville township for forty-three years. Probably this record has not been exceeded in Minnesota. He is thoroughly conversant with the workings of township government and has been a most valuable man in the position. For a time he was treasurer of the school board of his district. He has been secretary of Paynesville lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., for twenty-eight years. His wife is active in the Eastern Star. Mr. Bugbee was married at Paynesville, October, 1873, to Janet Haines, who came to Paynesville in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Bugbee have six children: William G., of Paynesville; Bertha J., wife of R. F. Schwartz, of Paynesville; Frank E., New York City; Everett (deceased), Guy C., of Paynesville; and Lura, who lives at home.

Julius Behr, deceased, was born in Saxony, Germany, July 1, 1829, and was there reared. He came to the United States as a young man, and located in Wisconsin. October 20, 1864, he enlisted from Green county, Wis., in Co. H., Eighth Wis. Vol. Inf. With the exception of nine months following the Battle of Memphis, during which he was in a hospital as the result of a bullet wound in the right knee, he followed the fortunes of that regiment until honorably discharged at Demopolis, La., September 5, 1865. This was the regiment which was accompanied by "Old Abe," the famous war-eagle. To mention the campaigns, skirmishes, marches, sieges and battles in which Mr. Behr participated would be to reproduce a part of the history of the Civil War. It is sufficient to say that he showed his valor on many a bloody battlefield, and with the exception noted above participated in all the engagements of his regiment during his period of service. Like all soldiers he had many narrow escapes from death. At one time a bullet passed through the brim of his hat, but left him unscathed. After the war he returned to Wisconsin, but almost immediately came to Stearns county, and secured a homestead of 160 acres in Zion township. Here he built a log cabin. In addition to his yoke of oxen, he



MR. AND MRS. HUGH BLAKELY



MRS. MAUDE PETERSEN. LORINE PETERSEN
MRS. CARRIE GRIDLEY

had a team of horses, one of a very few at that time in the whole county. After his marriage he brought his bride to this farm. From time to time they made improvements; and the development of the farm, and the erection of modern buildings, kept pace with the progress of the years. Mr. Behr was a school officer. Being of devout religious faith, he assisted in erecting the Evangelical church at Salem, Zion township. He died June 17, 1898. Mr. Behr was married October 17, 1873, to Wilhelmina Kruger. This union has been blessed with seven children. Lizzie was born July 24, 1875, and married Aaron Nehring. Charles was born March 6, 1877. Agnes was born January 12, 1879, and married W. G. Schroeder. Frank was born January 11, 1881. Lydia was born April 1, 1887, and married W. H. Weber. Harry was born April 5, 1889. Arleigh was born October 3, 1891. Wilhelmina Kruger was born in Germany, July 8, 1851, daughter of August and Augusta (Schultz) Kruger. The mother died in Germany, and in 1874, August Kruger, the father, started for America with his four children: Ferdinand, Robert, Amelia and Wilhelmina. After three years in Wisconsin, they came to Stearns county, and located in Zion township, where Mr. Kruger farmed and followed his trade as a blacksmith. He is still living at the good old age of ninety-three.

Harry Behr was born in Zion township, this county, and attended the district schools and the Vaths Commercial College at St. Cloud. For a time he engaged in business in Paynesville with Fred Parker as a partner. He is now the proprietor of a delivery system which delivers goods for all the concerns in town which handle groceries. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Arleigh Behr received his educatin in the district schools and in the Paynesville high school. For a time he worked in the general store of E. E. Finger, at Paynesville. Since May 1, 1913, he has been employed in the clothing store of W. S. Johnson, at Paynesville. He is a member of the B. A. Y.

Hugh Blakely, the pioneer, was born in eastern Canada, son of John Blakely, a well-known Canadian surveyor. John Blakely came from a Scotch family which had moved from Scotland to Ireland, and from Ireland to Canada. By his wife, Mary, he had a large family of children. Only one of the children is living. She bears her mother's name, Mary, and lives in eastern Canada. Hugh Blakely was reared in the vicinity in which he was born. As a young man he came to America and found his way to St. Cloud, this county, where, on July 4, 1861, he was married by the Rev. William Phillips, to Justina Wilhelmina Schmidt. After their marriage the young couple took up their residence on 160 acres in Roseville township, Kandiyohi county, which he had previously preempted. The young people had a frame house, and the prospects were of the brightest when the Indian troubles came on. Just at the beginning of these troubles four Indians called at their house one day. They did no harm, but seemed to be ascertaining the resources of the white people. When Hugh Blakely and his wife heard the reports of the massacre, they remembered the fact that there were Indians in the vicinity, and immediately loading their provisions and most valuable goods onto a wagon, they started for the home of John Blakely in Roseville township, Kandiyohi county. There a number of settlers gathered, and the men built a sort of a stockade or fort. A few

days later, they made their way to the stockade at Paynesville. During their stay there, their experiences were many and thrilling. On one occasion when the men were out threshing grain in an endeavor to save some of the crops, the Indians spied them, and in the pursuit which followed chased them nearly to the walls of the fort itself. On another occasion when John Blakely and John Boylan went out to investigate a fire which had been started, the Indians surprised them, and Mr. Boylan was wounded. From the fort at Paynesville, Hugh Blakely and his wife went to Richmond, and still later to St. Joseph. In the latter township they rented a farm two years. Then they returned to their home in Kandiyohi county. Some years later they took up their residence on the farm of August Schmidt, the father of Mrs. Blakely. This farm lies on the line between Roseville township, Kandiyohi, and Paynesville township, Stearns county. Mr. Blakely was an influential man in his community and served as justice of the peace for about a quarter of a century. He was a charter member of Paynesville Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., and served as its first Master. He died January 1, 1908. The date of his birth was September 26, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Blakely had ten children: Caroline A., born May 9, 1862; Justina M., November 3, 1863; Charles H., June 26, 1867 (died November 16, 1897); Mary Jane, June 16, 1869; August Francis, April 12, 1871; Ella Katharine, January 13, 1873; John William, February 11, 1876; Eliza Emma, January 16, 1878; Canna Estella, May 25, 1880; and George Robert, January 13, 1884. Justina Wilhelmina Schmidt was born in Germany, September 20, 1840, daughter of August and Caroline (Nehring) Schmidt. Caroline (Nehring) Schmidt was born February 20, 1815 and died in 1850. A few years later, August Schmidt, his two children, Carl and Justina Schmidt, and a relative, Amelia Kruger, came to the United States, and found a home in Hoboken, N. Y. Later August Schmidt and his daughter Justina, came to Minnesota. It is interesting to note that they thus lost track of Amelia Kruger. When they finally heard of her, many years afterward, she was living in Racine, Wis. Upon reaching Minnesota, August Schmidt located on a farm in Kandiyohi county, near the line of Paynesville township, in Stearns county. In addition to the 160 acres in Kandiyohi county, he also secured eighty acres across the road in Stearns county. He first erected log buildings, which he later replaced with more modern structures. He married Catherine Lynch, and the two spent a long and happy life together. He died December 17, 1885. His daughter, Justina, when a young lady, found employment with the Rev. William Phillips. This clergyman performed the ceremony when she married, just as he had performed the ceremony for her father before her.

August Francis Blakely, a prosperous farmer living in Paynesville Village, was born in Roseville township, Kandiyohi county, April 12, 1870, son of Hugh and Justina Wilhelmina (Schmidt) Blakely, the pioneers. He received a good education and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. In addition to the usual stock and crops, he makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, and a good grade of swine. Mr. Blakely is a Democrat and a member of Paynesville Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., Paynesville. He married Carrie Burr, a native of this part of the state. They have three children: Beatrice Lillian, Bernice Minnie and Margaret B.

Jacob Brick, one of Paynesville's leading business men, was born in Minneapolis, August 2, 1867, son of Adam and Barbara Brick. Adam and Barbara Brick were born in Germany, and were there married. They came to America with their one child, Catherine, and located in what is now Minneapolis. There Adam cut heavy wood, in localities which have become the busiest sections of Minneapolis. For a while he worked in a sawmill. During the Indian outbreak he was forced to take his pay in flour. At times even that was not forthcoming, and the family lived on corn meal, washed down with coffee made from roasted barley. About the time of these troubles, the family started out for Stearns county, having sold their small property for a wagon, a pair of oxen, and a cow. By that time, six more children, Jacob, Mary, Anna, Margaret, Gertrude and Sever, had been born. Upon reaching Stearns county, the family settled in section 1, Lake Henry township. There they erected a log cabin of poplar logs, with a roof of rough hewn boards. In after years they added forty acres to their original farm, and also erected modern buildings. Adam Brick helped to build the church at Spring Hill. The church is now burned. Adam Brick died at the age of eighty-seven, and his wife at the age of seventy-two. The children born in Lake Henry township were Emma, Peter, Christian and Nicholas. Jacob Brick was brought to Lake Henry township by his parents, and was here reared. His first venture away from home was with a threshing machine outfit. Then for some years he was in the refreshment business in Spring Hill, and later in Sauk Centre. For some years past he has been in business in Paynesville. Jacob Brick was married June 21, 1897, to Catherine Hogan, and this union has been blessed with three children: Archibald (deceased), Esther and Elmer. Catherine Hogan was born in Spring Hill, this county, daughter of Capt. Michael James and Johannah (Meyer) Hogan. Capt. Hogan was born in Prince Edward Island, son of James Hogan, also a native of that island. Capt. Hogan went to sea at the age of seventeen, and followed a sea-faring life until forty years of age, working his way up from cabin-boy to captain. Four times he sailed around the globe. Finally his ship, loaded with tea, was sunk in New York harbor. After abandoning a sailor's career he traveled for a while. Then he came to Sauk Centre and married, after which he went to Spring Hill, where he opened a store, and became postmaster and justice of the peace. He was also town clerk. He died at Spring Hill at the age of sixty-eight. His wife is still living at the age of sixty-nine. The children are: Edward, Anna, Catherine, John, Mary, Josephine (deceased), Henry and James D.

John White Darby, early merchant, postmaster and official of Paynesville, and veteran of the Civil war, was born at White Creek, New York, August 18, 1835, youngest of the seven children of Leonard and Elizabeth (Weir) Darby. He attended the schools of his native town and later took courses at Poultney, Vermont. He learned the trade of machinist from his father, and worked at his trade in Lawrence, Worcester and Pittsfield, Mass., before entering the works of the Woods Mowing-Machine Co., at Hoosick Falls, New York. On July 11, 1863, he enlisted in Co. K, 22nd Mass. Vol. Inf., was transferred later to Co. M, 32nd Mass. Vol. Inf., and followed the fortunes of that company until after the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865. Later he was taken ill, sent

to the Campbell hospital at Washington, D. C., and honorably discharged for disability May 3, 1865. He had taken part in many an important battle, skirmish and campaign, and his health never fully recovered from the exposures and hardships which he underwent. In 1867 he came to Paynesville, and in 1868 engaged in the general mercantile business on the old townsite. For some years he also conducted the only drug store in the village. He was appointed postmaster by President U. S. Grant, and though a Republican was not deposed by President Grover Cleveland, his term continuing some twenty years. He was also a justice of the peace and a notary public. In the Eugene M. Wilson Post, No. 188, G. A. R., he was a prominent member, and served for a time as its commander. The G. A. R. lot at Paynesville, which in time is to descend to the Sons of Veterans, was his gift. His wife was a member of the Relief Corps. He was a charter member of Paynesville lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., organized February 6, 1869, and his wife was a charter member of the Eastern Star here. Both were active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died February 2, 1908. Mr. Darby was married January 25, 1870, to Emma Elliott, born in Pennsylvania January 26, 1851, daughter of C. S. and Marie Elliott, natives of that state who came to Paynesville in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Darby have two sons. Bennett L. is a photographer of St. Louis, Mo. Thomas L. lives in Paynesville. He married Josephine Hoiseth, who was born in Stearns county, the daughter of Peter Hoiseth.

Ferdinand Frank, a farmer of Paynesville township, was born in Prussia, Germany, November 3, 1860, son of Christ and Anna (Nehring) Frank. The parents came to the United States from Germany in 1871, bringing their children, William, Charles, Ferdinand and Augusta, the last named of whom is now Mrs. Frank Heitke. Upon reaching Stearns county they located on 120 acres in Zion township. There were no buildings on the property, so they erected a log shanty, 16 by 24, with a straw roof. There was little to eat and soon the winter set in upon them. At one period, when a blizzard was raging, they kept their cow and calf in the cabin for three days, to save the animals from freezing in the intense cold. When the next spring came, the crops were started in a primitive way, the wheat being sown by hand. Both Christ Frank and his good wife, Anna, lived long lives. He died in 1900 at the age of seventy-six. She died in 1908 at the age of eighty-three. At the age of eleven years, Ferdinand started his career by securing employment with a neighbor. The brother, Charles, remained at home and eventually came into possession of the home farm. Ferdinand worked out until about twenty-one years of age, when he acquired 160 acres of wild land in Zion township. He erected thereon a frame house, and made many other improvements. Later, however, he and his wife engaged in the creamery business for about two years. After that he returned to farming in Zion township. Some fifteen years later, he sold out and acquired a farm in section 5, Paynesville township. He has since sold twenty-five acres of this, but retains 160 acres, and, assisted by his oldest son, carries on general farming. He raises thoroughbred Holstein cattle, pure blooded Poland China hogs, and high grade Norman and Belgian horses. Mr. Frank is a member of the Evangelical church located in Paynesville Village. He has in the past, done good service as its trustee and Sunday school



E. E. FINGER

superintendent. In the early eighties, Mr. Frank married Augusta Heitke, daughter of Gotfried Heitke. She died at the age of thirty-two, leaving two children, Laurence and Daisy. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Werner, a native of Germany. Two children have been born, Elsie and Samuel.

Ernest E. Finger, proprietor of the "Big Store," Paynesville, was born in Juneau, Dodge county, Wis., June 22, 1876, son of Ernest Henry and Amelia (Koehler) Finger. He lost his father in 1878, and his mother brought him to Popular Grove, Lake Henry township, this county. Here he was reared to farm pursuits. In 1900 he and his brothers, J. H. and A. H. Finger, engaged in the general mercantile business at Paynesville. A few years ago, A. H. Finger withdrew from the concern, and on January 1, 1911, J. H. likewise retired. Ernest E. Finger, the subject of this mention, is now the sole proprietor. He conducts the establishment under the name of "The Big Store, E. E. Finger." The store carries a full line of clothing, shoes, drygoods and groceries. The service is courteous and considerate, and the customers feel that their interests are being fully looked after. It is this well-founded feeling of confidence that has built up the store to its present proportions. Aside from his admirable work in his business he is doing good service as a member of the school board. Mr. Finger was married July 5, 1905, to Helen Nehring, born in Lake Henry township, daughter of William Nehring, a pioneer. They have one child: Earl Ernest. The family faith is that of the Evangelical church.

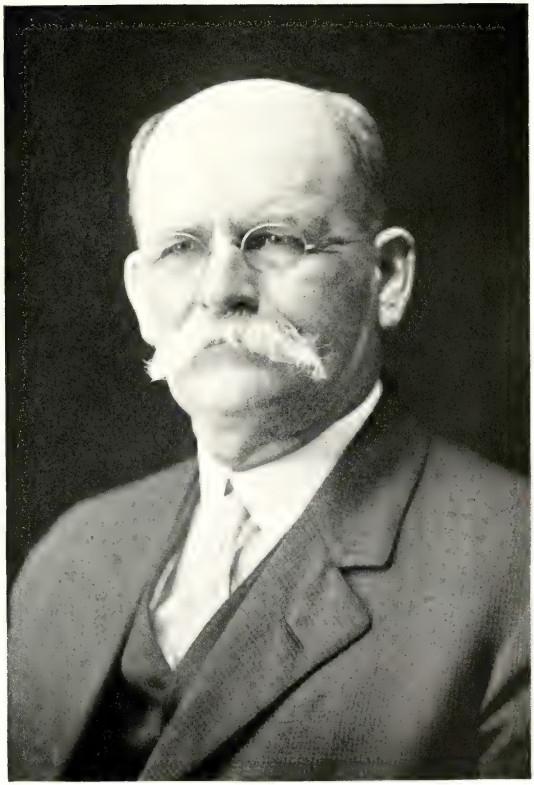
Ernest Henry Finger, now deceased, was born in Germany, the son of Michael and Elizabeth Finger. The parents spent the span of their years in the old country. In the family were seven children. Ernest Henry Finger came to the United States in 1865, and located in Lomira, Wis., where he worked as a farm hand for a while, and later rented land on his own responsibility. Mr. Finger died in Wisconsin in 1878 at the age of thirty-seven. He was a devout member of the Evangelical Methodist church. He and his good wife, Amelia Koehler, whom he married in 1867, had five children: J. H.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles Sclick; Helen, who first married Jacob Haglen, and then Charles Quinn; August H., and Ernest. Amelia Koehler was born in Germany, February 28, 1843, daughter of Carl and Mary (Schoeneman) Koehler. The Koehler family, consisting then of the father and mother, Amelia, Fred and August, came from Germany to Wisconsin in 1865. It was in Wisconsin that Amelia married Ernest Henry Finger, whom she had previously known in Germany.

Rev. Theodore C. Hudson, rector of St. Stephens' church, Protestant Episcopal, at Paynesville, was born in Janesville, Wis., July 28, 1852, son of Sanford A. and Sarah D. (Canfield) Hudson. He received his early training in Janesville, Wis., and took theology at the Seabury School, Faribault, Minn., then under the immediate supervision of its founder, Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota. He was ordained in 1877 by Bishop Whipple at Faribault, Minn. His first parish was at Sauk Centre, in this county. Subsequently he had parishes at Mankato and at Fairmont in this state. He came to Paynesville in 1895. He has been prominent in mission work, and is an ideal village rector. Kindly in precept, diligent in work, faithful in piety, he is an influence for good in the community in which he works. In 1880, he was

married at Sauk Centre, to Evelyn Boobar, daughter of Henry A. Boobar, of Sauk Centre. She died in 1899 at the age of forty-three. There were five children: Sanford, Mary, Phoebe, Theodore and Charles (deceased). In 1902 he married Helen Henke, of Wisconsin. There are two children: William Canfield and Robert Durlin. Sanford A. Hudson was born in New York state, son of Amos Hudson, of Oxford, Mass. He became a prominent attorney of Janesville, Wis. He was later judge of the Supreme court, of Dakota territory, with residence at Fargo. He died in 1905 at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife died in 1877 at the age of fifty-five years. They had five children: Francis L., Rev. Theodore C., Hattie J., and Henry and Sarah (twins).

John Gotlieb Knable was born in Pomerania, Germany, August 3, 1849, the son of John Gotlieb Knable, Sr., and Fredericka Knable, his wife. In 1859 he was one of a party which set sail from Germany, bound for the new country. The party consisted of the Knables and the Schroeders. John Gotlieb, Sr., and Fredericka Knable brought their four children, John, Gustave, Amelia and Matilda. Two of their sons, Herman, and August, the latter of whom became an Evangelical preacher, were already in America. Frederick and Sophia Schroeder brought their children, William, Amelia, Augustina, Herman and Wilhelmina. Two more Schroeder children: Lena and Albert, who was killed by the falling of a tree, were born in America. After a voyage of eight weeks, they reached America. All of them eventually settled in Paynesville and Zion townships, this county, and experienced the usual discomforts of pioneer life. A short time after their arrival, John Gotlieb Knable, the subject of this mention, married Augusta Schroeder, born in Pomerania, Germany, February 11, 1851, daughter of Frederick and Sophia (Neuman) Schroeder, the former of whom was born in 1819 and died in 1905, and the latter of whom was born in 1821 and died in 1874. The Schroeders were members of the party of pioneers just mentioned. An interesting part of their pioneer experiences was a drive from Green county, Wisconsin. The subject of this sketch and his young bride took up their residence in Munson township, on the same place where their son, Adolph, now lives. The farming operations prospered. The original log cabin was replaced with modern farm buildings, and the wild land became a well-cultivated farm. Mr. Knable was made president of the Farmers' Insurance Co., and became a substantial man in the community. He was an active member of the Evangelical church. After his death, September 19, 1902, his widow moved to the village of Paynesvile, where she still resides. There were four children: Adolph Otto, who lives on the home farm; William, who is dead; Helen, who lives with her mother; and Herman, who died as an infant.

Tidman T. Lund, a general merchant at Paynesville for the past quarter of a century, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, June 4, 1853, son of Torkel and Grete (Berg) Lund, who brought him to Fillmore county this state in 1855 and to Waseca county in 1858. Tidman T. spent his youth with his parents. In 1887 he came to Paynesviile, and with John M. Malmin as a partner, engaged in the general mercantile business under the firm name of Malmin & Lund. Four years later, the partnership was dissolved. Since that time Mr. Lund has built up a successful business by honest dealings and commercial ability.



T. T. LUND

In addition to this he is associated with his brother, Martin Lund, in the lumber business at Barrett, Grant county, Minn. Mr. Lund is one of the leading men of the village. He has served on the village council, and has been village treasurer for many years. He attends the Lutheran church.

William McKinstry was born in Vermont, June 15, 1795, and died in Becker county in 1882. He was of Scotch blood, and one of his grandfathers was a brave soldier in the War of 1812. After attaining the years of manhood he became, first a class leader, and then a local preacher, in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in New York state, to Sallie Marie Cole, a native of that state. She was born January 15, 1813, the daughter of David Cole, and died in Becker county in 1899. After their marriage they lived in Allegheny county, New York, where Mr. McKinstry occupied various pulpits in the absence of the regular preachers. It was in 1867 that he came to Paynesville, where he made his home for about two years, moving thence to Minneapolis and thence to Becker county. In the family there were six children: Mary E. (deceased), Amelia D. (deceased), Hannah M., of Pasadena, Cal., Harriet A., William P. (deceased), and Lester C., of Detroit, Minn.

Horace Fuller Sheldon was born in Canada, and came to Minnesota in the spring of 1868. Being a blacksmith by trade he worked for a while in Paynesville village. Then he purchased eighty acres that is a part of his present place in Paynesville township. He and his wife now own 200 acres of good land. The land is well developed, and improved with a splendid house and modern outbuildings. The family stands well in the community and is noted for its hospitality and progressiveness. Mr. Sheldon was married in 1870 to Harriet A. McKinstry, daughter of William and Sallie Marie (Cole) McKinstry. She was born in Allegheny county, New York, October 7, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have seven children: Edith, Cora, William A., Merton L., James L., Horace F. and Lester H. Edith M. was for some years a school teacher. She was born May 10, 1871, married A. E. Nunn, and lives on a farm in the state of Delaware. They have had five children: Dorathea, Horace, Margaret and Mildred (twins), and Edith. Mildred is dead. Cora A. was also a teacher for several years. She was born July 22, 1873, and is now the wife of R. W. Deichen, of Newport, near St. Paul. They have two children, Howard and Ruth. William A. was born July 8, 1872, and married Fannie Herter. They live in Woburn, North Dakota, and have four children: Arthur, Marie, Herbert and Dorothea Fern. Merton L. was born September 23, 1876, and lives in Grandin, North Dakota. He married Anna Parsey, and they have three children, Dorothea, Merton and Florence. James L. was born July 9, 1878, and resides in Waseca, Minn. He married Augusta Wood and they have four children: Hazel, Alice, Helen and Lois. Horace F. was born April 23, 1880, and lives on the home farm. Lester H. was born July 22, 1883, and lives in Nashua, Montana. He married Edith Fetter and they had one son, Warren (deceased).

Herman Ludwick Manz, a pioneer, was born June 9, 1838, and died March 28, 1904. He came to Stearns county shortly after the close of the Civil war, and secured a homestead of 160 acres of wild land in section 30, Zion township. He built a log cabin and started his life here under primitive conditions. For

the shelter of his ox team, and his one cow, he erected a log barn, and roofed it over with straw. He broke the land, put in the seeds, and waited his first crop. From year to year his hard work brought him success, and he became one of the most prosperous men in the community. Progressive in every way, he early foresaw the necessity of some of the movements which today are of so much benefit to the farmers. For one thing he helped organize the Farmers' Insurance Co., of Zion and Paynesville townships. He was one of the advocates of diversified farming, at a time when most of the farmers were raising but one principal crop. His Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, his Clydesdale horses, and his good sheep and hogs were his especial pride. Realizing that his sons, as they grew older, would desire land to live on, he purchased land in section 35, Lake Henry township, and also developed that. He put up, on this Lake Henry property, a log house 14 by 12 feet, with shingled roof, and the building is still standing. Around his Lake Henry property he also set out a splendid evergreen hedge, from seed that came from Germany. The hedge is now one of the sights of that township, and all the trees of that variety in the county have sprung from this one hedge. Aside from his farms in Lake Henry and Zion townships, Mr. Manz had real estate holdings in Paynesville. Herman Ludwick Manz was married in Wisconsin, Fon du Lac county, July 23, 1865, to Amelia Ludwig. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William Horn, now the Rt. Rev. Bishop Horn, of the Evangelical church. There were six children. Emma Amelia was born September 12, 1866, and married Robert Helmer. Ida Marie was born May 31, 1870, and married August Bohland. Anna Sophia was born February 11, 1872, and married W. F. Moede. Frederick William was born February 17, 1874, and resides on the place which the father developed in Lake Henry township. Herman J. was born July 22, 1876, and lives on the home place in Zion township. Matilda Helena was born March 15, 1879, and was a teacher in the Haskell College, the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas. She now teaches at Paynesville. For his second wife, Herman Ludwick Manz was married on January 22, 1880, to Louise Rien, the daughter of Christ and Caroline (Sunder) Rein. By this union there were three children. Wilhelmina Augusta, the oldest of the three, is now Mrs. Herman Kanable, and has two sons, Lorin and Kermit. She was born December 1, 1880. Bertha Elvina was born June 7, 1884. She married Max Nagel and they live in Paynesville with her mother. Lydia is dead.

Christ Rien, an early settler, was born in Germany, and there married Caroline Sunder. In the fifties they brought their family to Canada, where they lived several years. Later they came to Paynesville, and took up 160 acres of wild land. They were true pioneers. Their log cabin was a substantial structure, 14 by 18 feet, with floor and roofing made of split logs. To assist them in their farm work, they had an ox team. Their wagon was a primitive affair, with wheels made of slices of logs. In this vehicle, and drawn by the oxen, Mr. Rien was accustomed to drive to St. Cloud for supplies. Times were very hard. In the evening after a hard day's work in the forest or the field, Mr. Rien would grind corn in the coffee mill, in order that the family might have corn bread in the morning. Often their only ration at noon was a soup, made by mixing flour and water with certain weeds plucked in the garden.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN G. NEHRING

Potatoes were so scarce, that instead of planting the tubers themselves, the family planted the parings, and thus obtained their first potato crop. The children were playmates of the Indians. They also had a deer which they trained as a household pet, but the deer finally wandered off and was killed. During the Indian troubles, the family took refuge at Richmond. Prosperity came with the years, and the family obtained success. Christ Rien died in 1868 at the age of 45. His wife died in 1905 at the age of eighty-two. The information for this sketch is furnished by one of the daughters, Louisa, now the widow of Herman Ludwick Manz. She was born in Canada, January 30, 1856, and came to Paynesville with her parents. Mrs. Manz has many interesting stories to tell of the early years. She remembers clearly all the incidents of pioneer life, and enjoys talking of those times. Sometimes as she watches a large shipment of flour come to some Paynesville store, she tells of the days when grain was threshed with flails or tramped out by oxen, and then spread to dry on sheets which also did service on the beds.

John G. Nehring, mayor of Paynesville, was born in Oniki, Stevens county, Ill., December 23, 1863, a son of Samuel and Anna Dorathea (Butt) Nehring, who in 1865 brought him from Illinois to a homestead of 160 acres in Zion township, this county. He attended the district schools and at the age of seventeen started to learn the trade of painting and decorating. For a time he worked in Wisconsin. In 1882 he took up his residence in Paynesville. Here he operated a paint and wall-paper store. He now gives his attention to high class painting, and interior and exterior decoration. In this capacity he has done excellent work on the principal public and private buildings in Paynesville and vicinity. He has been a member of the Paynesville council for nine years, and is now mayor. He is also court officer and deputy sheriff under B. E. Schoener. Like his father before him, he is an energetic worker in the Evangelical church.

Mr. Nehring was married June 25, 1893, to Wilhelmina Henneman, of Trevor, Wis. In 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Nehring took a trip to Europe, and visited the land of their parentage. From New York, they made the trip on the steamer, "President Lincoln." They visited such places as London, England, and Amsterdam, Holland, but spent the larger part of their time in Germany. They were much surprised to find that the roads and streets were in better condition than those of America. The intensive farming in Germany attracted their particular attention. They found that under this method, though their machinery is not so good as that in the United States, nevertheless they secure much better results in quantity and quality of crops. In returning they took the steamer, "President Grant," and made the trip in eleven days. It had taken his grandmother thirty days to make the same trip. Wilhelmina Henneman, now Mrs. John C. Nehring, was born in Germany, the daughter of Christ and Augusta (Luck) Henneman. The father died in the old country and the mother, with her eight children, came from Germany to Wisconsin, where she married Gotfried Henneman, a brother of her deceased husband.

Erwin Herman Nehring was born on the family homestead in Paynesville township, May 16, 1888, son of Julius and Augusta (Plantikow) Nehring. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood and the Paynesville High

school. Then he entered the Northwestern Commercial College, graduating in 1907. For two years he worked in the office of the North American Cold Storage Co., at Paynesville. Then for some years he was employed by Samuel Kroonblawd, and by his successor, W. S. Johnson. October 1, 1912, Mr. Nehring became identified with F. R. Naftalin, as a partner in a line of clothing establishments known as the Model Clothing Stores, and conducted under the name of the Model Clothing Co. For a time Mr. Nehring assisted at Elbow Lake, Minn. Now he has charge of the store at Paynesville. He has been very successful, and carries a full line of clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes. Mr. Nehring is a member of Paynesville Lodge, No. 4174, Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

Julius Nehring was born in Monroe county, Wis., May 18, 1860, son of Samuel Nehring. He was brought to Stearns county at the age of seven years, and was reared on a farm in Zion township. As a youth he attended the district schools, and remained at home until his marriage in June, 1885, to Augusta Plantikow. After their marriage they settled on 160 acres of land in Paynesville township. By frugal lives and hard work, they achieved success, and in time increased their holdings to 240 acres. Both are active workers. In 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Nehring retired and moved to Paynesville village where they now reside. In the family are four children: Erwin Herman, Rhoda and Liliah (twins), and Orlando. Rhoda is a teacher.

Michael F. Plantikow was born in Blumberg, Germany, and was married in that country. The oldest child, August, died there. Thus bereaved, Mr. and Mrs. Plantikow came to America alone.. For a time they lived on a farm in Monroe county, Wis., and there two more children, Frank and Wilhelmina, were born. With this family of two children, Mr. and Mrs. Plantikow came to Stearns county, and secured 160 acres in Zion township. They put up a log shanty, and like many of the pioneers, used an ox team for work and for transportation. They arrived just before the Indian outbreak, and like the other settlers, sought refuge at one time in the stockade at Paynesville. For many years Mr. Plantikow lived on the farm in Zion township. To his original tract he added eighty acres of tillable land and eighty acres of timberland. He also in time erected modern buildings to take the place of the log structures. When the Salem Evangelical Church was erected he was one of those who helped in its construction. In his latter years he retired, and moved to Paynesville, where he died.

The Paynesville Hospital. Representing the enthusiasm and altruism of its able founder and reflecting the public spirit of the leading citizens of this vicinity the Paynesville Hospital has become a most decided asset to the prosperity of the city and has spread wide its gospel of health and healing. The hospital began with a vacation of Dr. P. C. Pilon, then a physician at Rockville. Spending an outing at Lake Koronis in June, 1897, he became so impressed with the surroundings of Paynesville that he moved here and opened an office the following month. In September of the same year he purchased a small house and opened a small hospital for the more thorough care of his patients. This house has for several years past been used as quarters for the employes. In the summer of 1898 he purchased another building, enlarged and remodeled

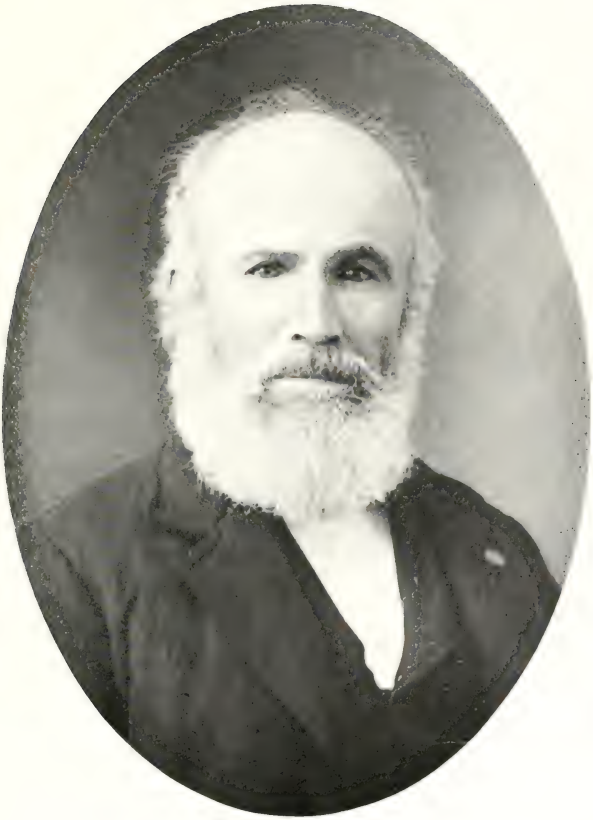
it to be used as a hospital. It was formally opened under his management in the fall of 1898. Since that date over 6,000 operations including the clinic operations have been performed in that hospital, covering the entire field of surgery. As time passed, the facilities of the old hospital became inadequate to accommodate all those who came seeking help. Consequently a new building was planned. Ground was broken, August 18, 1913, and a structure was erected at a cost of $25,000. The hospital was formally opened August 16, 17 and 18, 1914. On the afternoon of Sunday, August 16, a religious service was held at the hospital attended by 250 people, at which the various clergymen of the city delivered addresses. On the following evening a banquet was given at the high school building, the guests being the business men, and the speakers those distinguished in local affairs. Susannah Benton, of Harwick, was the first superintendent-nurse and held that position for four years, after which Florence Thompson, the present superintendent, took charge. For three years she was away, and during that time, Charlotte Smith, now nurse in the Philippine Islands, and Hulda Conrad, now superintendent of a hospital in Portland, Oregon, were in charge of the hospital.

The hospital records show that there have been patients from Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Minnesota, in the United States, and from Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, in Canada. In the early history of the hospital, Dr. J. J. Donavan, then of Eden Valley, now of Litchfield, was the assistant surgeon. In 1906, Dr. Harry E. Sutton, now of Cold Spring, came to Paynesville, and became associated with the hospital until 1908, in which year, Dr. George E. Putney took his place. In 1911 came Dr. Theodore Sattersmoen, now of Park Rapids, who was associated with the hospital one year. In December, 1912, Dr. George D. Rice came here from Pipestone, and became associated with Doctors Pilon and Putney, in the work of the hospital. The hospital has an ideal location in the city of Paynesville. Its grounds are spacious and sightly, and spreading lawns, shaded with trees and graced with shrubbery, interspersed with picturesque walks, give ample opportunity for outdoor recreation. The building itself is of stucco, 36 by 70 feet, four stories high. The latest modern equipment has been installed throughout. The heat is furnished by a hot water plant, with an evaporation attachment which insures correct humidity, while absolute purity of air is secured by admirable ventilating apparatus. A duel lighting system of gas and electricity has been installed, and the construction of the building with its sun parlors on every floor, its ample halls, and its large windows, gives plenty of natural sunshine and brightness during the hours of the day. The fire protection is much more ample than is required by law. A special feature is the fact that the beds are of the latest approved chair pattern, and the doors in the building are all wide enough so that the patients may be taken to any part of the building without being removed from bed. Upon entering the main portal, one is at once ushered into an atmosphere of quiet, rest and healing. One of the features of the main floor is the recreation room, which is fitted with billiard tables and other forms of amusement. On this floor is the dining room. Here are also found the kitchen, the laundry, and various store rooms, work rooms, and power rooms,

necessary to the routine up-keep of the institution. On the second floor are the offices, the reception rooms, the laboratory and X-ray roms, and the baths for massage and clinical work. On this floor there are also a number of private rooms, with baths, for patients. The third floor contains private rooms of a similar nature. Here by various contrivances of construction, the walls have been rendered sound proof. Here also is the operating room, equipped with an auxiliary heating plant, and with large ceiling lights in addition to the splendid provision that is made for the admission of the sunlight. On this floor too are the linen closets, the dressing rooms, and the sterilizing rooms, where the sterilizing is done by gas and electricity. The wards, likewise located on this floor, are each equipped with two beds. The fourth floor is devoted to the use of the employes. The hospital staff is composed as follows: Chief surgeon, P. C. Pileon, M. D. (E. M. C. M., Montreal, 1886), for two years a student of post-graduate work in Europe; surgeon and laboratory supervisor, G. E. Putney, M. D. (Medical College of Harvard University, Cambridge, 1876); surgeon, G. D. Rice, M. D. (Medical College, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1903); head nurse, Florence M. Thompson (graduated from St. Barnabas Hospital at Minneapolis) assistant head nurse, Amy Anderson.

Robert Hoover, physician and clergyman, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1828, son of Jonas and Hetty (Zimmerman) Hoover. He received his advanced education at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Subsequently he occupied various pulpits in Illinois and Minnesota, finally reaching Paynesville. Here he preached and farmed and practiced medicine. He died at California, July 6, 1891. For his first wife, Dr. Hoover married Sarah Bumstad. For his second wife he married Fannie Montgomery. This union was blessed with two children: Lulu, wife of Robert Sherill, of California; and Hattie, wife of Mr. Beck, of California. Jonas Hoover was born in the Allegheny mountains, in 1800, and in early youth became foreman of the ore mines in Pennsylvania. For about four years he lived near Peru, Ill. In the fifties he located in Faribault, Minnesota. Near that village he obtained 160 acres of wild land, and there resided until his death at the age of sixty-nine. His widow died at the age of eighty-six. He was the father of fifteen children. By his first wife, Mary Peters, he had two children, John and Mary. The thirteen children by his second wife, Esther Zimmerman, were: Robert, Henry, Joseph, Eliza, Marjory, Ezekiel, Catherine, Rebecca, Susan, William, Esther, Isabella and Melvin H.

Samuel P. Roach was born in St. Ives, Cornwall, April 14, 1836, son of John Roach. The father and mother and five children: John, Mary, Samuel, Bridget and Thomas, came to America in 1842, and located in Dodge county, Wisconsin. The father, John, turned his attention to carpenter work, while the boys engaged in farming. Samuel P. was reared in Wisconsin. In 1861 he came to Minnesota and secured 160 acres of land on the line between Kandiyohi and Stearns county. About a year later he was married. During the Indian uprising the family had many thrilling adventures. Part of the time the family lived in the stockade at Paynesville, while Mr. Roach went each day to his work on the farm. There was also a period when Mrs. Roach stood guard



SAMUEL P. ROACH

with a gun, while Mr. Roach worked in the field. For one year Mr. Roach served as a private in the Third Minnesota Voluntary Infantry. But the years of the war and of the Indian troubles passed, a period of settled peace ensued. As the years passed, Mr. Roach became successful and prosperous. After nineteen years he moved to the village of Paynesville, still, however, retaining his interest in the farm. Mr. Roach was a strong influence for righteousness in the community. He was a staunch Methodist, and though he had obtained no theological training except that received from reading, he nevertheless often occupied Methodist pulpits, and frequently preached funeral sermons. He was a Democrat in politics, and by that party was elected to be justice of the peace and a member of the school board. Often urged to accept higher offices, he always pleaded his home and religious duties as an excuse, and refused to become a candidate. He died August 10, 1913. Mr. Roach was married January 25, 1862, to Susan Hoover, born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1840, daughter of Janas and Hettie (Zimmerman) Hoover. Mr. and Mrs. Roach had nine children: Albert Edson was born January 8, 1865; John Adelbert was born September 22, 1866; Charles Henry was born May 26, 1868, and died April 4, 1897; Mary Alice was born September 11, 1869; William Robert was born September 26, 1871; Esther Blanche was born April 14, 1873; Eva Estella was born December 10, 1880; Susan Sophia was born March 2, 1882; Samuel Z. was born December 19, 1883.

Elmer A. Schmitt, secretary and treasurer of the Paynesville Land Co., was born July 3, 1887, at Roscoe, in Stearns county, a son of Anton and Anna M. (Logman) Schmitt. He was the eldest of seven children. As a youth he attended school at Roscoe. Later he studied at the St. Cloud State Normal School, and still later, in 1904, completed a course in the Vaths Business College, at St. Cloud. After graduating from this institution he devoted himself to assisting his father in farming and in the grain business. His first experience in the banking business was with Boylan & Carlock, as assistant cashier. When this firm was incorporated as the Security State Bank he remained in the same position until he became treasurer of the Paynesville Land Co., then composed of himself, Joseph C. Peters and George Andrews. March 1, 1913, Mr. Schmitt purchased Mr. Peters' interest, and became secretary and treasurer. The company deals in land in Kandiyohi, Meeker and Stearns counties, and also has interests in more remote localities. Mr. Schmitt is an independent thinker, and consequently has allied himself with no political party. He thoroughly studies the issues and principles of each campaign, and votes for ideas in government and management, rather than for the platform of any particular organization. He is a member of the Paynesville lodges of the B. A. Y., and the M. W. A., being clerk of the latter order. He married Anna L. Applegren, daughter of John Applegren.

Michael F. Schultz was born in Germany, October 24, 1847, a son of Michael and Minnie Schultz, who brought the family of four, August F., Minnie, Michael F., and Lena to America in 1856, the voyage on the sailing vessel occupying five weeks and three days. After living a while in Green county, Wisconsin, they drove to Minnesota with an ox team, and located on eighty acres of wild land in section 35, Zion township, this county. Later they

added eighty acres more. A log cabin which was erected, later gave place to a modern dwelling, and the farm became one of the best in the neighborhood. The parents died in 1891, six weeks apart, the mother first at the age of seventy-three, and the father at the age of seventy-eight. Michael F. grew to manhood on his father's place, and finally purchased a farm of 100 acres in Zion township. He lived there something like twelve or fifteen years. Then he secured a tract of 160 acres in sections 11 and 12, Paynesville township. There he lived about thirty years. He became a prominent man, served on the town and school boards for many years, and was an active worker in the Evangelical church. In 1905 he retired and moved to Paynesville, where he and his wife still reside. He has many interesting stories to tell of the early days, especially of the time of the Indian troubles, when he and his wife fled first to the fort at Paynesville and then to Richmond, where they remained until the coming of the troops. Mr. Schultz was married June 17, 1870, to Augusta Gedosch, who was born in Germany, August 10, 1850, daughter of August and Christina Gedosch, who came to America in 1860, landing after a voyage of seven weeks, with their three children, Augusta, Fred and Louisa. They spent seven weeks in Green county, Wisconsin, and then drove with an ox team and a horse team to Stearns county, where they secured a tract of 198 acres in section 1, Paynesville. They first built a log cabin and then prospered with the country. August Gedosch died in 1898 at the age of seventy-five and his wife in 1891 at the age of sixty-three. They were members of the Evangelical church. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz have eight children: William E., who is in the bank at Paynesville; Matilda, deceased; Otelia, Caroline, Michael, Mandy, Aloina (deceased), and Fred.

Fred Schultz, who resides on the old homestead of 160 acres in section 12, Paynesville township, was born on the place where he still resides, March 11, 1890, son of Michael Schultz, the pioneer. He attended first the district schools, and then the Paynesville High School. In 1912 he took charge of the home farm. He has an excellent stock farm, understands his business thoroughly, and in addition to the usual crops he raises a fine grade of Holstein cattle. One of the features of the farm is a barn 38 by 100 feet. Mr. Schultz was married in August, 1911, to Carrie Buckman, of Dodge county, Minnesota.

Antoin Wartenberg, deceased, was born in Prussia, Germany, May 4, 1832, son of David and Anna Wartenberg. There were three older children in the family, Dorethea, Minnie, and Christian. For a second wife, David Wartenberg married Elizabeth Yust, and brought her to America. Antoin Wartenberg came to America from Germany in 1854, and lived for a while in Illinois. Next he settled in Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin. He was there married. After the marriage, he and his wife went to Stevenson county, Illinois. Although he was a cobbler by trade he devoted a portion of his time to farming. In 1860 he determined to devote his time entirely to farming. Accordingly he and his wife joined a party in which there were also six other families and on May 7, started for Minnesota. Thus riding in covered wagons drawn by ox teams, and leading their cows, the party reached Stearns county, and were welcomed by John Baitinger, who had a cabin in section 6, Eden Lake township. The date of this arrival was June 3, 1860. After looking about for a while,

Mr. Wartenberg took a claim of 160 acres in section 14, Paynesville township. Here he erected a cabin 14 by 20 feet. He had more ready funds than some of his neighbors, he owned two pairs of oxen, and three cows. He started in with vigor and courage and the prospects seemed of the brightest. But then the Indian troubles came on. One day, John Boylan, severely wounded by the Indians, came to their cabin, and had his wounds bound with curtains torn from the windows. Then they all fled, taking their cattle, but leaving everything else. The Indians came along on a raid, and finding Mr. Boylan's blood on the floor, reached the conclusion that an Indian had been slain there. Consequently, in revenge, they burned the cabin, and also set fire to four stacks of grain upon which the family was depending for winter food. Shortly after this Antoin Wartenberg enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, October 20, 1862, and served until November 3, 1863. He entered the service as a private and was promoted to corporal. During his absence his wife lived in St. Cloud. After the war was over they returned to their claim. This time they erected a cabin in section 11. To this he added until at the time of his death, in 1879, he owned 600 acres of land. He was a prominent worker in the Evangelical church, and acted for some years as a Sunday school teacher. After her husband's death, Mrs. Wartenberg successfully operated the farm. She erected a modern house and made many other improvements. She still lives on the home place with her son, Antoin, Jr. Antoin Wartenberg and Amelia Heim were married in 1859. She was born in Prussia, Germany, October 15, 1838, daughter of Martin and Louisa (Lest) Heim. The children in the Heim family were: Augustine, William, Berndt, Herman, Albert, Amelia, Florentine and Caroline. Of this family, Florentine, and Amelia who was afterward Mrs. Wartenberg, came to America in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Wartenberg have nine children living: Flora, born November 3, 1859; Augusta, born October 5, 1864; Amelia, February 20, 1867; Antoin, December 19, 1869; Matilda, February 13, 1872; Helena, January 19, 1876; Anna, August 29, 1879. One son, Albert, died at the age of four years. Antoin Wartenberg, Jr., is one of the leading farmers of Paynesville township. He was born on the home farm, attended the district schools, and now owns the homestead of 370 acres. He is president of the Co-operative Creamery, president of the Zion-Paynesville Fire Insurance Co., and supervisor of Paynesville township. He was married June 14, 1892, to Helena Koepp, daughter of Ludwig Koepp, and they have six children.

Conrad P. Winther, leading dentist and representative citizen of Paynesville, was born in the township of Paynesville, March 26, 1885, son of O. N. and Johanna (Paulson) Winther, natives of Norway, and grandson of Hans Paulson, the early pioneer. O. N. Winther and his wife came to America in June, 1883, and located on a farm in section 31, Paynesville, owned by Hans Paulson, the father of Mrs. Winther. Mrs. Winther died October 4, 1913, and Mr. Winther still lives on the place.

Conrad P. Winther received his preliminary education in the district schools of his neighborhood, in the Minneapolis High School, and in the Augsburg Seminary at Minneapolis. In 1903 he entered the dental department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated in 1906. Immediately after

his graduation he opened an office at Paynesville, where he has built up a large practice. His reputation for skill has extended wide, and his patients come from many miles in the country as well as from the village. He is well liked, and is a splendid type of an honorable young man. January 2, 1912, his well-equipped office was totally destroyed by fire, but, undaunted, he at once purchased new and modern machinery and equipment, and fitted up a suite of splendidly furnished offices in the First State Bank Building. He is a member of Paynesville Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., of Minneapolis Consistory, No. 2, Scottish Rites, and Zurah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Minneapolis. Dr. Winther was married July 5, 1910, to Elsie Hand, who was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1886. Mrs. Winther is a graduate of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and before her marriage was a successful educator. She came to Paynesville as instructor in Latin in the Paynesville High School.

Ferdinand Heimerdinger, miller of Paynesville, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 30, 1850, son of John and Regina Heimerdinger, who were married in Germany in 1840, and in 1854 brought their six children to the United States. From Baltimore, Maryland, they went to Cleveland, and from there in 1856 they came to Minnesota. John Heimerdinger assisted C. Turner in erecting the first steam flour mill in New Ulm. He erected the first flour mill in Home, Minn. During the Indian uprising of 1862 he served among the volunteers. Ferdinand Heimerdinger, prior to coming to Paynesville, was in the milling business at Redwood Falls, Minn., and at Golden Gate, Minn. He came to Paynesville in May, 1903, and purchased the flour mill at this place and has operated same ever since. Ferdinand Heimerdinger was married in 1879 to Anna Hoffman, who was born in New Ulm, Minn., February 8, 1861, daughter of those substantial German people, Henry and Margaret Hoffman, the former of whom was born in Germany, May 9, 1830, came to the United States at the age of seventeen, and devoted his adult years to his work as a blacksmith. Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Heimerdinger have six children: Agonia, Harold, Walter, Maro and Marion (twins), and Willard.

Harold Heimerdinger, joint partner with his father, Ferdinand, in the Paynesville Flour Mills, was born at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, November 12, 1887, son of Ferdinand and Anna (Hoffman) Heimerdinger. He received a district school and business college education and learned the milling business from his father. The present firm was established in the fall of 1910. It turns out a good product, and has an excellent reputation. The two best known brands are the "White Lily" and "Korona." Mr. Heimerdinger is a member of Paynesville Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F., and of Paynesville Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M. On May 15, 1912, Mr. Heimerdinger married Florence Phipps, a native of Paynesville. One child, Audrey May Heimerdinger, was born to them in May, 1913.

Edward D. Gale was born December 28, 1844, in Skaneatles, Onondaga county, New York, son of Gillis V. and Fannie (Darby) Gale. Gillis V. was born in Dutchess county, New York, of colonial English blood. He had five children: John, James, Frank, Charles and Edward D. Edward D. remained at home until after reaching his majority. In 1868 he started out for Minnesota. Upon reaching Stearns county, he located on forty acres which included

the present site of the Paynesville High School. This land was then entirely wild. Mr. Gale erected a log cabin about half a block from the present site of the schoolhouse, and started farming with an ox-team and a second hand wagon. A short time after locating on this land he was married. Later he sold the forty acres and purchased the southwest quarter of section 9, Paynesville township. On this farm was a log cabin, and some fifteen or twenty acres of the land had been improved. On this farm Mr. Gale lived for forty years. He made many improvements, erected comfortable buildings, raised good crops and kept some high grade cattle. In 1913 he built a home on a part of the farm which he had platted into lots, and resides there at present. He was treasurer of his township in the early days, and served on the school board for some thirty years. He and his family worship at the Presbyterian Church. In 1870, Mr. Gale married Mary E. Boylan, and this union has been blessed with four children: Fannie died at the age of one year; Victoria has been a school teacher and now lives at home; Edward travels from the North American Storage Co., and makes his headquarters in Paynesville. Frank is on the home farm in Paynesville township.

William Henry Blasdell, the pioneer, was born at Stanstead Plains, Upper Canada, October 18, 1814, son of William Blasdell, a native of France, who reached America from his native land, after a hazardous trip during which his beloved brother was lost off the island of Jamaica, and never afterward heard from. William Henry was reared on the home farm in Canada. In 1833 he went to Ohio, where for one year he served as store clerk in a country village. Then he became purchasing agent for the Huron Iron Works, at Vermillion, Ohio. He later went South for a time, but in 1838 returned to Ohio and settled on a farm near Brownsville. In 1842 he moved to Frankfort, Illinois, where he resided for twenty years and for four years was sheriff of Will county. During this time, he was engaged in the farming, lumbering and hotel business. In 1862 he started for Minnesota in a covered wagon of the type known as "prairie schooners." After a trip of six weeks he reached Paynesville, in this county. He found that the Indians had risen against the whites, and that the people of Paynesville were in a constant state of apprehension. Accordingly he went to St. Cloud for a year. Then he returned to Paynesville, and located on 150 acres of land. He erected a log building 18 by 24 feet, with a shed 12 by 12 feet, and in this edifice opened a tavern which he called the "Western Hotel." Later the building was remodeled and rebuilt, and new conveniences installed. Mr. Blasdell kept the "Western Hotel" open to the public for twenty-five years. In the meantime he devoted much attention to general farming and stock raising. He increased his original claim of wild prairie to 420 acres of well cultivated land, and on this farm he erected a barn 36 by 40 feet, the first frame barn in the county. He also in time constructed other buildings, and the farm became a model place in every way. For thirty years, Mr. Blasdell was a justice of the peace. He was an honored man in the community, and his death, April 24, 1888, was sincerely mourned. William Henry Blasdell was married November 16, 1838, to Harriet Beardsley, who was born October 24, 1818, and died September 19, 1842. To this union three children were born.

Mary Jane was born November 2, 1839, was married November 6, 1859, and died in June, 1879. Sarah Ellen was born October 16, 1841, and died September 2, 1842. Harriet E. was born September 11, 1842, and died. For his second wife, Mr. Blasdell married Sarah Abby, who was born in Clinton county, New York, July 2, 1831, and died November 6, 1911. She was the daughter of Samuel and Anna Abby, who spent nearly all their lives in Canada. By this union, Mr. Blasdell had seven children: Irene, born November 23, 1851; Anna L., born October 14, 1853; Geneva, born November 11, 1855; Theda, born November 1, 1857; Ida M., born January 30, 1860; William P., April 23, 1862; and George A., born January 11, 1865.

George A. Blasdell, a well-known agriculturist of Paynesville township, was born on the homestead where he still resides, January 11, 1865, son of William Henry and Sarah (Abby) Blasdell, the pioneers. He was reared to agricultural pursuits by his father, received good training in the schools of the neighborhood, and has attained great success. Throughout the county his name is well known as that of a skilled stock breeder. He is also highly esteemed in Paynesville Lodge, No. 196, I. O. O. F. The modern residence in which Mr. Blasdell makes his home, still contains the timbers out of which his father's original cabin was made, and is thus the oldest building in the township. Mr. Blasdell was married November 17, 1908, to Mrs. Mary Scales Braden. The ceremony was performed by Father Leo M. Winter, O. S. B. Mary Scales was born in Ontario, Canada, April 9, 1881, daughter of John and Bridget (Mullen) Scales, and granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Lynch) Scales, and Peter and Mary (Welsch) Mullen. Bridget Mullen was born in Toronto, Canada; Mary Welsch was born in England; the others mentioned were born in Ireland. John Scales came with his parents from Ireland to Canada, at the age of three years. It was about 1888 when he came to Stearns county and secured a farm of eighty acres in Eden Lake township. Subsequently he returned to Western Canada, where he died at the age of sixty-four, in 1902. His widow is still living at the age of fifty-eight. The Scale children were: William, Glen, John, Peter, Mary and Patrick (twins), James, Rosella (deceased), and Michael and Sarah (twins). Mary Scales came to the United States with her parents. She married Henry Braden, a native of Luxemburg, Germany. He was smothered in a grain chute, in Eden Valley, June 1, 1903. Henry Braden and his wife had three children. Edward was born December 16, 1900, and was drowned in the Crow river, June 18, 1907; William was born April 19, 1901; Henrietta was born May 30, 1903.

William Page Blasdell, a successful farmer of Paynesville township, was born in Kankakee, Ill., April 23, 1862, son of William Henry and Sarah (Abby) Blasdell, the pioneers. He worked on the home farm until attaining his majority, and then became baggage master for the Northern Pacific railroad at Miles City, Mont. He was there married, and subsequently returned to Paynesville township, where he located on 160 acres of his father's farm. He has now lived on the place some twenty years. He has been prosperous in his undertakings, and is well liked throughout the community. He is affiliated with the Masons and the Woodmen at Paynesville. Mr. Blasdell was married, July 23, 1888, at Miles City, Montana, to Nora Holloran, a native of Eng-

land, and the daughter of Daniel Holloran. She was brought to America by her family at the age of one year, and as a young lady went to Montana with her two sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Blasdell have had two children. Daniel was born in 1896 and died six months later. Earl was born in 1898, and is now attending the public schools.

Charles Pemble, one of the respected and honored citizens of Roseville township, was born in West Milton, Saratoga county, New York, August 25, 1836, son of Stephen and Philadelphia (Whitney) Pemble, who had been born in England, and had come to the United States with their two oldest children, John and William. The other three children, Stephen, Charles and David, were born in this country. The family lived for a while in Saratoga county, New York, then moved to Illinois, and from there went to Green county, Iowa, where the parents died. It was about 1872 when Charles Pemble came to Stearns county from his home in Illinois. He worked for a time as a farm hand, and met, wooed and won Geneva Blasdell, a daughter of William Henry Blasdell. They were married September 1, 1875. For five years they lived on a rented tract of land, and then moved onto sixty acres, their present place, which he had acquired sometime previous. On this farm they have attained a splendid prosperity and success. The old log schoolhouse, 16 by 18 feet, then known as the Blakely schoolhouse, in which they first lived when they purchased the place, has been replaced by a modern home, furnished with all the comforts of modern life. The old log stable built by Robert Blakely has been replaced with a large barn, and a full complement of farm buildings. The ox-team with which they started farming has been replaced with a fine stable of horses and stock, and a complete equipment of farm implements and machinery. The farm now embraces 215 acres, and includes a large orchard which yields good results. Mrs. Pemble has been her husband's able helpmeet in all his undertakings. Especially she has been interested in education, and has been treasurer of the school district for some thirty years. The children in the family are Adelphia, Mabel, Ray, Chester, Maude, Lee, Elsie, Milton (deceased), Bertha, Blanche, Hazel and Edith.

Michael F. Plantikow was born in Blumberg, Germany, and was married in that country. The oldest child, August, died there. Thus bereaved, Mr. and Mrs. Plantikow came to America alone. For a time they lived on a farm in Monroe county, Wis., and there two more children, Frank and Wilhelmina, were born. With this family of two children, Mr. and Mrs. Plantikow came to Stearns county, and secured 160 acres in Zion township. They put up a log shanty, and like many of the pioneers, used an ox-team for work for transportation. They arrived just before the Indian outbreak, and like the other settlers, sought refuge at one time in the stockade at Paynesville. For many years Mr. Plantikow lived on the farm in Zion township. To his original tract he added eighty acres of tillable land and eighty acres of timberland. He also in time erected modern buildings to take the place of the log structures. When the Salem Evangelical Church was erected he was one of those who helped in its construction. In his latter years he retired, and moved to Paynesville where he died.

Dennis F. Kelly, a prominent farmer of section 30, Paynesville township, was born in Illinois, November 2, 1855, son of John and Mary (Nooman) Kelly, who brought him to Paynesville in 1865. He remained with his parents until 1877, when he went to North Dakota, and took a claim. In 1883 he brought his wife back to Stearns county, and for two years lived on a rented farm. Subsequently they lived in Green Lake, until 1892, and then in Burbank, until 1896. It was in that year that he settled on the old homestead where he still resides. He operates 240 acres, and makes a specialty of raising Duroc-Jersey hogs, Hamilton Clyde and Percheron horses, and grade Holstein cattle. Mr. Kelly was married, November 13, 1882, to Catherine Tucker, daughter of Hugh Tucker. Hugh Tucker was born in Ireland, settled in Newburgh, New York, went from there to Whitewater, Wis., and from there came to Melrose, in this county, where he spent the remainder of his days. His widow makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis F. Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have six children: John B., Hugh F., Catherine, Edward (deceased), Margaret and Ethel V.

John Kelly, a pioneer, was born in County Gallaway, Ireland, and was there reared. As a young man he went to England, where he entered the employ of a breeder of fast horses. His thoughts, however, turned toward America, and finally he secured permission from his employer to accompany a shipment of stock to this country and remain here. He did railroad and canal work in New York for a while, and then moved to Ohio. There he was employed in building stone fences which are still standing. From Ohio he went to Will county, Illinois, where he farmed for about ten years. In the early sixties, when the Civil War broke out, he determined to come to Minnesota. He was deterred for some years, however, by the reports of the Indian troubles. Consequently he did not locate in Stearns county until the spring of 1865. Then with his wife, Mary Nooman, and his children, Edward, Dennis F., Paul, Henry, Thomas and Anna, he drove to Minnesota. Upon reaching Paynesville, he stopped at the tavern of his old friend, William H. Blasdell. To live once more within four walls was a great pleasure after having been on the road for four weeks. Mr. Blasdell drove Mr. Kelly about the township, and finally helped him select a claim of 160 acres in Paynesville township. Here Mr. Kelly erected a log cabin, 16 by 24 feet, and into it the family moved. This original cabin stood a few rods east of the present location of the splendid new barn which now adorns the place. As time passed a log house, 16 by 40 was built, and other log buildings were also constructed. A serious setback was encountered when the log barn burned, with all the valuable farm implements and machinery. After this mishap, Mr. Kelly sold his horses, and for some time carried on his farming with oxen. Hard work, however, soon resulted in prosperity. In 1878 a brick house was built, and from time to time other buildings were erected. Eighty acres were added to the original farm. John Kelly was a Democrat of the old school, and never ran for office. He was an active worker in the Catholic church. He died November 2, 1900, at the age of ninety-four. His next birthday would have been on June 24. His wife died August 2, 1896, at the age of seventy-eight. In addition to the children already mentioned, two, Joseph and Margaret, were born in Stearns county.

William P. Haines was born in Canada, March 2, 1845, son of William and Jane Haines and grandson of Philip and Ann Haines. Philip Haines was born in Canada, and served in the American Revolution. At one time he held a claim of 400 acres, a part of which is now included in the present city of Toronto, Canada. He and his wife, Ann, who was born in Scotland, had five children: James, William, George, Robert and Ann. William Haines remained in Canada until 1863. He was a cabinet maker and painter by trade, but in addition to this he was versed in general woodworking. For a time he was the owner of a sawmill at Darlington. From that place he came to the United States, and located in Kankakee, Ill., where the family lived from 1863 to 1869. In the latter year they came to Paynesville, and located across the river from what was then the village, in what is now known as the North town. Some time later, they purchased eighty acres of land in the same township. William Haines died in 1899, his wife having passed away in 1871. They had eight children: James, Angus, William P., John, George, Jeannette, Maria and Ellen. The latter died at the age of four years. William P. has continued to live on the old homestead, now owning the eighty acres purchased by his parents, in addition to 200 acres which he has himself acquired. He is well known in the township, and has been road overseer for thirty years. William P. Haines was married December 18, 1882, to Clara E. Pipps, daughter of John Pipps. She was born in Illinois in 1858 and died in California, December 9, 1905. She left two children, Frank Philip and Edith. Frank Philip married Nellie Agnes Barrie, the daughter of Thomas J. and Nellie (Kingsley) Barrie. Their son, Philip Thomas, was born September 18, 1912. Edith, the second child of William P. and Clara E. (Pipps) Haines, died in California.

Thomas J. Barrie was born in Canada, July 20, 1860, son of Thomas and Agnes (Lett) Barrie, the former of whom was brought to Canada from Scotland as a boy, and the latter of whom was born in Canada. In the family there were four children, Agnes, James, Thomas J. and Anna. After the death of Thomas Barrie, his wife married James Nichols, and this union resulted in one son, John. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas brought the five children to the United States and located in Union Grove, Meeker county, this state. Later they moved to Paynesville, and still later to California. Thomas J. Barrie devoted his early years to farming. At about the age of thirty he became a barber. First he worked at Bird Island, Renville county, this state, and later at Paynesville. He has done good service as a member of the school board, and belongs to the Masonic Order, the Woodmen and the Modern Brotherhood. Mr. Barrie married Nellie Kingsley, daughter of Quartus Kingsley, and their children are Fred, Nellie, Alice, Howard and Etta. Quartus Kingsley was born at Staten Island, New York, December 6, 1828, son of Quartus and Sally Mary (Miller) Kingsley, and grandson of Seth and Sarah Kingsley. Seth Kingsley came either from Ireland or England. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His wife Sarah was of Scottish birth. Quartus, the elder, was born in Hatfield, Mass. He and his good wife both died in Williamsburg, Mass. Two of the seven children were older than Quartus, the younger, who had a twin sister, Mary. Quartus, the younger, became an iron and brass moulder.

For his first wife he married Almira Shippey, of Massachusetts, who died in 1894, leaving three children, Effie, Walter and Nellie. For his second wife he married Jane Van Etten, a native of Pennsylvania.

Max W. Nagel was born in Germany, June 30, 1881, a son of William and Wilhelmina Nagel, who brought him to Stearns county in 1883. He was reared on a farm in Lake Henry township, and received his education in the district schools and in a business college at St. Cloud. He learned the barber business at Belgrade, in Stearns county, and operated a shop for a while. Then he opened a place in Paynesville, where, with the exception of four years spent in North and South Dakota, he has since been in business. Mr. Nagel was married in June, 1913, to Bertha Manz, daughter of Herman Manz, pioneer of this county. William Nagel was born in Brandenburg, March 19, 1835, son of Gotlieb and Louise Nagel, and descended from a long line of shepherds. He was married November 14, 1867, to Wilhelmina Oilbrey, born October 12, 1850, daughter of Christian and Wilhelmina Dora Oilbrey. William and his wife with their two children, Paul and Max, came to America in 1883. After living for a while at Roscoe, in Zion township, they moved to a farm in Lake Henry township, where they established their family home. William Nagel died in Lake Henry township, January 20, 1910. In the family there were four children: Max was born June 30, 1881; Paul was born May 20, 1878 and died August 9, 1884; Otto was born November 5, 1885; and Margaret was born January 13, 1889.

John R. Theel, an energetic business man of Paynesville, was born in Germany, June 22, 1878, son of Carl F. and Minnie (Frank) Theel, who brought him to Stearns county in 1882. At the age of sixteen he left home and became a harness maker, a business which he followed for some fourteen years. He was frugal and shrewd, and acquired more property than is usually possessed by a man of his age. Being thoroughly abreast of the times, he early foresaw that the farmer was to become one of the heaviest purchasers of automobiles, but that the machines must be both strong and cheap. Accordingly he became agent for the Ford machine, and opened a local office and garage under the firm name of John Theel Co. Mr. Theel is a member of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 4, K. P.

Carl F. Theel was born in Pomerania, Germany, September 7, 1840, son of Fred and Mary (Black) Theel, who spent the span of their years in Germany. The children in the family were: Caroline, Christina, Carl F., Augusta and Marie. Of these Carl F. was the only one to come to America. He was married in 1872 in Germany, to Minnie Frank, and in 1882 brought his wife and four children Eliza, Anna, Otto and John, to this country, coming at once to Stearns county. He had been a wagon maker by trade, but upon coming here he became a farmer. For a while he rented land. In 1892 he purchased 160 acres, twenty acres of it being timber land. Later he bought an additional twenty acres of meadow land. He now carries on general farming, and is highly regarded in his community. The children born in Stearns county are Martin and Rheuben.

John Baitinger, one of the pioneers of Stearns county, was born in Fauerbach, o|a Wuertemberg, Germany, son of Tobias and Dorethea (Lang) Bait-

inger. The mother died in Germany. In the latter part of November, 1854, John Baitinger, the subject of this sketch, set sail for America. After a long voyage on a sailing vessel, he reached New York city, January 7, 1854. From there he found his way to Wayne county, New York, where he was joined by his father, in 1855, and where, also, he was married. On March 17, 1856, John Baitinger and his wife started for Iowa. At Galena, Ill., however, they encountered a party of people bound for Minnesota, and they induced the young people to change their destination. Many glowing stories were told of the Northwest, it even being said that St. Cloud was in such a flourishing condition that it had two postoffices. As soon as news came that the ice was out of Lake Pepin, the party started up the Mississippi river in boats. They landed at St. Paul, took wagons to St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, and at St. Anthony took another boat for St. Cloud, in which hamlet they arrived the latter part of April. A few scattering cabins of rather squalid aspect were all that marked the present site of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Baitinger bought two lots, and secured a span of mules, then the only means of transportation in the hamlet, to cart their goods to their new location. After looking about for a farm, they finally located on 160 acres in section 6, Eden Lake township. To this another 160 was afterward added. Mr. Baitinger erected a log cabin, and started to live a pioneer life in the wilderness. Bear and deer were plentiful and sometimes dangerous. Mr. and Mrs. Baitinger suffiered many discomforts and privations, especially the first winter. Flour was high and scarce. Pancakes which for a time were their only food, were made by grinding buckwheat in a coffee mill, mixing the meal with a little water, and cooking it over the hot coals. During the Indian outbreak, all their buildings were burned and their crops destroyed. The family fled to St. Cloud. After the danger had passed, they returned to their farm. They made the trip from St. Cloud to Cold Spring, a distance of over seventeen miles, on foot, he carrying the provisions and she the baby. Starting in life anew they attained success and prosperity. They developed with the country, and as the years passed their farm became an excellent place, well cultivated, and ornamented with sightly modern buildings. Ever alive to the best interests of the community, he early became a conspicuous figure in its affairs. He served as member and as chairman of the board of supervisors, and for some time was town assessor. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of a post office at Zions, now discontinued, and was its postmaster from December 9, 1869, to the latter part of 1885. About 1890, he retired from active life, since which time he has made his residence in Paynesville village. In the family there were fourteen children. Of these there were seven, Jennie, Caroline, Kate, George, John, Mary and Henry, who lived to adult years. Jennie married Adam Stanger and they live in Paynesville. Caroline married Henry Ulrick, and they live in McLead county. Kate is the wife of Benjamin Bardson, of St. Cloud. Her first husband was Christ Stanger, now deceased. George lives in Hutchinson. John lives in St. Paul. Mary is the wife of Ferdinand Schultz, of Paynesville township. Henry lives in Seattle, Washington. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Association. Fredericka Jaeger, to whom John Baitinger was married at Wayne county, New York,

August 28, 1855, was born in Germany, January 28, 1836, and reached Wayne county, April 2, 1854, after a journey of thirty-seven days. She was the daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Weber) Jaeger, both of whom spent the span of their years in Germany.

Charles Holifer, an early pioneer of Munson township, now a retired resident of Paynesville, was born in Germany, February 11, 1834, son of Gottlieb and Mena Holifer, who in 1853 brought their eight children, Minnie, Gotlieb, Grace, Fredericka, Charles, Johanna, Ernst and Amelia, from Germany to Illinois. In 1856, Charles came to Stearns county, and located in Munson and Eden Lake townships. The rest of the family came a year later. They erected a log cabin, broke the wild land, and for some time subsisted on wild game, and crude flour made from flour which they manufactured by grinding wheat in a coffee mill. During the Indian troubles the family home was burned. In 1874, Charles Holifer moved to Eden Lake township, where he lived until June, 1912, when he retired and moved to the village of Paynesville where he has lived since. He is a prominent man, and while in Eden Lake served as town supervisor and as a member of the school board.

Charles Holifer was married in 1862 to Minnie Schultz, who died April 25, 1904, at the age of sixty-one. In the family there were seven children: Charles, Ernslena, Hulda, Henry, August, Minnie and Amelia (deceased). Charles lives in Munson township. Ernslena is the wife of Henry Koeler, of Lake Henry township. Hulda is the wife of Henry Stanger, of St. Joseph township. Henry is a banker. August lives in Zion township. Minnie is the wife of Herman Wendt, of Alberta, Canada. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Church.

James H. Boylan, retired farmer and banker, was born in Allegany county, New York, May 13, 1834, son of Firman and Laura (Hulbert) Boylan, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Massachusetts. In the family there were eight children: Vandervent, James H., Edwin Hulbert, Samuel, Alonzo, Lenora and Victoria (twins) and Mary. James H. received his early training on a farm in New York. At the age of twenty-one he left his native state, and located in Morris, Ill. Then he came to Minnesota, lived a short time at Anoka, and freighted on the road with an ox-team. He came to Paynesville in the fall of 1857, and secured 160 acres of land in section 16, a part of which tract is included within the present limits of the village of Paynesville. After abandoning this tract, he located on a farm of 320 acres, one mile east of Paynesville. He built a log cabin, and lived the usual life of the pioneers of this neighborhood. In 1859 he was married. In 1861 he took his family back to New York state, where they remained through the years of the Civil War. Thus they avoided the disasters of the Indian uprising. In 1866 they returned to the farm in Paynesville township. By hard work they prospered. From time to time they erected buildings as necessity required, and also added to their real estate holdings until they owned 580 acres. In 1890 the family moved to the village of Paynesville. In 1888, Mr. Boylan became interested in the banking firm of Boylan, Brackett & Co., of which he became president. After about fourteen years Mr. Boylan disposed of his interest to the Security State Bank. Mr. Boylan has given many years



J. H. BOYLAN

of his life to public service. For thirty-two years he was supervisor of Paynesville township, serving thirty of these years as chairman. He was also member of the schoolboard in his district. Since moving to Paynesville he has been a member of the schoolboard of the village for twenty-one years. He has also been postmaster of Paynesville at two different times. Being of a fraternal nature he has allied himself with Paynesville Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been treasurer for over twenty-five years. He is also Past Worshipful Master of this lodge. Mr. Boylan was married at Paynesville, in 1859, to Canarissa Richardson, the daughter of William Richardson. She was born in Wisconsin, August 31, 1838, and died in Paynesville, Minn., March 2, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Boylan have had eight children: Arthur (deceased); Firman, of Carrington, North Dakota, engaged in the implement business; James H., Jr., auditor of the Midland Lumber Co., of Minneapolis; Reuben Richardson (deceased); John, accountant for a wholesale grocery company in Seattle, Wash.; Dana, who is in the grain business in Weyburn, Canada; Minnie, wife of Edgar Phipps, of Paynesville; and Anna, wife of Charles L. Cushing, of Kendallvalle, Ind.

John Peter Appelgren, a pioneer miller of Paynesville, was born in Sweden, December 18, 1842, and there learned the miller's trade under competent masters. In 1869 he came to America, and after working in mills in various places, he came to Paynesville, and purchased a grist mill. He converted this into a flour mill, and manufactured the well-known "Paynesville Roller Flour," which was a great favorite with housewives. In 1893 Mr. Appelgren suffered a stroke of paralysis, and retired from the mill. It is now a crumbling mass of ruins. Although from the time of his earliest arrival, he continued to make his home in Paynesville, he nevertheless took great interest in his farm of 160 acres in Kandiyohi county, just across the line from Stearns county. He broke and improved the wild land and brought it to a high stage of cultivation. Mr. Appelgren died in 1900. He was a member of the Masonic order.

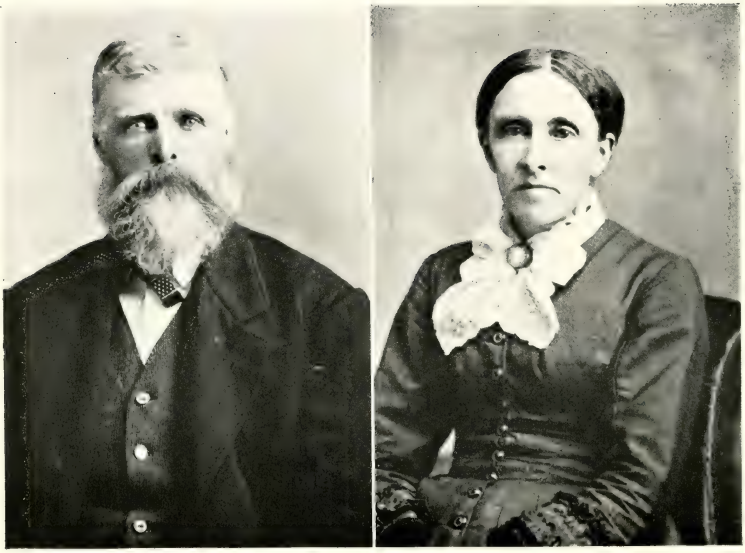
Ina Nelson was born in Sweden, May 28, 1844. She was one of a family of twelve children, who, with three other sisters came to America in the year 1870. In 1872 she was married to John Peter Appelgren. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Applegren: Josephine, a teacher; Hilda, who was married to Mason Evans; Henry, who manages the home farm; Anna, who married Elmer Schmitt; Iva, who is at home; and one who died in infancy.

Ferdinand F. Schultz, a prominent and progressive farmer of Paynesville township, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, son of Ludwig John and Christina Schultz. Of the children born to this family, Henrietta, now Mrs. Charles Knadel, was the first to come to America. A year later, in June, 1888, the parents came, with three more of the children, Ferdinand, Augusta and Wilhelmina. Another son, August, came in 1890, and still another son, Herman, came in 1898. Three more sons, William, Ludwig, Jr., and Carl are still in Germany. Ludwig Schultz, the father, came to Stearns county, and farmed in Zion and Munson townships. He spent his last days with his son, Ferdinand F., in Paynesville township. He died in 1912 at the age of eighty-two years and five days. His wife is still living at the age of seventy-nine. Fer-

dinand F. worked out as a farm hand in Lake Henry township for several summers. Then he rented a farm in Munson township. Since his marriage he has lived on the Baitinger homestead in section 1, Paynesville township. He has increased the original 200 acres to 260 acres, and is in every way a successful man. He has large crops, owns a good grade of Shorthorn cattle, and takes particular pride in his fine drove of full blooded Poland-China swine. His hobby has been the raising of poultry, and his chicken house is built along the most modern lines. With all of his busy life, Mr. Schultz has found time to take an active interest in religious affairs. He is a trustee of the Zion Evangelical Church, and his services as Sunday school superintendent in that body for the past seven or eight years have been highly valued. Mr. Schultz married Mary Baitinger, daughter of John Baitinger, the sturdy old pioneer who settled in Eden Lake township in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz have four children: Florence, Harvey, Caroline and Malinda.

James Linley Gray, an early settler, was born in Maine, and was reared to farm pursuits. As a youth he also learned the trade of a cooper. In 1867 he brought his family to Minnesota, and located on 160 acres of land which he had purchased from Captain Asa Libby in Brockway, Stearns county. On this place he carried on general farming, and was also extensively engaged in bee culture, few bee keepers in the state at that time exceeding him in the number of colonies kept. About 1880 he disposed of the farm to his sons, Charles H. and Frank W. and moved to St. Cloud, where he died October 11, 1909. Mr. Gray was married October 28, 1857, in Maine, to Ann M. Smart, who died September 29, 1877, leaving two sons, Charles H. and Frank W. Charles H. is a prominent resident of Sartell. Frank W. lives in Superior, Wis. He married Hattie Fletcher, and they have two daughters, Olive and Hattie. James L. Gray was married October 29, 1881, to Randina C. Moren, a native of Norway, and to this union have been born two children, Mary Emma and Herbert L. Mary Emma is dead. Herbert L. is engaged in the electrical business.

Charles H. Gray, a well-known citizen, living in the village of Sartell, was born November 6, 1858, in Dixmont, Penobscot county, Maine, son of James L. and Anna (Smart) Gray. He attended the district school of No. 7, and the Union School in St. Cloud, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm, in Brockway township. In 1880 he and his brother, Frank W., purchased the home farm from their father. Two years later, Charles H. purchased his brother's interest, and has since been the sole owner. He remained on the farm about thirty years thereafter, becoming one of the most prosperous and progressive men in the township. For twenty years he was clerk of his school district, and also served in other positions of public trust and private responsibility. It was in March, 1913, when he retired and moved to the village of Sartell, where he has a pleasant home, and just enough land to keep him pleasantly occupied. He has been a successful man, has raised a good family and is highly respected by all who know him. In 1878, Mr. Gray married Sarah K. Anderson, born January 7, 1861, in Pittsburgh, Penn., daughter of George Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have had six children: Edith A., Frank H., Robert J., Lillian E., Blanche E. and Eunice I. (deceased). Edith A. mar-



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. SMITTEN

ried Samuel Hiscock, and they have five children. Lillian E. married John Haaland, and they have one son, Allen J.

Samuel Cox Johnston was born in Onondaga county, New York, March 23, 1826, and was reared on the farm, receiving such education as the schools of his neighborhood afforded. As a boy he was employed on the Erie canal, and as he grew older he was given charge of a barge operating on that canal and the Hudson river. In 1855 he came to Stearns county and settled on section 5, Le Sauk township, where he spent the remainder of his life. In August, 1862, he enlisted as sergeant in Company I, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and followed the fortunes of that company against the Indians in the Northwest and against the Confederates in the South. He was discharged at Ft. Snelling, in August, 1865. Upon his return he resumed his labors on his farm. He became one of the leading men of the community and served in such offices as chairman, treasurer and justice of the peace. Mr. Johnston was married in April, 1847, to Fatima M. Hay, who was born in New York State, and there received an academic education. Mr. Johnston died in 1890, his wife having passed away the year previous.

John S. Johnston, a pioneer and leading man of Le Sauk, was born in Jackson, Will county, Illinois, January 25, 1839, son of Smith and Harriet (Palmer) Johnston. He came to Le Sauk in 1855, with his father's half brother, Samuel Cox Johnston, and settled on a piece of land which he secured through the assistance of Joel Bailey, the pioneer. In 1869 he came into possession of the property where he now resides. He now owns in all 381 acres, including a large tract in section 5, and a pretty piece of property in Lake Watab in section 8. He has a pleasant home and good outbuildings, and has been very successful in his operations. He is a progressive, deep-thinking man, highly esteemed and respected by his neighbors.

Ralph Winslow Perry, a prosperous merchant of Sartell, was born on the old homestead in section 32, town of Brockway, March 7, 1880, son of John Nelson and Mary Elizabeth (Getchell) Perry, the pioneers. He received a good education in the district schools. For many years he and his brother, Melvin N., operated the old homestead most successfully. In 1913 he sold out to his brother and purchased his present store in Sartell. He carries a full line of cigars confectionery and general merchandise, and does a flourishing business. His affable manners, his square dealing, and his ability as a business man have won him the esteem and confidence of the entire community. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Sauk Rapids and of the M. W. A. at Rice, in which latter organization he held the office of escort for three years. He is connected with the New York Life Insurance Company, and the Continental Casualty Company. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Perry was married October 13, 1901, to May E. Lambert, of Royalton, Minn., and they are the proud and happy parents of two sons and two daughters. They are: Ina, Lloyd, Grace and Leonard.

George W. Smitten was born in England, descended from an ancient yeomen family the original rendering of whose name was Smeaton. George W. was but seven years old when his parents brought him to America. The

father, a stone mason by trade, found it a difficult task to support his large family, and young George W. was "put out" as it was called, with a family named Miller, in New York state. In 1855 he started for Minnesota, and after stopping at various river points, finally reached Sauk Rapids. There he was employed for several years, part of the time as an assistant in the Day House, one of the primitive taverns of the time. Subsequently he secured a farm in St. George township, Nicollet county, this state. Later he exchanged it for a farm in Le Sauk township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his days. They had two children, Abraham L. and George A. Abraham L. lives on the Collins farm in Le Sauk township. George A. died in 1903, leaving a wife and three children, John W., Nellie and Ralph.

Philip Miner Woodward, official reporter for the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, was born at Portland, Oregon, January 1, 1880, son of Charles Henry and Martha Carolina (Officer) Woodward, both of distinguished Colonial ancestry. After attending the Bishop Scott Academy and the public schools at Portland, Oregon, Philip Miner Woodward graduated from the classical course at Portland Academy, in June, 1896. For a year he was in the office of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, under President E. McNeill. In the fall of 1897 he came to St. Paul, and after studying shorthand, was in the employ of the West Publishing Company for eighteen months. Then, after a short period in a railroad office in Fargo, he took up his present duties in St. Cloud, November 1, 1899. He has done good service under Judges D. B. Searle, M. D. Taylor and John A. Roeser. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Woodward married Daisy Maude Sartell, granddaughter of Joseph B. Sartell, an early settler in Le Sauk township, from whom the present village of Sartell is named. On her mother's side Mrs. Woodward's grandfather was David Gilman, keeper of the hospitable inn at Watab, in the days of the famous Red River ox carts. Mr. and Mrs. Wodward have seven children: Virginia Louise, born January 1, 1904; Philip Miner, Jr., born May 3, 1905; Martha Carolina, born December 16, 1906; Helen Frances, born August 24, 1908; Harvey Officer, born March 22, 1910; Gail Lucinda, born February 23, 1912; and Marjorie Izatys, born September 5, 1913.

Charles Henry Woodward was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., June 6, 1854, son of Rev. Charles Woodward, an Episcopal clergyman, and a direct descendant of Major Benjamin Woodward, who commanded a division in Cromwell's army at the time the English King, Charles I, was deposed. In 1857 Rev. Charles Woodward moved with his family to Rochester, Minn., where he founded the first Episcopal Church, and later on account of ill health retired to a nearby farm. Charles Henry worked on the farm until sixteen years of age when he entered Shattuck Military School, at Faribault, and after completing the course there, he studied law at St. Paul, in the office of Harvey Officer, whose daughter he afterwards married. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the Bar of Minnesota, and then removed to Portland, Oregon, where he practiced law from 1875 to 1896, a period of twenty-one years. Since his death, which occurred December 31, 1896, his widow has joined the Episcopal sisterhood, located at Peekskill, N. Y. They had two children, Philip Miner and Ruth. On September 1, 1910, Ruth married Edward A. Macdonald; they

now reside in Marquette, Michigan, and have three children, Colin C., Jean, and David.

Harvey Officer, maternal grandfather of Philip Miner Woodward, was born in Natchez, Miss., February 18, 1834, of old German and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. He was admitted to the Bar, and in 1855 located in St. Paul, where he was continuously a resident until his death in 1913. He was reporter of the Supreme Court from 1857 to 1865, and as a captain of artillery served in the closing months of the Civil War. In 1859 Mr. Officer married Louise Gorman, daughter of ex-territorial Governor Willis A. Gorman, who at the outbreak of the Civil War, was the first colonel of the famous First Minnesota. They had one daughter, Martha Carolina, who was the wife of Charles Henry and mother of Philip Miner Woodward.

John W. Wolter, for many years a respected resident of St. Cloud, was born in Guttenburg, Iowa, December 17, 1855, son of John Wolter, who was born in Baiern, Bavaria, Germany, came to America as a boy, lived for a time in Illinois, and finally located in Guttenburg, Iowa, where he married reared his family, and earned his livelihood as a custom maker of boots and shoes. John W. attended school in his native town, and took college courses in Dubuque, Iowa. In his early life he was engaged in various undertakings. He finally joined with John Lambert in conducting a general store at Rice Station, Minn., where he was made postmaster, and held various town offices. Before there was a church, services of the Catholic faith were held at his home. After a time the partnership between him and Mr. Lambert was dissolved, and Mr. Wolter erected a new store in which he carried on business until 1892. In that year, he came to St. Cloud, bought out Tony Pfeefer, and carried on a boot and shoe business until May, 1901, when he opened a real estate and loan office. In the meantime he engaged in the manufacture of bob sleds. He died March 25, 1905. Mr. Walter married Elizabeth M. Berns, born in Clayton county, Iowa, daughter of Henry and Mary (Knufer) Berns, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation, but who served for some years as a soldier and sailor in the service of the Emperor of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Wolter were the parents of nine children: John, Edward, Arthur, Sophia, Philippine, Estella, Amadious, Lucile and Delphine. John is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in St. Cloud. He married Mary Goedker and they have two children, Rene and Loren. Edward married Mary Hollenhorst and they have two children, Marguerite and Zeril. Arthur is dead. Sophia married Edward Lentz, and they have one child, Elizabeth. Philippine and Estella are teachers of vocal music, Philippine in Baker, Montana, and Estella in Woonsocket, S. D.

Charles L. West, engaged in the real estate and loan business in St. Cloud, was born in Kankakee, Ill., January 1, 1879, son of John W. P. and Terressa (Edwards) West. The father was born in England in 1829, learned the printers' trade, was one of the founders of the New York Observer, and is now a venerable citizen of Kankakee, Ill. Charles L. was reared on the home farm, and attended the district schools. At the age of nineteen he was filled with a desire to see the world. He came to Little Falls, Minn., for the purpose of taking up land, and then found his way westward to Wellington, Cascade

Tunnel and Seattle. In the latter city he worked in the lumber camps, as he did at Olequa, Washington. Next he went to Alaska, visiting places of interest, and looking about for a location. But finding nothing to his liking, he returned, and went to Arizona, where he lived in Yuma for a time. After making short stays in California and Nebraska, he went to Idaho, and secured employment on the railroad then being constructed from Bonner's Ferry to Port Hill, the former in Idaho and the latter in British Columbia. Subsequently he visited his old home in Kankakee, and then went to Iowa, where he rented a farm for two years. On November 23, 1902, he reached Stearns county, and located on a farm in section 22, Fair Haven township. Since 1904 he has been engaged in his present business in St. Cloud. Mr. West is one of the active, progressive young business men of the city, and is serving well his day and generation, his wide experience with humanity in many places being a valuable factor in his success. He belongs to the Elks and the Modern Woodmen. He married Alta McDowell, born in Illinois, the daughter of John McDowell. They have three children: Irene, Mirth and Lloyd.

Frank M. Wright, manufacturer, was born in Middlefield, Ohio, April 14, 1861, son of Dewitte C. and Almira (Newman) Wright; grandson of William Wright, who came from England; and great grandson of William Wright, one of Washington's aids, at the time of the Revolution. Frank M. Wright was reared on the home farm, attended the district schools, and took courses in the Western Reserve Seminary at Farmington, Ohio. After finishing his education, he learned the carpenters' trade. In 1881 he came to St. Cloud and became interested in the building business, working at different times for various contractors, and for a period being employed in building stations for the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway. Then he became a building contractor. Such structures as the Episcopal Church and parsonage, and the Troutman, R. L. Gale, George Reynolds, C. L. Atwood, and other residences, stand to his credit. After a few years of the contracting business, in the year of 1896 he engaged in the manufacture of sashes, doors and inside finishings. For a time horse-power was used, then steam-power and now electricity. From a small beginning the business has grown in importance until it is now a large and prosperous concern, known as the F. M. Wright Sash & Door Factory. It is situated on Seventh avenue, North. Mr. Wright is a member of the city council and of the school board. He is a director of the Commercial Club. Frank M. Wright was married in 1887, to Julia A., daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Breen) Delaney, and they have two children: Albert D., born September 2, 1888, and Myra, born October 31, 1894. Mr. Delaney, an old soldier, makes his home in St. Cloud. Mrs. Delaney died April 10, 1889. Mrs. Wright, as Julia A. Delaney, was born and reared in St. Cloud, and attended the graded schools and the St. Cloud State Normal School. She had charge of the intermediate schools at Princeton, Minn., three years, and was later employed by R. C. Junk, of St. Cloud. She is interested in her husband's manufacturing business, and makes a great success of dealing in real estate, being one of St. Cloud's most capable women.

Frederick C. Lindt, superintendent of the Great Northern shops, at Waite



F. C. LINDT

Park, was born in Plainview, Wabasha county, Minn., June 12, 1862, son of Henry and Caroline (Knute) Lindt. He lived in several places in southeastern Minnesota, attended country and village schools, and also took a course in Winona. As a young man he worked on farms in Winona county. It was in 1888 that he became interested in railroad work. For a time he was in the rail mill of the Chicago Northwestern at Winona, Minn. After this he became a machinist's helper. Then for a time he was with the Duluth & Iron Range Co. Later he was in the employ of the Minneapolis Trust Co., at Minneapolis. In March, 1890, he entered the employ of the Great Northern. He came to St. Cloud for that company September 11, 1891, was stationary fireman two years, air-brake foreman for a while, and then became assistant car foreman. In August, 1906, he was promoted to his present position, the highest in the shops. He has six hundred men under him and shoulders heavy responsibilities. He is a born leader, and having been promoted from a humble position has a full understanding of the needs and conditions of the men under him. Faithful always to the interests of his company, he at the same time has the esteem of the men in the shops, and has proved an ideal man for the place. In the Masonic order he belongs to the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, the Commandery and the Shrine. He also belongs to the United Workmen and the Commercial Club. On October 25, 1899, Mr. Lindt married Rosa B. Christian, daughter of James and Martha (Lea) Christian.

Henry Lindt, the father of Frederick C. Lindt, married Caroline Knute, and came to this country in 1853. His original name was Lint, but like many of his countrymen, his name became modified after he reached America. For a time he worked as a brewmeister in Milwaukee. In 1855 he located in Plainview, Wabasha county, this state. In 1870 he moved to St. Charles, in Winona county, this state. In 1887 he again took up life on a farm. He died in 1889. His wife died in 1865.

Joseph E. Wing was born in Vassalboro, Maine, in 1808; his ancestors came from England in 1632 and settled near the place now known as Sandwich, Mass., on Cape Cod. While in Maine he was engaged in the hotel business, and afterward in the shoe business. He came west in 1863, bought land in the town of Brockway, this county, on what was then called Winnebago Prairie. He lived there with his sons, James E. and Henry C., and daughter, Alma, for about three years, then came to St. Cloud with his son, James E. He was toll collector at the St. Germain street bridge for many years. He was a member of the Masonic Order, being past master of Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, of North Vassalboro, Maine, and was tyler of North Star Lodge, No. 23, of St. Cloud, for several years. He died in June, 1889.

James Edwin Wing, son of Joseph E. Wing, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, May 15, 1832. He was married in November, 1855, to Susan E. Carey, who was born at Northport, Maine, October 12, 1835. In June, 1863, he came west with his family, lived with his father in Brockway township, this county, where they operated a large farm for about three years, then moved to St. Cloud. In 1870 he went to Ottertail City, a place in Ottertail county, this state, located on the lake of the same name, and operated a saw mill there in company with R. L. Frazee. About one year later he returned to St. Cloud,

and with Lewis Clark as a partner, engaged in the flour and feed business. In 1874 he started to sell agricultural implements and deal in grain. In 1885 he disposed of his business to his son, Theodore C. Wing, and Alexander Smart. He was for many years a member of the board of education of St. Cloud. He was a member, and past master of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M. He died September 20, 1898.

Theodore Carey Wing, engaged in the life insurance business in St. Cloud, was born in Vassalboro, Kennebec county, Maine, September 14, 1858, son of James Edwin and Susan (Carey) Wing. He was brought to this county by his parents in June, 1863. He attended school at Winnebago Prairie, in Brockway township. After moving to St. Cloud he attended the Episcopal Parish School, the private school conducted by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, the Union School, and the first term of the St. Cloud State Normal School, under the first president, Ira Moore. After leaving school he worked for his father and Lewis Clark in their feed store, afterward in the United States Land Office; in 1880 and 1881 was deputy county auditor under Barney Vossberg. He then associated himself with his father in the agricultural implement business. In 1885 he, in company with Alexander Smart, bought the business of his father, which they conducted under the firm name of Wing & Smart, until November, 1890, when he disposed of his interests in the business to Mr. Smart, and engaged in the life insurance business, and continues in that occupation at the present time; having as an associate in the business, his son, Russell T. He is a member of the Masonic order, being a past master of North Star Lodge, No. 23, of St. Cloud. Mr. Wing married Arabella G. Dodge, of Week's Mills, Kennebec county, Maine, on February 17, 1881. Mrs. Wing was a graduate of the St. Cloud State Normal School. They have seven children: Theobel A., Alma J., Edwin P., Helen F., Russell T., Dorothy C. and Marguerite A. Theobel A. was engaged in teaching school for a while, is now the wife of Rev. Thomas R. Alleeson, of Chehalis, Wash. They have a son, Donald; Alma J. is now teaching in the St. Cloud city schools; Helen F. is teaching in the state of Washington; Russell T. is in the life insurance business with his father; Dorothy C. and Marguerite A. are still in school. The mother of this family passed away October 25, 1910. In October, 1912, Mr. Wing married Mrs. Harriet C. McPike, a native of Streator, Ill.

Andrew A. Wright, secretary and treasurer of The Farmers' Loan & Investment Co., St. Cloud, was born March 12, 1860, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, son of William and Elizabeth (Harriman) Wright. Being one of thirteen children, he early in life, started out for himself, and found employment in the stone mill of Fish & Sons, in Columbus, Ohio, where he worked for some time. In the interim his family moved to Iowa. Learning of his father's illness, he joined them there. Then he went to Faribault, in this state, and worked for George Tileston, in a flouring mill. In 1889 he came to St. Cloud in the same employ. Since 1899 he has been successfully engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business. He is also secretary and manager of the Granite City Tablet Co. Mr. Wright is of that type of a man that is known as a "live wire," and he takes an active interest in the things which have a tendency to upbuild his adopted city and county. In the Masonic order, Mr. Wright is as-

sociated with North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; St. Cloud Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M.; Nazerine Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar; and Osman Temple, A. A. O., N. M. S., of St. Paul. He is also a member of St. Cloud Lodge, No. 516, B. P. O. E., and of the St. Cloud Commercial Club. Mr. Wright was married November 24, 1887, to Mary A. Parsnau, of River Falls, Wis., and to this union there were born two daughters, Magnolia E. and Florence E. Magnolia E. was born February 1, 1890, and died August 10, 1891. Florence E. was born November 9, 1893. After attending the public schools she entered the St. Cloud State Normal School, and was graduated from a five-years' advanced English course, at the age of nineteen. She is now teaching in the city schools of Bemidji, Minn. Mrs. Mary A. (Parsnau) Wright died May 21, 1895. On June 29, 1898, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Harriet Cole Smith, of Rochester, Minn. The family residence is located at 501 Second avenue, South, St. Cloud.

Frank X. Wegler, Sr., was born in Gelding, Freising, Bavaria, Germany, in 1841, and came to America in 1870, with Joseph Overmeyer, and his daughter, Johanna Overmeyer, who afterward became his wife. After living in Alexandria, Mo., for three months, they came to St. Paul, where the young people were married. Mr. Wegler worked for brewing companies in St. Paul, Faribault, Red Wing and Caledonia, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis. He came to St. Cloud in 1883, worked for several breweries here, manufactured cigars for a while, and finally engaged in the refreshment business about seven years. In his later days he looked after Central Park for the city. He died May 7, 1912. Mr. Wegler was a member of the Red Men. In the family were three children: Frank X., Jr., and Joseph are engaged in the manufacture of cigars; Jennie A. married William Jahn, February 5, 1914.

Joseph Wegler, cigar manufacturer, of St. Cloud, was born in Minneapolis, December 4, 1874, son of Frank X., Sr., and Johanna (Overmeyer) Wegler. He obtained a good public and parochial school education. He learned the cigar making trade from Marks & Wire, in St. Cloud, and then went with his father, whose place was located at 829 Ninth avenue, North. Later the establishment was moved to 815 St. Germain street, and in 1900 the subject of this mention became sole proprietor. His brands are Le Flora, De Wegler, the Eagle, City Cousin, La Vina, Comrade, El Domar, Town Boast, Purity Seal and Rose Bud. Mr. Wegler takes an active interest in the political and educational affairs of St. Cloud. He has been on the city council and the school board. He is well known as a musician. He has played a cornet for the past twenty-five years, and was the cornetist at the Davidson Opera House from the time it was built until it was burned in February, 1913. He directed the St. Cloud City Band for fifteen years and also had charge of the Sauk Rapids Band, of Sauk Rapids, and the Ronneby Band, of Ronneby. He is now director of the Waite Park Band. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Red Men, the United Commercial Travelers and the Cigar Makers' Union. Mr. Wegler married Mary V. Thienes, and they have two children, Loraine and Juletta.

Frank X. Wegler, Jr., was born in Red Wing, November 5, 1872, son of Frank X., Sr., and Johanna (Overmeyer) Wegler. He attended the public

and parochial schools of St. Cloud, and worked for a time as a physician's assistant. He learned the cigarmaking trade from Marks & Wire, later worked for his father, and is now with his brother, Joseph, in the same business. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Cigar Makers' Union. Mr. Wegler married Tressa Frey, a native of Bavaria, and they have five children: Lucetta, Adelaide, Edward, Herbert and Lawrence.

Philip Waldorf, one of the pioneers, was born in Ines, Germany, March 27, 1833, son of John and Margaret (Guihecker) Waldorf. In 1851 he came to America with his brother, Peter, and located in Detroit, Mich., where he worked at his trade as a tailor for four years. Then he moved to St. Paul. He there entered the employ of J. W. Metzroth, who brought him to St. Cloud in 1857. In all he worked for Mr. Metzroth twenty years. Later he was in the refreshment business for some years. For nineteen years he was switchlight tender for the Great Northern road. At the present writing in 1913 he is in his eighty-first year. He has led an active life, and is wonderfully well preserved. His memory is clear and he has many interesting stories to tell of life in the early days. Philip Waldorf married Theresa, the daughter of Nathaniel and Anna Rotter. She was born in Bavaria, came to America with her parents in 1852, lived in Milwaukee for a while, and in 1858 came to St. Cloud and became a member of the household of General Lowry. Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf have had ten children, of whom six are living: Mary, Elvena, Frank, Henry, Elizabeth and Paul. Mary married Philip McDonald. Elvena married Joseph Smith and they have three children, Leonard, Francis and Helen. Frank is in the lumber business in Montana. Henry lives at home. Elizabeth lives in Portland, Oregon. Paul P. is foreman for the Great Northern, is married and has four children. The saddest event in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf was the loss of their son John, who was six years old when he was killed, at the time their house was destroyed by the cyclone.

Michael Theisen, one of the early pioneers, was born in Luxemburg, Europe, in May, 1835. In 1852 he and his brother, Nicholas, came to America, and lived for a time in Iowa and Ohio. In 1855 they came to Collegeville, in this county, and secured two claims near each other in St. Wendel township. Later their parents came and took up their residence with Michael. In 1881, Michael Theisen moved his family from St. Wendel township to Le Sauk township. He died January 24, 1912. His agricultural operations were successful, and he became a substantial citizen. His widow now makes her home in St. Cloud. Mr. Theisen was married, April 23, 1861, to Elizabeth Reinhert, the daughter of John and Annie (Elents) Reinhert, who brought her from Germany and settled on land near Collegeville, where they farmed for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Theisen have had thirteen children, of whom there are living nine: Annie, John, Michael, Angeline, Joseph, Louise, Peter J., Henry and Valentine. Nicholas died at the age of 20. Annie married Garrett Doetkopp. They live at New Munich, in this county, and have six children. John and Joseph are living on the home farm in Le Sauk, where their father spent his latter years. Michael also lives in Le Sauk. He married Mary Firschweiler, and they have three children. Angeline is the wife of Henry P. Weyrauch. They have four children one of whom is adopted



FRED SCHROEDER

and live in St. Cloud. Joseph married Mary Hirschfeld and they have two children. Louise married Mathias Lahr, town treasurer of Le Sauk, and they have seven children. Peter J. is a cigar merchant of St. Cloud. He married Sophia Schwartz, and they have two sons. Henry N. is engaged in the manufacture of brooms in St. Cloud. He was born in 1880 in St. Wendel township, went with his parents to Le Sauk, and about four years ago engaged in the broom business in St. Cloud. Valentine was born in Le Sauk, married Sophia C. Dahintan and has two children. He keeps a confectionery store and amusement parlor on Fifth avenue, St. Cloud. Mrs. Elizabeth Theisen has recently adopted an interesting little boy whose name is Henry O'Neill.

Josepha Marshall Litzinger, of Waite Park, was born in Brockway, January 17, 1878, daughter of George A. and Annie Mary (Guck) Marshall. Her father was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 19, 1838, and her mother was born in Bavaria. They were married November 9, 1866. Her grandfather, Conrad, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1808, and her grandmother, Margaret Smith Marshall, was born February 7, 1805. The grandparents immigrated to America in February, 1854, with their children, George A., Kunigunda and Conrad. After landing they went to Utica, N. Y., where they lived fourteen months. Then they came west to Galena, Ill., and in the spring of 1855 came by boat to St. Paul, making the trip to St. Joseph by team, and arriving June 19, 1855. The grandfather, Conrad, preempted 160 acres in section 15, St. Joseph, built a log shanty and later a frame house, where he lived until his death, May 10, 1881, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Margaret, died in 1888 at the age of eighty-three years. George A., the father of Mrs. Litzinger, has always lived on the home farm with the exception of a few years spent in Brockway township. He is the father of ten children, eight of whom are living. One of these eight is Josepha who married Albert Litzinger. Mr. and Mrs. Litzinger have five children: Conrad, Frederick, Helen, Isabel and James. Albert Litzinger was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, September 10, 1852, and came to St. Paul at the age of twenty-one. There he did various work, being employed for some years by the Great Northern Railroad. In 1891 he came to Waite Park, and entered the employ of the shops here. He has been continuously in the employ of the same company for the past thirty-four years. Mr. Litzinger's first wife was Maggie Quill, who died in 1896, leaving four children. Charlotte is the wife of Joseph Eller and they have three children. Thomas E. married Frances E. Brennan, and they have four children. Mary is the wife of Lewis L. Johnson, a wholesale merchant of Devil's Lake, North Dakota, and they have three children. Joseph Raymond lives in Waite Park. William is in the employ of the Great Northern Railway at Minneapolis.

Fred Schroeder, a retired farmer living in the village of St. Joseph, was born in Heusweiler, Prussia, Germany, March 15, 1839, son of Fred and Barbara (Kramer) Schroeder, who brought their family to Newark, N. J., in 1854, and to St. Joseph township in 1856. The subject of this mention was raised on the home farm in section 20, St. Joseph township, and in 1870 became the owner of the homestead. He was a good farmer, and a successful man, and a leader in his community. He served in various school and town offices, was

county commissioner six years, and a member of the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature for two terms. In 1899 he moved to the village. For a time he was interested in the milling business, but in 1910 he sold out to his sons, and practically retired. He resides in a comfortable home which he erected in 1902, and still retains enough land to occupy his attention and give him exercise during the summer months.

On May 30, 1865, Fred Schroeder married Agatha Mutschler, and they have four children: Fred J., John, Martin and Barbara. Fred J. married Julia Blommer and has four children. In addition to managing the flouring mill, he imports Percheron and Belgian stallions and colts. John married Elizabeth Stahlboerger and they have five children. Martin married Annie Wernert and they have nine children. Barbara is the wife of Michael Gans. and they have two children. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Nicholas Rassier, a pioneer of Stearns county, and one of the first settlers of St. Joseph, was born in Losheim, Germany, January 19, 1828. He spent his youth on his father's farm, and then came to America in 1852. After two years in Detroit, Michigan, he journeyed through Indiana and finally reached Chicago. He arrived in what is now Stearns county, November 9, 1854, and settled on section 14, St. Joseph township, among a colony of Germans that arrived about the same time. With this beginning he grew up with the country, prospering exceedingly as the years passed by. When the township was organized he became the first tax collector, and as time passed he was elected to other positions until he had served in nearly all the important offices in the township. In whatever place to which he was called, he unfailingly discharged his duties with much native ability. He died in March, 1906.

Mr. Rassier was married, June 4, 1857, to Susan Flesch, of Wisconsin. This union resulted in eight children, four of whom are living. Those living are Joseph, John, Catherine and Susan. Those deceased are Mary, Robert, Lena and Johanna. For his second wife, Mr. Rassier married Rosina Street, by whom he had two children: Edward and Amelia. Joseph married Anna Willing, and they have four children. Mary married Edward Hoffman, and at her death left one child, Susan. Catherine is the wife of Charles Kelley, of Minneapolis. Susan, the widow of Joseph Muller, a native of Northfield, Minn., was born on the home farm, in St. Joseph township, and was educated in the parochial schools. In 1897 she was appointed assistant to F. E. Davis, postmaster, at St. Joseph, and since 1902 she has been postmistress. Her daughter, Esther C., is a graduate of St. Benedict's College and of the department of music.

Milton E. Merrill, a well-known farmer of St. Joseph township, was born in Troy, Waldo county, Maine, April 15, 1856, son of Amaziah and Susan (Sprague) Merrill. Amaziah Merrill married for his first wife Susan Sprague, and they had four children. For his second wife, he married Jane Bartlett, and they had two children. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-sixth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served about a year. He first came to Rockville, in Stearns county, in 1874. Milton E. attended the schools of his native town, and was brought to Rockville township, this county. Here he also ob-

tained a part of his schooling. In 1874 he came to St. Joseph township, and stayed a few days with James Staples. It was then arranged that Mr. Merrill should go to Meeker county and look after the farm of Charles Staples, while Charles came to St. Joseph township and built an addition on James Staples' house. After this work was completed, Mr. Merrill returned to Rockville, and spent that winter attending school. Then for a while he was employed by various farmers. Subsequently he and his brother, Charles A. Merrill, purchased a tract of land in Meeker county which they worked for a while. His next venture was in Goodhue county, where he worked three years. After selling his interest in Meeker county, Minn., to his brother, he came back to Rockville, and worked about two years for John Davis, one of the men with whom he had previously been employed. At this period he married. He and his wife lived on a rented farm for two years, and then bought a farm in Rockville township. In 1899, Mr. Merrill moved his family to section 34, St. Joseph township, where he now owns 124 acres. He raises the usual crops, and makes a specialty of Guernsey cattle and Jersey swine. He sends his milk and cream to the Rockville Farmers' Creamery. The school board of his district has found him a valued member, and he is also popular in the Modern Woodmen of America.

For his first wife, Mr. Merrill married Mary W. Longley, daughter of James and Emma (Davis) Longley. This union was blessed with four children: Olive G., Alverna C., Murvele and James. Mrs. Mary W. Merrill died December 14, 1905. Olive G., one of the daughters mentioned above, married Guy Cotter. They live in Kellogg, Idaho, and have one child. Alverna, now deceased, was the wife of Michael Lorenz. The present Mrs. Merrill was Mrs. Emma Larsen, who was born in Norway in 1881, came to the United States in 1907. She has one son, Thorbjorn Larsen, born in Norway in 1901.

Frank C. Payne, a progressive young farmer of St. Joseph township, was born in Buckman township, Morrison county, February 26, 1884, son of Julius and Phoebe (Bosworth) Payne, grandson of John and Mary E. (Staples) Payne, and great-grandson of Benjamin Payne. He was brought to St. Joseph township by his parents and has since spent his life here. His education was received in the district schools of St. Joseph, the graded schools of Waite Park, the High School of St. Cloud, and the Vath Business College, of St. Cloud. Under his care the home farm in section 24, St. Joseph township, is in a flourishing condition, and Mr. Payne is one of the coming men of this vicinity. From his New England ancestors on both sides of his house, he has inherited the sturdy intelligence which has given to the sons of the puritans so prominent a place in the world's affairs. Frank C. Payne married Olga M. Laerwer, a native of St. Cloud, and they have two bright boys, Donald C. and Wesley F.

Julius Payne, president of the Old Settlers' Association of Stearns county, was born on the old Payne homestead in section 22, St. Joseph township, this county, son of John and Mary E. (Staples) Payne. In 1879, Julius Payne married Phoebe Bosworth, a native of Michigan. That year they went to Buckman, in Morrison county, where they remained for several years, a greater part of which time he was clerk of the township. Subsequently he

returned to his farm in section 24, St. Joseph township, where he lived until 1913, when he moved to Waite Park. Mr. Payne is now engaged in the real estate business for A. G. Whitney of St Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have three children: Alice E., born February 3, 1882, and died January 29, 1911; Frank C., born February 26, 1884; and Ira C., born July 13, 1886, and died December 11, 1891.

John Payne, a pioneer, was born in Hartford county, Maryland, December 22, 1826, and died in Stearns county, Minn., August 22, 1899. The span of his life thus briefly indicated was filled with successful endeavor and widest helpfulness. In 1846, at the age of twenty years he moved with his parents to Daviess county, Kentucky, and upon attaining his majority he engaged in the wood and iron working business, conducting a foundry and a mill, and turning out castings, sash, doors, blinds, and interior finishings. In 1855 his health began to fail, and he came north to Minnesota, hoping that the climatic change might work a change for the better in his physical condition. After spending the summer in Sauk Rapids, in what is now Benton county, he took a claim on the Sauk river in section 22, St. Joseph township, Stearns county, the farm now being the property of Ignatius Bechtold. He was married in 1856, and shortly after the close of the Civil war, he moved to St. Cloud, where he engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. Later he moved his family to a farm of 160 acres, located near the line between Rockville and St. Joseph townships. He prospered in his endeavors, and was enabled in time to increase his holdings to 400 acres, the property lying in both townships. He was esteemed by his fellow men, and was elected to many prominent positions, including that of the chairman of the board of supervisors of Rockville township. He was one of the organizers of the Old Settlers' Association of Stearns country and its first president.

Mary E. Staples, who in 1856, became Mrs. John Payne, was the daughter of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Small) Staples, the pioneers of St. Joseph township, this county. Mrs. Payne was a pioneer teacher, and for two years before her marriage kept school in one end of an old bakery at Watab village in what is now Benton county. Watab was an important point in the early days, and at the time Mrs. Payne taught there it was a flourishing pioneer village. Through all the years that have passed since then, Mrs. Payne has kept her keen interest in education. Descended from proud New England stock, possessed of inherited intelligence and inate refinement, broadened with culture of a splendid education, wide experience, close observation and much reading, she has been a powerful influence in this part of the state, and has left the impress of her character on the worthy lives of her children. She is a writer of much ability, and especially in the Stearns County Old Settlers' Association, have her services been highly valued. As she looks back over her past life, she remembers with much pleasure the fact that most of her education in Maine was secured under the tuition of Thomas C. McClure, who afterward became one of the leading men of St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Payne had seven children: Julius, Mary E., Frank S., Martha E., Henry H., Edwin L. and John E. Julius, man of affairs, and president of the Stearns County Old Settlers' Association, now living in St. Cloud, married Phoebe Bosworth,



MR. AND MRS. JOHN PAYNE



JACOB STAPLES AND FAMILY

and they have had three children: Frank C., Alice E. and Ira C. The last two named are deceased. Mary E. is the wife of William E. Bosworth of St. Cloud. They have three children: Edna M., Ella L. and Otis W. Frank S. married Nora B. Hadden. They live at Wood Lake, Yellow Medicine county, Minn., and have seven children. Inez M., Harry F., John H., Frank O., Alma, Millard E. and Leah M. Martha E. is now Mrs. Freeman Davis, of St. Cloud. Henry H. married Hannah Docken. They live in Idaho and have four children: Elmer, Ethel, Leslie B. and Henry John. Edwin L. married Mary Alice O'Ryan. They live in Omaha, Nebraska, and have seven children: Inez M., Theresa E., John Stuart, Dean S., Lee S., Lillian E. and Neil F. John E. died February 9, 1911. He was twice married. First he married Amelia Minde, who died March 14, 1899, leaving one child, Myrtle L. Mr. Payne then married Ovedia Minde, a sister of his first wife, and by this marriage four children were born: Mildred A., Erwin C., Harold M. and Howard E. Harold and Howard are twins.

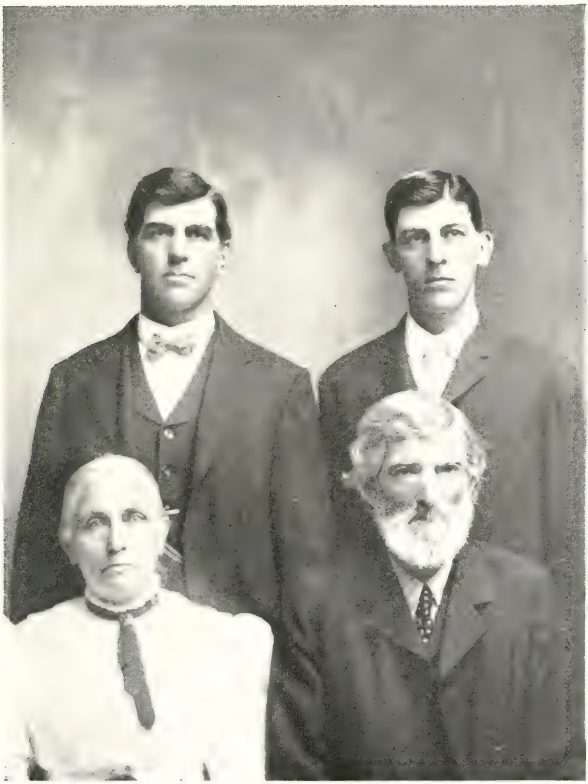
Jacob C. Staples, the pioneer, was born in Limmington, York county, Maine, March 6, 1801. As a young man he was connected with the clothing trade. He found indoor work detrimental to his health, however, and for several years he devoted his time to work as a farmer and carpenter. In 1839 he moved to Waldo county, in the same state. There he divided his time between farming and ship carpentering at Belfast. In 1854 his sons, James and Ivory, came to the West, locating in Wisconsin. James was accompanied by his wife. In October, of that year, the three were joined at Janesville by Jacob C., and the four came on to St. Joseph, Stearns county, where they secured claims in sections 26 and 27. They built a log cabin for themselves, and a log stable for their cattle, and started pioneer life in the wilderness. In the spring of 1855, the wife of Jacob C., the daughter, and the rest of the boys came. Thus there was established in this township one of the leading families in the county. Mr. Staples became a well-known citizen, and was respected by all who knew him. He died November 29, 1879. Jacob C. Staples was married March 30, 1828, to Elizabeth Small, and they had nine sons and a daughter: James, Edwin H., Ivory S., William B., Benjamin F., Mary E., Jacob, Charles A., John H. and Nelson P. Those still living in 1913 are as follows. James is now eighty-five years of age. He married Frances A. Merrill, and lives in Litchfield, Meeker county, Minn. Charles A. lives in St. Paul. He married Anna Hinds, and they have three children. Nelson P. lives in Portland, Oregon. He married Sophronia Lovelace, and they have three children. Mary E. married John Payne, and had seven children. Jacob is a leading citizen of St. Joseph township.

Jacob Staples, farmer and writer, was born in the town of Brooks, Waldo county, Maine, December 6, 1841, the son of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Small) Staples. He received a good education in his native state, and was brought to St. Joseph township in 1855. He remained on his father's farm until 1864, when he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Battery, Light Artillery. August 16, 1865, he located on a farm in Paynesville, and there became a prominent man. In 1881, however, he returned to the old homestead, where he has since continued to reside. Since his early youth he has been active in public affairs,

and has served in numerous town and school offices. Mr. Staples is a man of broad information, and a most interesting conversationalist. His contributions to this present history are important. Mr. Staples married Elizabeth Brinkman, daughter of George Henry and Susan L. (Taylor) Brinkman, and they have had two children. George J. died August 22, 1912. Helen teaches in Appleton, Minn.

Benjamin F. Staples, farmer, warrior and patriot, was born in Cornish, Maine, January 17, 1836, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Small) Staples. He received his education in Maine, one of his teachers being Thomas C. McClure, who afterward became a prominent citizen of St. Cloud, this county. In 1855, Benjamin F. Staples came to Stearns county with the rest of the family. For a while he lived on the home farm in St. Joseph township. In the meantime he took up a claim of 160 acres in section 23, and built a log shanty thereon. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted, May 30, 1861, in Company E, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The history of this regiment and its heroic charge at Gettysburg is a part of the story of the nation. Mr. Staples took part in nineteen of its twenty important battles, and was wounded at Gettysburg. He was promoted first to corporal and then to sergeant, and throughout his service did his duty as a patriot and soldier, nobly, cheerfully, capably and bravely. He was honorably discharged with the regiment at Fort Snelling, May 5, 1864, and returned to his farm. In 1865 he sold this farm, and took a claim in Union Grove township, Meeker county. He was married the next year, and he and his wife continued to live in Meeker county until 1881, when they sold out there and came back to St. Joseph, where Mr. Staples purchased the farm which he had sold in 1865. In 1891, he disposed of this place, and purchased the James Staples place in the same township. In 1897 he divided the farm between his children. He died December 17, 1907. Benjamin F. Staples was married in May, 1866, to Mary Bosworth, born in Marion, Wayne county, New York, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Colvin) Bosworth, who came to Minnesota in 1857 and took an important part in the development of St. Martin township, in this county. They had three children. One died in infancy. L. D. Staples married Grace Champlin, and they have three children: Eva M., Myra E. and Lois I. John P. Staples, who supplied the information for this family record, was born in Union Grove, Meeker county, April 21, 1878, and received a good education. When the father divided his property, he assisted John P. in erecting the house, and here the father lived until his death. Here the mother still lives. John P. Staples owns 145 acres and carries on general farming, making a specialty of Guernsey cattle and Jersey hogs. He married Marie Wittich, and they have two children. Evelyn A., born August 13, 1908, and Esther I., born November 18, 1913.

After the death of Benjamin F. Staples his friend, H. C. Waite, of St. Cloud, prepared a noteworthy memoir in his honor. The article, in part, follows: "In the death of B. F. Staples this community has suffered a severe loss. In many respects he was a rare man. He was a man of strong and sincere convictions, and pursued them with a distinction of purpose which it was difficult to resist. He unselfishly sacrificed his own personal interests to



BENJAMIN F. STAPLES AND FAMILY

what he regarded the public welfare, when at the first call to arms in the late Civil war he left his farm implements in the field and fought as long as his services were required. Such men as he, for courage and persistence of purpose, have made the American soldier famous the world over. When the war was over he returned home. His gun was stored away, and the implements of husbandry took its place. He was a hard-working, industrious citizen who did not shun hardships, but met and overcame to the last. He was from stern ancestral stock, such as lasts well, and grows in public appreciation, the longer it is known and the closer observed. The members of Mr. Staples' family were among the first settlers of this county and have always deserved high and honorable mention. They have won respect as the reward of merit and meritorious living. They have never sought official preferment, but have been content to illustrate by their own manner of living the efficiency of our system of government. The pioneers of our western civilization are speedily passing away, and will not return this way again. What they have accomplished through much suffering and long persistence, should not be held in light remembrance. Mr. Staples was one of these, who in a marked manner bore well his part in the difficulties which confronted him. Few men have encountered the vicissitudes of life and overcome them with greater manly courage. He was a hero of that nobler sort who having fully accomplished his mission here on earth, has retired to the fulfillment of still higher designs in the life that has no ending. He was one of those who are known to be worthy of the highest commendation and still have occupied the background of public sentiment to a certain extent, because they did not care to exploit their services for purposes of publicity and self-gratification. Mr. Staples belonged to a class rapidly diminishing in numbers who bore his patriotism and integrity of purpose at the forefront of his daily life, honored and respected by all who knew him."

Menne Stock was born in Holland and came to America with his three brothers in 1848. The trip was made in a sailing vessel, the cholera broke out, and nearly half the passengers died. One brother died after reaching Indiana. From Indiana, Menne Stock came to St. Joseph township, bringing with him his two children by his first wife. For a while he worked in a flouring and feed mill. After his second marriage, he moved onto a farm in section 25, St. Wendel township. Mrs. Stock (Mrs. Galama by her first marriage) came to America with her husband in 1870. They immediately moved to their farm in section 25, St. Wendel township. Six children were born to them when Mr. Galama died, the youngest child being two years old, and the oldest twelve years of age. They remained on the farm, Mrs. Stock herself tilling the soil for two years, at which time she was married to Menne Stock. The names of the Galama children are Mary K., Dominick, Johanna, Gertrude, Theodore P. and Katie A. Of these children, Mary Galama, having been married to Jake Stock, died, leaving five children, Maggie, now Mrs. Joseph Rau; Lena, now Mrs. Frank Simon; Joseph and Bertha. Gertrude Galama, now Mrs. Jake Stock, living in section 25, St. Wendel township. Dominick Galama, having been a teacher for eighteen years, now owns a farm in section 19, Le Sauk township. Johanna Galama is single and is a

dressmaker in the village of St. Joseph. Theodore and Katie are at home in section 25 on the old Galama stock farm.

John Undersander, a substantial farmer of St. Joseph, was born on the old homestead, section 24, in the township where he still resides, November 14, 1857, son of Michael and Gretchen Undersander. Michael Undersander was a pioneer, coming to St. Joseph from Delaware, in 1855, and settling in sections 23 and 26. He died in April, 1910, and his wife in September, 1910. They were the parents of five children. Of these, John, the subject of this mention, and Gertrude, the wife of F. Bisenious, of St. Cloud, are the only ones living.

John Undersander was reared on the farm in St. Joseph, and spent his boyhood in much the same manner as do other boys in a pioneer community. As a young man he purchased the farm where he now resides, and where he has reared his family. He owns 370 acres, nearly all of which are under cultivation. In 1891 he erected a sightly residence of brick. His barns and other buildings for the accommodation of stock, crops and implements are suitable and commodious. Mr. Undersander has been a school director for thirteen years. He is one of the active men of the community and is highly regarded. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Undersander married Josephine, the daughter of Henry Schildler, and they have two children, Henry and Joseph.

Andrew Walz, a successful farmer of St. Joseph township, was born in Lee county, Ill., September 30, 1856, son of John M. and Eva (Rothlein) Walz. John M. Walz was born in the village of Ratzstadt, Underfranken, Bavaria, Germany, November 22, 1819. He was married April 4, 1848, to Eva Rothlein, and then came to America. For a while he farmed in Lee county, Ill., some eighty miles from Chicago. July 4, 1859, the family arrived in St. Joseph township, and bought 147 acres in section 9, previously owned by Martin Feidler. There they lived for many years, John M. Walz dying April 10, 1908, and his wife, December 1, 1871. Andrew Walz has continued to live on the home farm. The original home was burned and Mr. Walz then erected the home where he now lives. He owns 143 acres and is in every way a progressive man. He has been assessor and school director.

Mr. Walz married Sophia Merz, the daughter of Wendelin and Agatha (Witz) Merz. They have eleven children: Caroline teaches at Pearl Lake; Bertha is now Sister Mary Honoria, O. S. B., and teaches in St. Paul; Theresa married John N. Herter, a merchant of Dent, Ottertail county, Minn., and they have three children; Katie died at the age of sixteen; Frances and Elizabeth died in infancy. Ida and Agatha are novices in the St. Benedict Convent at St. Joseph, Minn.; Eugene is a student at St. John's College, Collegeville; Evelyn is at home; Rosa attends the St. Benedict Academy at St. Joseph. There is one adopted son, James, who was four years of age August 1, 1914. Mr. Walz has served in the village council of St. Joseph village.

Christian Speiser, a genial farmer of St. Joseph township was born in Philadelphia, Penn., September 30, 1855, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Rummer) Speiser. Henry Speiser was born in Germany, located in Philadelphia in 1848 and came to St. Joseph township in 1859. He died here in 1860. The



MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL UNDERSANDER



MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN RASSIER

widow later married Frank Speiser, a brother of her first husband, who died in 1883. She died in 1903. By the first marriage there were four children: Christian, of St. Joseph; Charles, of Wahpeton, North Dakota; Kate, of Douglas county, Minn., and Elizabeth, who is deceased. She was married to Charles Bollman. Christian was reared in St. Joseph township, and has always remained on the home farm. He owns 207 acres, where he conducts general farming on a successful scale. He is a genial man, pleasant to meet, and popular with his neighbors and friends. Especially is he well informed on the events of the early days, and his stories of those far distant times are most interesting. He has served on the town board of supervisors. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Christian Speiser married Mary Fruth, daughter of M. and Mary (Shean) Fruth. They have had ten children: Frank (deceased); John and Joseph at home; Rose, wife of Martin Iten, of St. Cloud, and the mother of two children; Anna, of Breckenridge, Minn.; Elizabeth and Ida, teachers; Martin, Peter and Secunda, at home.

Joseph Rassier, a progressive farmer of St. Joseph township, was born August 15, 1860, in section 14, of the township where he still resides, son of Stephen and Margaret (Schneider) Rassier. The father, Stephen, came to America in 1855, and after stopping awhile in Chicago, came to St. Joseph township, where his brother Nicholas had settled the previous year. He secured a homestead of 160 acres, and then went back to Chicago, where he followed his trade as a cabinet maker for two years. In 1857, when he returned to St. Joseph, he found that owing to the fact that he had not remained on his hometead the prescribed time he was entitled to but eighty acres of land. On this eighty acres he erected a log cabin, and lived therein until 1871, when he built the frame house in which now resides his son, Joseph. Stephen Rassier died January 8, 1890; his wife, January 29, 1891. They had ten children: Joseph, who lives on the home farm; John of Little Falls, Minn.; Nicholas, who lives in the village of St. Joseph; Frank, who lives in Minneapolis; Jennie, the wife of Joseph Boos, of St. Cloud; Elizabeth, who became Sister Mary Rachael, of the Order of St. Benedict, and is now deceased; Mary, the wife of Peter Scheuer; Stephen, living in Wahpeton, N. D.; and Mathew and Henry, who live in Breckenridge, N. D. Joseph Rassier, the oldest of this family, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. After his marriage in 1888, he went to Rice, Minn., and there remained ten years. Then he returned to the home farm in St. Joseph, where they have since resided. Mr. Rassier has one of the finest farms in Stearns county. He has a comfortable home, commodious barns, and other suitable buildings for the housing of his stock, produce and farm equipment. He has been very successful in his farm operations, and makes a specialty of Holstein cattle. His character and work have won the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and he has been elected a member of the town board of St. Joseph some six years. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Rassier married Mary, the daughter of Joseph and Susan (Mummch) Long, and they have ten children. Margaret and Leander, are at home; Susan and Stella teach in Morrison county; Joseph, Lucia, Dorothy, Bernard, John

and Lorain are at home. The family are members of the St. Joseph Catholic Church.

Abraham Lincoln Smitten was born in St. George, Nicollet county, this state, September 29, 1860, son of George W. Smitten. He received his early schooling in Le Sauk township, under William Trout, and later attended the Union School at St. Cloud. At the age of twenty-two he went to South Dakota, where he worked for about six years. Then he returned home, and operated the home farm in Le Sauk township until his mother died. In 1900 he felt that farm life was too strenuous for the good of his health, and accordingly he went to St. Paul and took a course in optical work, in which he received a diploma. He found, however, that the work was too confining, so he returned to agricultural pursuits. In March, 1905, he purchased the Collins farm in section 27, where he now lives. He is decidedly a prosperous man, and a country gentleman in its truest sense. He is well regarded and has held a number of local offices. In addition to his farm interests, he is vice president of the Sartell Lumber Co. Mr. Smitten was married March 1, 1905, to Mrs. Dora Lindsey Sartell, widow of Winslow L. Sartell, and they have four children: Clarence, Louis, Morris and Eugene.

Henry E. Collins, a pioneer of Le Sauk, was born in Springfield, Mass., in May, 1824, son of Elihu and Mary Collins, the former of whom was a Massachusetts farmer. Henry E. Collins came to Minnesota in the spring of 1853, and located in St. Paul. In May, 1855, he came to St. Cloud. He declares that he made the trip in the first steamboat that ever reached this place, and that St. Cloud at that time consisted of one or two stores, and a hotel built of tamarack logs, of which Anton Edelbrock was the proprietor. Mr. Collins was a carpenter and joiner, but upon reaching this county he started farming on 160 acres of land which he obtained in Le Sauk township. He also secured some land in Morrison county. The Red River trail crossed the river at his home, and on the opposite side of the river was located the hotel of the Northwestern Fur Co. Thus under primitive conditions Mr. Collins began the life of a pioneer in a new country. Though he has lived in the state sixty years he is still a well preserved man, of unusual memory, and his stories regarding the early days of Minnesota are most interesting. He makes his home with Abraham L. Smitten, who now owns his place.

William Wallace Conner was born in Illinois, son of Moses Conner, of Holland-Dutch extraction. He was reared in Illinois, and there enlisted in the Civil War. His service, however, was cut short by illness, and he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he came to Stearns county, and purchased the unfulfilled homestead rights to a tract of 120 acres in section 34. He proved up on this claim, and started to live a pioneer life. On the place there stood a log cabin into which he moved. He brought some horses here with him, but was obliged to sell them and purchase oxen. He also had one or two cows. In time he added twenty acres, and erected necessary buildings. A Republican in politics, he served as supervisor and school officer for many years. He was a member of the Christian (Disciple) Church. He died at the age of fifty-one years. Mr. Conner was married in Illinois, to Winnie Swisher, a native of that state, daughter of Samuel Swisher, who afterward settled in Eden Lake town-



A. L. SMITTEN AND FAMILY



E. H. DAY AND FAMILY

ship, this county. Their children were: Joseph M., Ida E., Drucena, Mary (deceased), William (deceased), Charles (deceased), and Bertha.

Joseph M. Conner was reared on the home farm which he now owns. He follows general farming along the latest approved methods, and makes a specialty of full blooded Shorthorn cattle and pure blooded Duroc-Jersey swine. His barn is a model, with a splendid ventilator system, and patent metal stanchions. Mr. Conner has been a school officer. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Mattie E. Mason, a daughter of Joseph Mason, and they have had three children: an infant (deceased), William Mason and Winnie.

Joseph Mason was born in Ireland, November 21, 1834, son of Andrew and Sarah Mason. He came to America in 1854, found his way from New York to Illinois, where he took up farming. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company K, 139th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and there saw considerable hospital service. In 1865 he came to Minnesota and settled in Plainview, Olmsted county, where he farmed until 1870, when he came to Stearns county, and located in Maine Prairie township. A few years ago he located in Kimball village, where he now resides. He was married in 1869 to Athalia H. Shoemaker and they have two children: Mattie E. and Vernon H.

Isaac A. Coleman, veteran of the Civil War, now a respected farmer of Maine Prairie township, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, May 28, 1841, son of William and Sarah (Tinell) Coleman, and grandson of Richard Coleman and Isaac Tinell. The two families came from Kentucky to Indiana, and there William Coleman and Sarah Tinell were married. They farmed in Shelby county, Indiana, for many years. William Coleman died there, but his widow came to Minnesota. They had six children: Isaac A., Mary (deceased), Nancy (deceased), Sarah, Armenta, and Georgetta (deceased). Isaac A. Coleman remained in Indiana until 1866, when he brought his bride to Stearns county, and located on their present farm of 120 acres in Maine Prairie township. They erected a log house and broke twenty acres of land. They also erected a log barn, covered with straw. They were a little more fortunate than some of their neighbors, as they had four horses instead of the usual ox team. There was a store at Fair Haven, but St. Cloud was the nearest town of any importance. Mr. Coleman has increased his farm to 200 acres, and has for many years carried on diversified farming. He is an independent thinker, and while in general he calls himself a Democrat, he nevertheless votes for the best man rather than for political parties. He has filled local offices and has done good service on the school board.

Mr. Coleman's war service dates from 1864 until the close of the hostilities. He was a private in Company D, 148th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and sustained a good reputation as a brave soldier. Mr. Coleman married Lucinda Colee, who died in 1909 at the age of sixty-two. They had six children: Florence, wife of W. H. French; William, living in Maine Prairie; Viola, wife of M. F. Greely; Maude, wife of Edward Newell; Louis, now on the home farm; and Elsie, who lives with her father.

Eugene Henry Day, proprietor of the "Pioneer Farm," in Maine Prairie township, was born in Fair Haven township, this county, June 20, 1857, son

of William Henry and Lucy Marie (Scribner) Day. He has the distinction of having been the first white child born in Fair Haven township. William Henry Day was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, and as a young man crossed the international boundary into Maine. There he met Lucy Marie Scribner, of Bangor, whom he wed. For several years he worked as a lumberman, a sailing mate, and a farmer. In 1856 the family set out for Minnesota. It was a long, tedious trip, and two children, Henry and Hannah, died on the way. They finally reached Clearwater, in this county, and with their two children, Didama and Cordelia W., started to walk to Fair Haven. With them were Aaron Scribner and wife. William Henry Day secured eighty acres of wild land about a mile north of the village of Fair Haven, and built thereon a log cabin. It is interesting to note that a bob-sled, still used by members of the family, was manufactured from the original logs of this old cabin. William Henry Day was a true pioneer, and endured many hardships. Corn meal was the principal article of food, and the only neighbor who had a milch cow was Alvinus Abell. When supplies were needed, Mr. Day was compelled to go to St. Paul, with his ox team. Shortly before the Indian outbreak, the family moved to eighty acres in Maine Prairie township. Two of the successive log cabins they built there were burned to the ground. Here two more children, Freeman and Mary Lucy, were born. William H. Day was a Republican in politics, and was elected town constable for many years. He also served many years on the town board. He belonged to the Christian Church and was active in its affairs. Mr. Day died at the age of seventy-five, his wife at the age of seventy-nine.

Eugene Henry Day was reared on the home farm in Maine Prairie township, and learned farming as a boy. At the age of seven he was proficient as a driver of a pair of oxen. As a young man he secured 40 acres of railroad land in section 1, township 121, range 29, where he still resides. He calls the place the "Pioneer Farm." He has erected some good buildings, and brought the farm to a high stage of cultivation. Mr. Day practices intensive farming, and has been very successful. In 1905 he secured 320 acres in Saskatchewan, Canada, but this he later disposed of. Mr. Day has never aspired to office. He is a member of the Christian Church. Eugene Henry Day was married October 26, 1876, to Mary Waite, and they have had five children: Elsie, Didama, the wife of Ralph Buetrell, is dead. Clara Louise is the wife of W. H. Metcalf. Frank Henry is in Canada. Justin Luther, is a student in the University of Minnesota. Fannie Hazel is a teacher.

Mary Waite, now Mrs. Eugene Henry Day, was born in Richland county, Wis., January 20, 1856, the daughter of Edward Franklin and Helen Waite, natives of New York. The family reached Stearns county in 1865 and settled on the banks of Lake Koronis, near Paynesville. A year later they secured a homestead in Rockville township. Mr. Waite was a veteran of the Civil War, having served three years in Company B, 18th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He also served in the Mexican War of 1847. He died at the age of 65 years and his wife died at the age of 68 years.

William H. French, who farms in sections 12 and 13, Maine Prairie township, in the neighborhood of the settlement known as Maine Prairie village,

was born in the township where he still resides, July 25, 1863, son of John Hiro and Ellen (Young) French, and grandson of John and Bersheba (French) French. John Hiro French was born in New York, and as a young man operated a saw mill there. His next residence was in Illinois. Then he found his way to Maine Prairie, in this county. He was one of the first to come through the swamp, and the first to bring a yoke of oxen onto the prairie. This was in 1856. He located on forty acres in section 6, Maine Prairie, built a log cabin, and started breaking the land. For a time he lived alone, but in 1861 he was married. During the Indian outbreak, the family spent their nights in the stockade in section 13, attending to their regular duties in the day time. In 1872 the family moved to section 13. Here John Hiro French died at the age of seventy-two. His widow now lives in Seattle. In the family there are six children: William H., Charles E., Wheeler D., Joseph D., Ellen (deceased), and Orrin H. William H. grew up on the home farm, and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. With the exception of a short time when he was in the pump and windmill business, he has lived on his present farm since early youth. He calls his place the "Fair View Farm," and has taken great pride in its development. He raises Percheron horses, Poland-China hogs, and a good grade of cattle. His farming operations have been profitable, and he has acquired stock in the State Bank of Kimball. In politics he is independent. For some twelve years he has been assessor. Mr. French was married January 19, 1887, to Florence Coleman, daughter of Isaac Coleman, and they have three children: Clara, Edgar C., and Maicie. The daughters are both teachers, and Edgar C. is associated in farming with his father.

Nicholas Gasser, pioneer and Civil War veteran, was born in Switzerland, and there received his schooling. In 1854 he came to this country accompanied by his promised wife, Anna Ernst, and her father Xavier Ernst, and located on a homestead of 160 acres in St. Augusta township, this county. They erected a log cabin, and constructed a dugout covered with hay. During the first year they used a sled for a wagon, attaching it to their yoke of oxen. The next year they cut wheels from oak logs and this manufactured a wagon. The family drove to Clearwater for supplies. Nicholas Gasser was a watchmaker by trade, and did a great deal of repair work for the pioneers and also for the Indians. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict. While he was away his wife and her father operated the farm. After the war he returned. By hard work he added to his farm until he owned 640 acres. He erected modern buildings and became one of the leading farmers of his neighborhood. Mr. Gasser spent his declining years with his son, Frank, in Maine Prairie township, and died in March, 1907, at the age of eighty-four. In the family there were five children: Frank, born May, 1860, is a member of the firm of Gasser Bros., stock breeders, Kimball Prairie; Rudolph, born in 1863, lives in St. Cloud; Julius, born in January, 1876, owns the Plum Grove farm in Maine Prairie township; Adolph, born in 1878, is associated with his brother, Frank, in the firm of Gasser Bros., stock breeders; Lawrence, born in 1880, lives at Kimball Prairie.

Mrs. Nicholas Gasser, whose name as a girl was Annie Ernst, was born in Switzerland, March 29, 1839, and died on the seventy-fifth anniversary of her birth, in 1914, at St. Mary's Hospital, in Minneapolis. She came to this country in 1854 and was married to Nicholas Gasser in 1856. After her husband's death, she took up her home with her son, Frank, at Kimball. She enjoyed good health until within a short time of her death.

The Gasser Brothers. These young men are among the most active stock raisers in Stearns county, and their efforts have done much toward awakening interest in better breeds and larger production. The father, Nicholas, was an extensive farmer and stock breeder in St. Augusta township. Three of his sons, Frank, Adolph and Julius, purchased a tract in Maine Prairie township, comprising 640 acres. This was formerly known as the Britchman place. They named it the "Prairie View Farm," and started breeding Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses and Poland China hogs on an extensive scale. In 1905, one of the brothers, Julius, withdrew, and established the "Plum Grove Stock Farm," in Maine Prairie township. In 1910, Frank and Adolph also sold their interests, and moved to Kimball, where they established the firm of Gasser Brothers, stock breeders.

Joseph J. Kunkel, proprietor of the "Pearl Lake Farm," of Maine Prairie township, was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, May 1, 1868, son of Killian and Elizabeth (Ehmer) Kunkel, natives of Bavaria, who came to this country before they were married, lived for a time in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, and ended their days in Haverhill, Iowa. Joseph J. was the sixth of seven children. He attended the common schools, worked on the home farm several years, and then started for himself by renting land in Iowa. March 1, 1900, he brought his family to Stearns county, and purchased the old D. E. Meyer farm in the northern part of Maine Prairie township. He has since added to this until he owns 340 acres in one tract, in sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, on the west shore of Pearl lake, eighty acres in section 16, forty acres in section 21, 160 acres in section 9, and 24 acres in section 2, known as Pearl Lake Park, as well as 200 acres in Millwood township. His especial pride is his sightly residence built from cement brick which he manufactured with his own machine on his own premises. The house is modern throughout, equipped with gas light, hot air furnace, bath, sewerage system, and other improvements. The outbuildings and farm equipment are fully in keeping with the beautiful home. Mr. Kunkel has made great strides since coming to Stearns county, and is a splendid type of a modern farmer. He raises a good grade of Hereford cattle, pure bred chickens, and bronze turkeys. His orchard of 200 apple trees and 200 plum trees with his fine apiary add beauty to the landscape and profit to the owner. While Mr. Kunkel has not cared to mingle in political life he has served as justice of the peace in the township for some ten years. Mr. Kunkel was married May 3, 1892, in Haverhill, Iowa, to Mary E. Mayer, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, only daughter of John and Walburga Mayer. Mr. and Mrs. Kunkel have had nine children: Leo, John, Joseph, Paul, Albert, Elizabeth (deceased), Ludwig, Marie and George (deceased). There is also an adopted daughter, Anna. Mrs. Kunkel's mother, Walburga Mayer,

makes her home with her daughter. She was eighty years old in December, 1913, and still in good health.

Nicholas Klein, a prominent farmer of Maine Prairie township, was born in Du Page county, Illinois, April 4, 1862, son of George and Theresa (Henchis) Klein, who came from Germany as children and were married in Chicago. George was a shoemaker by trade, but devoted the later years of his life to farming. He died at the age of seventy-two. His wife still lives at the age of eighty-three. In their family there were six children. Nicholas Klein was reared in Du Page county, and secured a good education. About 1885 he went to St. Joseph, Kossuth county, Iowa, and in 1896 opened a general merchandise and implement establishment there. In 1900 he came to Maine Prairie and purchased a farm of 240 acres. This he has since increased to 400 acres. He has made many improvements, has installed a complete equipment of modern implements and machinery, and has one of the show places of the township. Mr. Klein married Margaret Heinz and they have seven children: Mary, Peter, Frank, Aphalonia, Louisa, Jacob and Alvina.

William Loudon, of the "Oak Grove Farm," Maine Prairie, was born in Jefferson township, Washington county, Indiana, November 19, 1839, son of John and Lavina (Lee) Loudon. John Loudon was born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to this country, located in New York state, and there married Lavina Lee, who was a native of Washington county, in that state. There four children, Joseph, Robert, Jane and Alexander, were born. The family came to Washington county, Indiana, and there four more children, James, Sarah, John and William, were born. John Loudon was a progressive farmer, and a prominent man.

In such a home of education and intelligence, William Loudon was reared. Coming of an agricultural family it was natural that he should early turn his attention to farm pursuits. From his native county he moved to Whiteside county, Illinois. He married Mary Nance, daughter of Dr. Clement Nance, a physician. In 1870, Mr. and Mrs. Loudon came to Stearns county, with their two children, Elmer and Clinton. They lived the first winter in St. Cloud. Then they located on a farm one mile west of that city. There the wife died at the early age of thirty-six. Mr. Loudon later married Kate Smith, a daughter of Albert Smith, a pioneer of Stearns county. A few years later they moved onto the present farm in section 6, in the northwestern part of Maine Prairie township. The original farm has been increased to 240 acres, and the place has been wonderfully improved. The farm has been noted for many years for its successful activities. From Illinois, Mr. Loudon brought three famous horses, "Jack," "Gray Eagle," and "Messenger,' and from these horses have been bred some splendid offspring. A specialty has also been made of full blood Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Poland-China swine. In the early days, Mr. Loudon and his wife were members of the Grange at St. Cloud. Mr. Loudon was also one of the owners of the cheese factory and creamery at Maine Prairie, now discontinued. In addition to his many other interests he has also become a skilled veterinary surgeon. In politics a Democrat, he has been justice of the peace and a school official. Mr. Loudon's wife

died on the farm at the age of forty-six. By this marriage there were four children: Charles, Carrie, Sadie and Chester. The family faith is that of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Loudon is an affable gentleman of the old school, and his neighborhood has been bettered by his kindly presence.

Michael C. Loesch, a well-known farmer of section 11, in the vicinity of Pearl lake, Maine Prairie township, was born in section 3, across the lake from where he now resides, November 22, 1863, son of Nicholas and Anna Loesch, and grandson of Michael Loesch, all natives of Luxemburg. Nicholas set out for America in 1854. In 1855 he started for the West with a party of eight young men. They were among the first to pass through the canal at Sault Ste. Marie. Through swamps and woods they pursued their course and finally reached St. Paul. From there Nicholas came to St. Cloud. He first took a homestead in Rockville township, but allowed his right to lapse. His parents obtained a homestead in Rockville township, where they ended their days. Nicholas finally secured a location in section 3, near Pearl lake in Maine Prairie township. Here he erected a log cabin, and with a yoke of oxen and a cow started farming operations. He marketed his produce in St. Paul, making the journey with an ox team, taking six days to complete the round trip. He became a leading man in the community. His particular interest was taken in churches and schools. He helped to build the Catholic Church on Jacob's prairie, and also the church at Luxemburg Postoffice in St. Augusta township. Later he assisted in building the church at Pearl Lake. Nicholas Loesch died March 17, 1913, at eighty years of age. His widow is still living at the good age of seventy-six. Of their fourteen children, Michael C. is the oldest. The others are: Margaret, Kate (deceased), Lena, Nicholas, Henry, Peter (deceased), Casper, Peter, Anna, Mary, Elizabeth, John and an unnamed infant (deceased).

Michael C. Loesch was reared on the home farm, and received a splendid education. For eleven years he taught school in Stearns county. For a while he was clerk for Joseph Walch, at New Paynesville, this county, then for a time he was in the bindery department of the Pioneer Press at St. Paul. When he was about thirty years of age he located on eighty acres which are included in his present farm. At that time the tract was heavily wooded. Mr. Loesch erected a frame house and other buildings, the lumber of which was secured from timber growing on the land. He has added to the original purchase and now owns 120 acres of good land. He has erected a modern, ventilated barn, and a brick residence, as well as other improved buildings. At first he raised Hereford cattle. Recently, however, he has changed to Holsteins. He has a good grade of horses and red swine. He has also raised some excellent fruit. He has been secretary of the Pearl Lake Creamery since it was organized in 1897, and is the Maine Prairie director for the Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Incorporated, of Wakefield, as well as a director in the State Bank of Kimball. He has been treasurer of the school district for many years, and has served both as chairman and as a member of the town board. Mr. Loesch was married August 1, 1893, to Margaret Geideman, and they have eight children: Celia, Rose, Frank, Mary, Clara, George, Elma and Lawrence. Margaret Geideman, who became Mrs. Michael C. Loesch, was born



MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL C. LOESCH

in Rockville township, this county, June 12, 1868, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Grien) Geideman. Joseph Geideman was born in Baaden, and came to America in 1854. He was married in St. Cloud to Catherine Grien, who was born in Belgium, and was brought to Ohio by her parents in 1857. After their marriage, they located on some wild land in Rockville township, erected a log cabin, and started farming with a yoke of oxen. Mrs. Geideman died in 1893 at the age of fifty-five, and after that her husband moved to Maine Prairie township, where he died in 1906 at the age of seventy-three. There were nine children in the family: Mary (deceased), Kate, Anna, Margaret, John, Barbara (deceased), Aloysius (deceased), Josephine and Elizabeth.

Rutledge Moss, a progressive farmer of Maine Prairie township, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, March 24, 1855, son of Thomas and Rachael (Donahue) Moss. The parents were born in Pennsylvania, and were married in Indiana. Thomas Moss was a cooper by trade, but he also devoted many years of his life to farming. At the close of the war he brought his family to Stearns county and secured a homestead of 160 acres in Fair Haven township. In the family were seven children, six of whom came with the parents, and one of whom came soon afterward. They were: John W., Elias D., Thomas, Jennie, Theodore, Rutledge and Anna. Upon their arrival here they erected a log cabin for a residence. They also constructed a log barn covered with hay, for their ox team, their horse and their two cows. The parents ended their days on this farm.

Rutledge Moss received his early education in the district schools of Fair Haven township. At the age of nineteen he started for himself on ninety acres of wild land in Fair Haven township. Here he erected a frame building, and started farming with an ox team. About this time he married Cora Dormas, a native of Meeker county. About two years after his marriage he moved to a farm of forty acres in section 35 in Maine Prairie township, where he still resides. When he moved on the place no buildings had been erected, and only five acres had been broken. He built a log house and a board barn, and started in to carve his fortune. He now has a fine home, a model small barn with patent stanchions, and excellent farm equipment. He carries on diversified farming and raises a good grade of stock. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Kimball. Mr. and Mrs. Moss were married in 1879 and have six children: Guy, William, Florence, Cecil, Charles and John.

Ferdinand Mielke, a prominent farmer of Maine Prairie township, was born in Pomer, Germany, December 13, 1843, son of Frederick and Marie (Lodewick) Mielke, who spent the span of their years on a farm in Germany. Ferdinand, the subject of this sketch, was reared in his native country, and was there married, July 20, 1864, to Amelia Bretzke, who was born in Karlsthal, Germany, October 27, 1844. In 1868 the family came to America. In the party were: Ferdinand Mielke and wife, their two children, William, aged two years, and Emilie, aged seven weeks, as well as Ferdinand Bretzke and family. Twenty-eight days were spent on the water, the trip being made in the sailing vessel, "Schmitt," which was named from its captain.

The party landed at New York, and started for St. Paul. They became separated, and endured many hardships before reaching their destination, inability to speak the English language often making it difficult for them to obtain food and attention. At last they were all united at Carver, in this state. On May 13, 1869, Mr. Mielke came to Stearns county, and was taken through Maine Prairie township by a pioneer. However a trip he had taken through the wild country while living at Carver, when he and his companions suffered severely from cold, rain, snow, weariness and hunger, discouraged him from making another attempt to establish a homestead, so he secured a position on a steamboat at $50.00 a month. In the meantime, the father-in-law, Frederick Bretzke, had secured a claim in section 14, Maine Prairie, and he induced Frederick Mielke to locate in that vicinity. So with his family and an ox team, Mr. Mielke took up his residence on section 14, Maine Prairie township. There were no buildings on the tract and no roads leading to it. The first home consisted of a hole dug in the ground, with the wagon box for a cover. Later a small log cabin was erected. One pane of glass for the only window, purchased for thirty-five cents, represented the only money expenditure. After living on this place five years the family moved to a tract of 160 acres in section 3, which Mr. Mielke purchased at $6 an acre. Here he erected a story and a half log cabin, with a kitchen in the rear. This was a very substantial structure for those days. Mr. Mielke had no money and went to St. Cloud for the purpose of securing lumber from N. P. Clark on credit. He there met John Zapp, now a leading banker, with whom he established a confidential financial relation which has since continued. Mr. Mielke has continued to reside on the farm in section 3. He has a good place with excellent buildings and well-tilled soil. He has been school treasurer for ten years and has served in other local positions. He and his family are adherents of the Evangelical Church. Mr. and Mrs. Mielke have had twelve children: Otilia (deceased), William, Emil, Helena, Matilda, Theodore, Herman, Ferdinand, Amelia, Julius (deceased), Clara and Arthur.

Sylvanous J. Phillips was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, December 22, 1857, son of A. J. and Nancy (Livingston) Phillips, who were born in Allegany county, New York; came to Minnesota in 1861, lived a while in Dakota county, and then established their home in Meeker county. Sylvanous J. Phillips was educated in Dakota county, farmed there with his parents, and was also a mail carrier five years in Meeker county. In 1908 he came to Maine Prairie, and purchased a farm of 120 acres near Kimball in section 11. Later he sold that and purchased eighty acres adjoining. There he follows diversified farming. In 1911 he purchased a store at Kimball, which he still conducts.

Mr. Phillips married Lizzie Shoutz, a native of Illinois, daughter of John Shoutz, now of McCloud county, this state, a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have six children: A. J., Anna Maude, Frank, Nannie, Sylvanous J., Jr., and Walter. Stella is dead.

Eliel Peck, postmaster at Kimball Prairie, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, February 26, 1867, son of Solan A. and Sarah (Hubbard) Peck, natives also of Lebanon, where the sixth generation occupies the Peck home which was built in 1780. Eliel Peck received his education in the graded

and high school of Lebanon, and in the agricultural department of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. After his graduation in 1875 he became steward in the large hotel, the "Twin Mountain House," in the White Mountains, for five years. In 1880 he came to Minnesota and opened a general store at Kingston, Meeker county. When the "Soo" line came through in 1889, he came to Kimball Prairie, and erected the first store, which has now developed into a large mercantile establishment which he still owns. In the spring of 1890 he was appointed postmaster, and this position he has since occupied with the exception of two years under Grover Cleveland's second administration. He is interested in the progress of the village, and maintains his home here though for the past twenty-five years he has spent his winters in Florida. He is a member of Plumb Line Lodge, No. 173, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Peck was married February 14, 1881, to Emma A. McLane.

Peter Roth, a farmer of Maine Prairie, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, June 28, 1855, son of Mathias and Lucy Roth, who were born in Prussia, Germany, came to America, located in Missouri, were married in St. Louis, came to Stearns county in 1867, located in section 6, Maine Prairie township, and lived a pioneer life, erecting a log cabin, breaking the land, prospering with the years, and finally erecting modern buildings, and adding eighty acres to the original farm. The father died in 1906 at the age of eighty-three and the mother in 1905 at the age of seventy-three. Peter Roth came here with his parents, and spent his boyhood amid frontier conditions. He has always remained on the home farm. His place now consists of 240 acres of good land, upon which he successfully conducts general farming, making a specialty of pure blooded Herefords. He is a leading man in the community and has ocupied school office nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Roth married Katharina Volz, and they have nine children: Leo, Joseph, Elizabeth, Henry, Anne, Mathew, John, Albert and Andrew.

David Bright Stanley, for many years postmaster and storekeeper in Maine Prairie village, was born in Edinburg, Penn., February 23, 1845, son of Thomas and Mary Stanley, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ireland. The original rendering of the name was Standley. From Pennsylvania the family went to Ohio, where the father worked at his trade as a machinist. In 1858 they came to Stearns county, and located on a farm in section 11, near Pearl lake, in Maine Prairie township. Here they erected a log cabin and started farming with an ox team. Later the father sold this place, and went to Dunkirk, Indiana, where he spent his last days. In the family there were six children: David B., Joseph, Plum, Frank, Roger and Bird. David B. Stanley attended the district schools of Maine Prairie, the St. Cloud High School, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Minneapolis. In 1867 he and his brother, Roger, erected a store building in Maine Prairie village, and opened a general merchandise establishment. In 1868 Mr. Stanley was appointed postmaster. A few years later he bought his partner's interest, and then continued in business alone. He served as supervisor and as a member of the school board. He was town clerk for nearly two decades. His fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic Lodge at Kimball. He died March 17, 1911. Mr. Stanley was married August 22, 1868, to Emma

Gene Allen, born in Maine, December 2, 1850, daughter of Barney and Hannah (Wakefield) Allen, who, in 1855, brought their twin children, Alden and Emma Gene to Anoka county, Minnesota; came to Maine Prairie in 1867, and spent their declining years at Kimball village. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have twelve children: Grace A., born October 26, 1869; Ida M., born November 22, 1870; Milton P., born February 16, 1872; Henry M., born April 14, 1878; Kate A., born May 8, 1874; Inez, born January 5, 1882; David B., born April 11, 1887; Mary H., born August 27, 1883, and died October 29, 1887; George W., born December 31, 1888; Barney A., born September 15, 1890.

Corydon David Shoemaker, a farmer of Maine Prairie township, was born in Lake county, Ohio, April 17, 1854, son of Abram and Ashsah (Waite) Shoemaker. Abram Shoemaker was born March 10, 1816, and died April 29, 1886. His wife, Ashsah Waite, was born January 23, 1823, and died December 28, 1900. They were married June 8, 1846. Their children were: Athalie, born May 4, 1847; Helen, born August 17, 1849; Almon, born April 1, 1853; Corydon, born April 17, 1854; Merritt E., born October 15, 1856; and Waite A., born March 24, 1860. Of these Athalie, Corydon, Merritt E. and Waite A. lived to adult years. In 1863, while the Civil War was raging, Abram Shoemaker and his wife set out for Minnesota. They located in Plainview, in Wabasha county, and there lived until 1871, when they came to Stearns county, and located on the shores of Day's lake, in section 22, Maine Prairie township. Here they spent the remainder of their lives. Abram Shoemaker was a farmer-preacher, being one of the pioneer clergymen of the Christian Church. Corydon D. was but seventeen years of age when the family came to Stearns county. He has devoted his mature years to agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he started out for himself. His first place embraced eighty acres, forty being a homestead in section 35, Maine Prairie township, and forty being school land in section 36. With the passage of the years, Mr. Shoemaker has became an influential and prosperous man. He has been chairman and director of his school district, has been constable about fifteen years, and assessor for some four or five years. He is also president of the Kimball Creamery Company, at Kimball. Mr. Shoemaker was married in 1875 to Elizabeth Greeley, daughter of Augustus Greeley. She died in May, 1897, at the age of forty. To this union have been born five children: Ernest H., Alvin Leslie, Clara Elizabeth, Edna Myrtle and Ashsah Helen. Mr. Shoemaker was married the second time, in July, 1898, to Anna West, born in Stearns county, October 7, 1869, daughter of William Preston West and Martha Jane Moore West, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have two children: Abram W. and Ward Almon.

Henry Steichen, a prosperous farmer of Maine Prairie township, was born in Luxemburg, January 20, 1860, son of John and Angelica (Roller) Steichen, who brought their three children, Henry, Susan and John from Germany in 1865, and settled on 160 acres in section 34, Rockville township. At this time about forty acres were under cultivation, and a log cabin had been erected. They began farming with an ox team and as the years passed were unusually successful. The farm buildings showed the evidences of their increasing pros-

perity, and in time a modern home was built. John Steichen was a member of the school board for many years. He was also an active member of the church at Luxemburg, which he assisted in erecting. He died in 1882 at the age of seventy-one. His wife died in 1898 at the age of sixty. Four children were born in Stearns county: Mary, Nicholas, Anna (deceased), and Katie. Henry Steichen has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He was reared on the home farm, and attended the district schools. In 1889 he moved onto a farm in section 10, Maine Prairie township, which his parents had purchased from D. E. Meyers. At the time of the purchase there was nothing on the place in the way of improvement except a small shack. Mr. Steichen has erected a brick residence and other sightly buildings. He has made a marked success of general farming, and has added 160 acres to his original place. His specialty is Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Poland-China swine. A Democrat in politics he has served as chairman of the town board for many years, and for four years as town clerk. He is a stockholder in the State Bank of Kimball, and a member of the board of directors of the Cold Spring Co-Operative Insurance Co. Mr. Steichen was married February 25, 1884, to Anna Kremmer, a native of Luxemburg, and they have ten children: Angelica, Nicholas, Anna, Susan, John N., Katie, Henry, Aloysius, Margaret and Paul.

Freed Scheelar, who carries on general farming in Maine Prairie township, was born in Ohio, January 10, 1853, son of Sacheries Scheelar. The mother died when Freed was but three days old, and the father brought the eight children, five of whom had been born to a former marriage, to Minnesota, and located on 160 acres in section 20. He built a log cabin and started farming with an ox team. Later he sold out. He died when Freed was but eight years old. Thus left an orphan in his tenderest years, Freed Scheelar secured a living as best he could, living with whatever families would supply him with board and lodging in return for such services as he could render. He was still a boy when he secured eighty acres and moved into a log cabin where he lived alone. He married Mary Heid and the two started life together. By hard work and frugality they secured a competence. They have erected a modern home and barn and their farm of 120 acres is in a high state of cultivation and improvement. It is a matter of gratification with them that they were among those who assisted in building the Church of St. Holy Cross, R. C., at Maetz. Mr. and Mrs. Scheelar have three children: Julia, Fridolin and Agnes.

Andrew Alstrom, deceased, was born in Sweden, April 18, 1850, descended from a sturdy line of peasant farmers. After learning the carpenters' trade he came to the United States at the age of twenty-one, settled in Illinois, and secured employment at his chosen occupation. He later removed to Hastings, Minnesota, where he was employed at bridge construction on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He was married at Hastings, in 1880, to Emma Fredeen, a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1878 and located in Cannon Falls, Goodhue county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Alstrom had two children. Charles A. married Helen Berger, and lives at Haliday, North Dakota. Nettie F. married Ira L. Williams, and lives in Snohomish, Wash. In 1914, while spending the summer with her mother at her summer

home on Lake Linneman, she furnished the material upon which this sketch is based. In 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Alstrom came to St. Cloud, where Mr. Alstrom opened the Bodega Restaurant at 606 St. Germain street, a business he conducted until his retirement in 1910. During the years that Mr. Alstrom lived in St. Cloud he was elected to the city council from the Fourth Ward for several terms, and was at one time vice-president of that body. He was considered one of the substantial citizens of St. Cloud and took a great interest in its development. He had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and was a member of the Masonic order, the Red Men, the Eagles, the Sons of Herman and the Gustavus Alolphus Society. He died July 22, 1910, and was buried at Hastings, Minnesota, with Masonic orders.

W. S. Bartholomew, postmaster at Avon, was born September 5, 1860, in Monroe, Butler county, Ohio, son of Samuel K. and Mary (Mellor) Bartholomew. Samuel K. Bartholomew was born in Strasburg, a few miles from Lancaster, Penn., about the year 1827. In the forties he was engaged in transporting freight on the government road over the mountains in that vicinity. In 1879 he brought the family to Waverly, Wright county, and later bought land near Annandale, that county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1890. His wife died in 1888. Of the ten children in the family, six are living. W. S. Bartholomew obtained his early education at College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Minnesota with his father, and alternated teaching school with work on the farm. In 1885 he went to Dassel, Minn., was there married, and there lived four years. In 1889 he came to St. Cloud. It was in 1890 that he moved to Avon, and became a sawmill operator. In 1899 he was appointed postmaster, a position he still retains, giving general satisfaction to the patrons of the office. He was chairman of the town board for six years, and town clerk eleven years. Being of a fraternal nature he has allied himself with the B. P. O. E. and the M. W. A., at St. Cloud. Mr. Bartholomew was married in 1885, to Nellie Mann, born in Vermont, daughter of Willard and Elvira (Dudley) Mann. There are two daughters: Nellie A. and Ethel M., both teachers.

Rudolph Grunloh, a retired farmer living in the village of Avon, was born in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, November 1, 1834, son of Lambert and Elizabeth (Ludica) Grunloh. He was reared in his native land and in 1858 came to America. He spent the winter in New Orleans, and then secured employment with a farmer living near Cincinnati, Ohio. In the fall he went to work for another farmer in the same vicinity, and remained with him for three years. He and his brother, Lambert, then lived in Indianapolis, Ind., for a short period. He was married in 1863, and two years later brought his family to St. Paul. In 1868 he came to Avon, and took a homestead in the northwest quarter of section 6, where he erected a log cabin, broke the land, and started raising grain. Here he reared his family, and here he successfully farmed until 1910, when he and his wife moved to Avon village. For eighteen years he was school treasurer in his district. His wife, whom he married in Cincinnati, in 1863, was the daughter of William and Margaretha (Kramer) Grus. Five of their children are still living. They are: Mary is now Mrs. Lucon, and lives in Albany; Rudolph J., married Augusta

Von Wahlde, and lives on the home farm; Hannah married Adam Keppers; Elizabeth married Barney Terwey; Katherina married Frank Meyer.

Rudolph J. Grunloh, a successful farmer, living on the old homestead in section 6, Avon township, was born on the farm, where he still resides, April 25, 1872, son of Rudolph and Margaretha (Grus) Grunloh. As a youth he attended the school of District No. 72, of which his father was the first treasurer, and of which his children are now pupils. He has one of the finest farms in the township, his home is attractive with commodious outbuildings, he is progressive and modern in all his methods, and a true gentleman in every respect. Mr. Grunloh married Augusta Von Wahlde, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have six children: Marie, Gertrude, Rudolph, Lonora, Regina and Loretta.

Nicholas Keppers, one of the earliest pioneers of Stearns county, was born in Prussia, Germany, August 31, 1836, son of Adam and Margaret (Kramer) Keppers. Adam Keppers was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1810, was there married, and in 1852 came to America and located in Lafayette, Indiana, where he lost his wife. In 1854 he brought the children to Stearns county, and settled on a claim of 160 acres in St. Joseph township, where he died in 1884. In 1863, Nicholas Keppers was married to Mary Terwey, and they secured 160 acres of land in Avon township. The home was a combination of log cabin and dug-out, covered with bass-wood bark. In 1880 they erected a frame house. There he died in 1897. He was prominent in local affairs, and served for a time as county commissioner. In his family there were sixteen children: Adam, a farmer of Avon; John, living in Collegeville, this county; Annie, the wife of Frank Whitman, of Avon; Joseph, of St. Wendel; Susie, now Sister Mary Jerome, in the convent at Little Falls; Elizabeth, the wife of William Roch, of Avon; Michael, of Avon village; Bernard J., the principal of the schools at Holdingford, this county.

Adam Keppers, one of these sons, was born on the farm in Avon, September 12, 1865. He attended school in District No. 60, one of his teachers being Mary Scotup. As a young man he was himself a teacher for a short time, and then as a bachelor took up his residence on his farm in section 22, Avon township, where he built a log cabin. Two years later he married and brought his wife to the place. Mr. Keppers carries on general farming and has a splendid place of 200 acres. In 1908 he erected a sightly brick residence, supplied with steam heat and other modern conveniences. Mr. Keppers was the first white child born in the township, has taken a part in its progress, and few men are better informed as to its history. He has been town clerk and assessor, and in 1912 was defeated for the office of county commissioner by only a small majority. He was married in 1894 to Johanna Grunloh, daughter of Rudolph and Margaret (Grus) Grunloh. In the family there are nine children, four boys and five girls. Rudolf, Stella, Philip, Martha, Mari, Nicholaus, Ursella, Margaret and Francis.

Thomas F. Roche, a well-known resident of Avon village, was born in Illinois, October 14, 1858, son of Thomas and Bridget (Collnan) Roche. Thomas Roche was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and in time came to America and located in Illinois. At the beginning of the Civil War he brought

his family to St. Paul, and about 1868 he came to Avon, and homesteaded 160 acres in section 10. He died in 1908 and his wife in 1913. Of their eleven children seven are now living. Thomas F. attended school in the neighborhood of his home, and remained for some time with his parents. Then he worked on the railroad for five years. After he married, he rented a farm a year, and then moved to the village of Avon, where he conducted a general mercantile store for a quarter of a century. Under Grover Cleveland he served as postmaster of the village. Since his retirement from the store he has engaged in various lines of endeavor, and now spends his time looking after his numerous interests. He owns 284 acres in the township, stocked with Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine, well supplied with buildings, and also 110 lots and numerous buildings in the village. He has one of the best residences in the vicinity. Mr. Roche is an active energetic man, and has long labored for the upbuilding of the township and village. He has occupied various offices and is now president of the village. He has been a member of the school board for thirteen years. In 1894 he assisted in organizing the Avon Literary Society, which during its existence of one season had a most beneficial influence upon the life of the community. Mr. Roche married Rose Ellen Randolph, of Anoka, this state, and they have six children living. They are: Alice, Edward, Frank, Dora, Lillian and Grace. Alice married Fred Belleu, of Royalton, Minn., and they have one child, Elvina. Edward married Katie Merkling and lives in Avon. They have one child, Lester.

John Obermiller was born in Germany, and was one of a family of three boys and three girls. Five of them came to America, and located at Aurora, New York, leaving the youngest brother in Germany. The two boys made shingles by hand, and thus supported the family. During the winter, John worked in the pine woods. One day while thus employed he heard the sound of a horn in the distance. He recognized the sound as belonging to a horn which the members of the family had used in Germany, and at once remarked to a companion that he believed his youngest brother was approaching, though at that time he did not know that the brother had reached America. His intuition proved to be true, and thus the six members of the family were reunited. John and one of his brothers came to Wisconsin, and after working a while as farm hands developing forty acres of land, which they broke, cleared, fenced and planted to wheat. The farmer for whom they did this work paid them $100, a sum of money which they greatly needed. Each of the two brothers then bought forty arces of land. About this time his sister married a man named Rass. A few weeks afterward he went away to look for work, and never returned. John Obermiller then cared for her, and became foster father to her son Frank when he was born. Later they sold out and drove to Minnesota with an ox-team, the trip lasting about six weeks. This was in 1858. They secured a homestead in section 2, Collegeville, and were among the very earliest settlers in that vicinity. When they arrived they had seven dollars. Four of this was spent for lumber and three for flour. They started farming in the wilderness and gradually became prosperous. There were a number of maple trees on the place and sometimes the family got as much as one hundred dollars' worth of sugar and syrup in a season.

As circumstances permitted they erected a frame dwelling and a good barn. During all this time John Obermiller made a home for his nephew, Frank Rass, and gave him a father's love and care. This brief mention of his career has been prepared from his own notes. He was an upright, generous man, and true gentleman in every sense, and his life-long example of kindlness will long be remembered in the community he helped to establish.

Frank Rass was born in Wisconsin. His father disappeared a short time before he was born, and he was reared by his mother and by his uncle, John Obermiller. He came to Collegeville, this county, with his mother and uncle in 1858, and lived with them until his marriage. After his marriage he farmed in Collegeville for twenty-nine years. In 1911 he exchanged the farm for a hotel and livery barn in Avon village. He was married in May, 1882, to Margaret Gasperlin, who was born in Germany July 1, 1863. Her parents brought her to America in 1868 and located at St. Anthony, this state, where they ended their days, he at the age of eighty-three and she at the age of sixty. Frank Rass and his wife had a large family of children, twelve of whom are living. Joseph lives in Melrose. Mary married John B. Schmidt, who died in St. Cloud, in 1913. Amelia is the wife of Mr. Roering, who lives near New Munich. Frank lives in St. Cloud. Sebastian and John are in Avon. Elizabeth is the wife of Mr. Mertes, of Bowbells, North Dakota. Anna, Alfred, Leo, Emmanuel and Agatha H. are all at home. John Rass was born in Collegeville township, March 25, 1888. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and in 1911, when his parents purchased the hotel and livery at Avon village, he and his brother Sebastian took charge of the livery. He married Flora Emerfall, and they have two children: Genevieve, born May 17, 1912, and Gazella, born October 5, 1913.

Nicholas Schirmers, a respected farmer of Avon township, was born in Sefferweich, district of Trier (Treves), Rhine province, Germany, son of Nicholas, Sr., and Mary (Roths) Schirmers, farmers, who spent the span of their years in the old country. The subject of this mention was reared in his native district, became a farmer, and married. In 1884 they came to America, and after living a short time in St. Michael township, Wright county, this state, purchased a farm in Avon township, where he still lives. The farm consists of 120 acres of fertile land in a high stage of cultivation. By his wife, Katherine Zeimetz, Mr. Schirmers has had nine children: Mary; Nicholas who married Johanna Blenkush and has two adopted children; Stephen, of Buckman, who married Mary Schmidt; Martin of Buckman who married Margaret Smith and has two children; Jacob who lives at home; John and Lucy, who died in infancy; Sebastian a reverend father of the Catholic Church; and Aloysius M., at home.

John P. Schneider, who is connected with the business interests of Avon, was born December 3, 1880, in section 27, Avon township, son of John and Anna (Baur) Schneider. John Schneider was born in Luxemburg, March 12, 1824, and came to America about 1846, settling in Ohio. In 1849 he followed the gold rush to California. In the middle fifties he arrived in St. Joseph, where he worked as a farm hand for several years. In 1867 he came to Avon, secured a place in section 27, and engaged in general farming. He

there reared his family. With his active interest in public events it was natural that he should take a prominent part in town affairs. For some time he served as town clerk. He died in September, 1907, in his eighty-fourth year. He and his good wife were parents of nine children, of whom there are living five. Barbara married Michael Bach. They live in Grand Forks, N. D., and have nine children. Andrew married Clara Maehren. They live in Cold Spring, and have five children. Margaret married Henry Smith, and they have six children. John P. is a clerk in Avon village. Lena married Michael Lutgen, and they have four children. John P. Schneider received his early education in the school of district 60, and at the age of twenty-three engaged in the stock business. Five years later he entered the employ of J. Borgerding & Co., engaged in the general mercantile, hardware and lumber business in Avon. In this concern he has since remained. He is interested in the general welfare of Avon, and is serving as clerk of the township. He belongs to the St. Joseph Society. John P. Schneider married Anna Brandtner, born in Meire Grove, this county. They have three children, Ida M., Adaline A. and Margaret L.

Barney M. Terwey, a successful farmer of Avon, was born in Burlington, Wis., April 2, 1858, son of John and Gertrude (Liether) Terwey. John Terwey was born in Westphalia, Germany, and there married, and in the early forties brought his family to America. They lived many years in Burlington, Wis., and in May, 1860, came to Stearns county, Minn., and located in Meire Grove. John Terwey died a short time after his arrival here. The family, however, retained the claim. The widow afterward married Henry Kreager. John Terwey and his wife had eight children: Gertrude, Mary, John, Henry, Susan, Christine, Barney M. and Anna. Gertrude married Anton Miller, and they live in Menomonie, Wis. John married Antonette Schweiters, now deceased. Henry lives in White Earth, Becker county, Minn. He married Adaline Terhaar. Susan married Gregger Guck, and lives in Rice, Benton county, this state. Christine married Matthew Rietter, and they live in Chokio, Minn. Barney M. is a farmer of Avon township. Mary was married to Nick Keppers and after her death Nick Keppers was married to Anna.

Barney M. Terwey attended schools in Meire Grove, St. Joseph and Avon. At the age of nine years he went to St. Joseph to live with Nicholas Keppers. Two years later he took up his home with his uncle, Barney Terwey. After a short time with him he again went to Mr. Keppers, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age. Then for several years he worked for various farmers. His first piece of land was forty acres in section 15, Avon township. Later he sold this and acquired 234 acres in section 8, Avon township, on which he still resides. He built a log house, broke and improved the land, and has since continued to carry on general farming. He married Elizabeth Grunloh, daughter of Rudolph and Margaret (Grues) Grunloh, and they have six children living: Rudolph J., Julian M., George A., Bernard B., Henry M and Roman J.

Frank Monroe Whitman, successful creamery man of Avon village, was born near Owatonna, Steele county, Minn., July 29, 1875, son of Monroe D. and Anna (Bryant) Whitman. Monroe D. Whitman was born in Newbury

Center, Vermont, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. During the war he was a private in the Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and among other engagements, took part in the Battle of Gettysburg. After the war he came to Steele county, Minn., and farmed until 1910, when he retired and moved to the city of Owatonna. The seven children are: Clarence, a missionary in South Africa; George M., living in Minneapolis; Frank M., living in Avon; Arthur J., living in Good Thunder, Minn.; Hattie, now wife of Gary Felton, who farms near Owatonna; Charles E., who lives on the home farm near Owatonna; and Lynn who works for Charles. Frank M. received his early education in the district schools of his neighborhood and in the Owatonna High School. Then he attended at St. Anthony Park, the Dairy School, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, and after the customary practical experience, received his diploma. He worked for a while in the Crown Creamery, near Owatonna, Minn.; the following year went to Rushmore, Minn., and operated a creamery, then went to Amherst, South Dakota, where he put in a creamery and remained four months; from there going to Kidder, South Dakota for a month; and from thence to Holdingford, this county, where he put in a creamery for Mathias Wardran, and remained a little over three years. In 1900 he came to Avon, and in company with Frank Schmid, established the creamery which they are still successfully conducting. Mr. Whitman belongs to the Minnesota State Buttermakers' Association, to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the St. Joseph Society. He is one of the progressive young men of Avon, and is much interested in the prosperity of the village. For ten successive years he served as village recorder. He married Annie G. Keppers, daughter of Nicholas Keppers, one of the pioneers of Avon. They have three children: Ethel A., Irene M. and Lucile E.

Philip Beaupre was one of the early pioneers of Minnesota, and his career constitutes a story of thrilling adventures in a wild country inhabited by Indians, with here and there a trading post of the whites. He was born in Two Rivers, Lower Canada, July 6, 1823, and at the age of seventeen years started out on his incursion into pioneer regions. He was employed in 1840 on the Chicago canal, after which he went to Green Bay, Wis., and spent a year and a half. Then, after a trip to St. Louis and New Orleans, he went into the Yellowstone country, and was for one year in the employ of the American Fur Company. In the summer of 1844 he came to Minnesota, and located at Crow Wing, in the employ of the Indian traders, Morrison and McDonald, with whom he remained one year. Then he worked for Henry M. Rice a year. In 1849 he established a trading post in what is now Morrison county, and was elected one of the county commissioners of Benton county which then took in a large district in this part of Minnesota. In 1850 he came to what is now Sauk Rapids, took a claim, and combined farming with trading. He was made a justice of the peace, and had a number of cases tried before him. In 1852, having married, he went Pembina, then in Dakota territory, and was employed in the United States Custom Office. In 1855 he opened a trading post in Sauk Centre, in Stearns county, and in 1856 he took the contract for transporting government supplies from St. Cloud to Fort Abercrombie. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of Stearns county and served two years. Then he

made a trip to Montana, and after his return took up his residence in St. Cloud where he engaged in draying. For two years he was employed by Nathan Myrick, in the construction of Fort Pembina. After this he returned to the old homestead in Sauk Rapids, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died Nov. 7, 1906, at the age of eighty-five years.

Philip Beaupre was married May 6, 1852, in the old log church at St. Paul, to Theresa Denoyer, born in St. Louis, Mo., September 8, 1835, daughter of Louis and Marie (Robert) Denoyer. Mr. and Mrs. Beaupre had sixteen children, thirteen of whom have lived to adult years. They are: William P., Louis G., Emma E., Henry, Mary L., Eulalie, Jeanette, Theresa, Frank, John B., Elizabeth, and Alphonse L. and Andrew (twins). William P. is married and has ten children. He lives in Alberta. Louis G. is on a ranch in Sweet Grass. Emma E. is a painter of more than usual ability. Henry is a dentist in Sweet Grass. He married Josephine Homan, and they have two children. Mary L. is the wife of John H. Homan, a St. Cloud patrolman, and they have five children. Eulalie is a nurse and lives at home. Jeanette married Arthur Hill, and they have four children. They live in Butte, Mont. Theresa married C. Nelson, and they have two children. Frank is married, has four children and lives in Minneapolis. John B. is married, has three children and lives in Butte, Montana. Elizabeth married Albert Dorsh and they have four children. Mrs. Beaupre is now living in Montana. One of her prized possessions is a painting on china of the historic log church in which she was married. She also has many beautiful paintings executed by her daughter Emma E.

Charles E. Bell, now a resident of Sauk Rapids, was born in Pittsburg, Penn., August 11, 1843, son of Roger and Margaret (Scott) Bell. In 1845, the family moved from Deer Creek, a little settlement at which the father had a blacksmith shop, twelve miles from Pittsburg, and located in Port Byron, Rock Island county, Illinois. Charles E. Bell enlisted, July 23, 1861, in Company D, Twelfth Illinois Vounteer Infantry. He re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and served until he received his honorable discharge, July 24, 1865. He saw strenuous active service, and followed the fortunes of his regiment in its historic campaign. To recount the list of his engagements would be to write a history of the regiment. After his return to Port Byron, he worked in his father's store for a while. Later he engaged in railroading on the Northwestern with Clinton, Iowa, as his headquarters. In 1879 he came to Sauk Rapids, where he has since resided. Mr. Bell now conducts an ice cream parlor in Sauk Rapids. He is the manufacturer of Bell's "Wonder Ointment and Liniment," a remedy for all skin disorders which is sold under a guarantee and has met with much favor. Mr. Bell has taken an active interest in the affairs of Sauk Rapids and Benton county. At one time he was county commissioner. He has been president of the village, and for some twenty years has been the justice of the peace. He is also a notary public. He belongs to the Sauk Rapids Lodge, No. 84, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and to McKelvey Post, G. A. R. Mr. Bell married Sophia Bricket, and they have one daughter, Ida.

Joseph A. Coates, for over half a century a resident of Sauk Rapids, was born in Lincolnshire, England, November 30, 1849, and was brought by his

parents to America in 1854. After living in Davenport, Iowa, for a while, the family moved to Harmony, Fillmore county, Minn. In the spring of 1861 the family came to Sauk Rapids, and here with the exception of two years in Arkansas, he has since spent his life.

Mr. Coates has taken an active part in the affairs of Sauk Rapids and Benton county. He was sheriff from 1872 to 1874, served as deputy the succeeding four years, was again elected sheriff and served from 1878 to 1880. Then he became judge of probate. He now represents his district in the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature, and has made an excellent record.

Joseph A. Coates was married in 1878 to Mary E., daughter of Erasmus and Jane Cross. To this union four children have been born: Henry, Ada, Frederick and Emma. Henry married Mary Roth, and they have one son, Wilbur. They live on the father's farm. Ada married Jacob Jackson and they have three children, Florence E., Mary and Warren. They live in Alberta, Canada. Frederick is living with his sister in Alberta. Emma is the wife of Walter Mansfield, of Hamilton county, Mont., and they have two children, Mildred and Benard. Mrs. Mary E. (Cross) Coates died and, in 1897, Mr. Coates married Julia, the daughter of Jeremiah and Sophia Russell.

Julia A. has furnished the information for this historical information. She was born in the township of Le Sauk, in Stearns county. She attended the district schools, the St. Cloud State Normal School, and Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn., as well as the Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass. She taught school in Sauk Rapids, Little Falls, Alberta and Santiago and she also was a proficient music teacher. In 1897 she married Joseph H. Coates, a prominent Benton county official.

Jeremiah Russell, a member of the first territorial legislature of Minnesota, was born in Eaton, Madison county, New York, Feb. 2, 1809. After attending the district schools he entered the Academy at Fredonia. When quite young he learned to set type in the office of the Fredonia Gazette, the first newspaper established in Chautauqua, N. Y. He followed this trade in Geneva, and other places, and clerked in a general store in Palmyra, Mayne county, in the same state for several years. In 1835 he started out on his travels and after wandering about Michigan and Indiana, he reached Chicago, went from there to Milwaukee, and then found his way to the Lake Superior country, where he worked as a mine foreman. In 1837, he associated himself with Franklin Steele and others, and took a claim at St. Croix, Wis. In 1839 he became government blacksmith and farmer, and went among the Indians about Lake Pokegama, and at La Pointe. In 1848 he located in Crow Wing, Minn., as agent for C. N. W. Borup and C. H. Oakes, the fur traders. In the fall of 1849 he was placed in charge of the post of the American Fur Co., about two miles above Sauk Rapids, on the east side of the river. About 1853 he settled in Le Sauk township, in what is now Stearns county. In 1869 he moved across the river to what is now Sauk Rapids in Benton county. There for a while he kept a tavern. He took a deep interest in educational matters and one of the schools at that place now bears his name. His membership in the first law-making body ever assembled in Minnesota has been mentioned. He died in 1888. Mr. Russell was married, September 20, 1843, to Sophia Oakes, the

daughter of Charles H. and Sophia Oakes. They had seven children: Albert, Stanley, Mary M., Jeremiah, Julia A., Harriet and Fannie. Albert died in September, 1850, the first white person that passed away in Sauk Rapids. Stanley married Martha A. Hooper, and they have three children: Minnesota, commonly called Minnie, Edward, and Sophia who married Mr. Loucks and died in 1912. Mary M. is the wife of W. M. Newman, and they have two children, Lewis and Ethel. Jeremiah married Charlotte Ware. Harriet died at the age of seven years and Fannie at the age of five.

David Gilman, a distinguished pioneer, was born April 29, 1812, son of John Gilman, who took the family to Orange county, Vermont, when David was but six months old. In that county David Gilman grew to manhood. In 1836 he went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he kept a stable and dealt in horses. He was the first city marshal of Kalamazoo, holding that office for six years. He was also one of the original members of the first fire department. In 1848 he entered the employ of the American Fur Company, and in that capacity located with his family at Mendota, Minn. In 1849 he came to Watab, in what is now Benton county, and from Asa White bought out the rights to some 240 acres in what is now section 27. This same year he was appointed sheriff of Benton county by Governor Alexander Ramsey, and soon thereafter was elected to this office. He was county commissioner for a number of years, and chairman of the board a part of that time. In 1850 he represented his district in the Territorial Legislature, and in 1857 he sat in the Constitutional Convention. In the latter body he was noted for his strong advocacy of a proper recognition of the school interests of Minnesota. His home at Watab was the old Watab trading post, and at this place the postoffice was also kept. He was first appointed postmaster in 1853, and he held that office at different times for many years. David Gilman died in 1885 at the age of seventy-three. His wife died at the age of eight-five. Mr. Gilman was married in September, 1844, to Nancy W. Lamb, of Woodstock, Vermont, and of their five children, four grew to adult years. They were Ellen R., Sarah B., John D. L. and Frances E.

John David Lowry Gilman, a farmer of Watab township, Benton county, was born May 26, 1854, in section 27, of the township where he still resides, son of David and Nancy (Lamb) Gilman, the pioneers. He received his early education in Watab and St. Cloud, and was reared on the home farm where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Gilman is known far and wide. He has held all the important offices in his township and is still on the school board. He is a member of the Masons, the Yeomen, the Old Settlers Association and the Pioneer Association. His comfortable home and commodious out buildings are located directly on the bank of the Mississippi river, while his farm consists of 200 acres of the best land. Mr. Gilman married Adelaide F. McNeal, who lived on a farm in Benton county. In the Gilman family there are six children: Minnie M., Ervine D., Alton, LeRoy, Cyren C. and John W. Minnie M. married Robert Burton and they have three children. Ervine D. married Pearl Moore.

Rev. Sherman Hall, a pioneer missionary, was born in Weatherfield, Vermont, April 30, 1800. He attended Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., gradu-



MR. AND MRS. DAVID GILMAN



RICHARD CRONK

ated from the academic course at Dartmouth College, Dartmouth, Maine, and completed a three years' course in theology at the Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass. He entered the service of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and for twenty-two years labored among the Chippewa Indians, at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, in Wisconsin. Then he came to Minnesota to take charge of the government schools at Crow Wing. He translated the New Testament into the Chippewa tongue, and had the translation published in New York in the winter of 1843-44, revising it in 1856. He wrote a grammar in the same tongue, but the manuscript disappeared. Next he wrote a Chippewa hymn book, and later two small booklets, "The Peep of Day" and "Lessons from the New Testament." When the government removed the schools to Gull Lake, and took them out of the control of the Congregational denomination, Rev. Hall came to Sauk Rapids, held the first religious services here, and established the Congregational Church. For forty-eight years he labored in the Northwest, and won the respect of the whites and the Indians alike. He was judge of probate of Benton county and served also as county superintendent of schools for a considerable period. He died August 31, 1879, as the result of injuries received in falling from a wagon.

Sherman Hall was married in Cambridgeport, Mass., June 15, 1831, to Betsey P. Parker, of that place. Three of their children, Edwin S., Harriet P. and Sarah E. lived to adult years. Edwin S. farms in Benton county, and has occupied a number of public positions including that of clerk of the district court. Harriet P. married Calvin Hicks, now deceased, a lawyer who served for a time as treasurer of Benton county. Sarah E. married Richard Cronk, the surveyor.

Richard Cronk, widely known as a practical surveyor, died at his home in Sauk Rapids, in 1897. He was born in upper Canada, January 30, 1838, and spent his early life in the vicinity of his birth place. In 1856 he settled on a farm in Minden township, Benton county, Minnesota, and in 1867 located in Sauk Rapids where he built the home in which his family still resides. For thirty-three years he was a surveyor. During fifteen years he was county surveyor. He surveyed six townships in Crow Wing county, Minn., and also worked in Nebraska, and along the Red River of the North. For two years he was treasurer of Benton county. Mr. Cronk married Sarah E. Hall, who was born in La Pointe, Wis., in 1839. They had two sons, Charles G. (deceased) and Edwin S.

James K. Miller, now living in Sauk Rapids, is the last surviving charter member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M. He was born in Ireland, October 16, 1828, son of Alexander and Jennie (King) Miller, who died within a week of each other, when James K. was a small boy. He accordingly went to live with an uncle in New Brunswick, Canada, where he was reared. As he grew, however, he found his uncle's home uncongenial, and therefore started out in life for himself. He learned the blacksmith trade at Oak Bay, New Brunswick, Can., and worked in various towns in that vicinity. In 1857 he came to Watab, this state, established his home and a shop, and for a time did work for the government troops stationed at Fort Ripley. In 1861 he came to St. Cloud and opened a shop on the levee. During a period Thomas

Jones was his partner, the shop then being located on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fourth street. For eighteen months, Mr. Miller served in Company I, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, participated in the Indian campaign, and was discharged for disability, having been taken ill on the plains. For a time after his return he was again associated with Mr. Jones. Later he built a shop on Seventh street, and continued in business there until 1875, when he opened an establishment in Sauk Rapids. April 14, 1886, his shop was destroyed by a cyclone. Then he engaged in sharpening quarry tools for some eleven years. Later he lived on his farm in Sauk Rapids, which he had acquired in 1867. In 1900 he retired from active life. Mr. Miller is a splendidly preserved man for his years and is in the full possession of his faculties. His memory is excellent and his description of the early days is interesting and instructive. James K. Miller married Sarah Ann Stevenson, daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Leach) Stevenson, and of their six children there are now living five: Jennie, Annie M. (deceased), Frederick C., Edward A., Harrison K. and Belle W. Jennie is the wife of George Bloxon, of Spokane. Annie M. was married, November 22, 1883, to Charles Westlake, of St. Cloud, and died November 22, 1884, on the first anniversary of their wedding. Frederick C. married Anna M. Palmer, has nine children, and lives in Sauk Rapids. Edward A. married Lillian I. Dowsland, lives in Sauk Rapids and has two children. Harrison K. married Emma Stanton, and they have one child. Belle W. lives at home and teaches.

William Fletcher, a pioneer miller, was born in England, and came to America as a young man. After working in a mill at Genesee Falls, New York, he went to Ohio. From there he moved to Chicago, and thence to Beloit, Wis., still following his trade. It was in 1855 that he came to Minnesota. For two years he rented a mill there, and then, upon being joined by his family, he went to Little Falls, in Morrison county. In 1858 he built a mill there, but after eighteen months the water-power there failed and he moved the machinery to Sauk Rapids, where he opened the Sauk River mill. He died in 1860, but his wife conducted the mill for many years thereafter. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher had five children.

William H. Fletcher, for many years a leading citizen of Sauk Rapids, and noted far and wide for the interest he has taken in aparian pursuits, was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, February 27, 1842. At an early age he was taken to Chicago, and from there to Beloit, Wis. In 1855 he came with his parents to St. Anthony, Minn., went from there with them to Little Falls, and from there, in 1859, to Sauk Rapids, where he still resides. As a boy he worked in his father's mill for a while. As a young man he learned the trade of wagon maker and in 1868 he and Weslie Carter opened a factory in St. Cloud for the manufacture of vehicles. His business since 1878 has been real estate and insurance. Mr. Fletcher is a prominent man in Benton county. He has been county auditor and county treasurer, and is now county commissioner, having served in the latter capacity for the past fourteen years. He is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., at St. Cloud, and also of Sauk Rapids Lodge, No. 84, A. O. U. W., at Sauk Rapids. He is an active vigorous man to whom the advancing years have brought increasing powers.



MR. AND MRS. W. H. FLETCHER AND MRS. MARTHA EVEREST

Mr. Fletcher was married, in 1879, to Alda M. Everest, daughter of Marshall D. and Martha (Aull) Everest. Mrs. Everest makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher. In spite of her ninety three years she is a woman of unusual abilities. In the full possession of all her faculties, and blessed with a wonderful memory, she is a most entertaining conversationalist, and a most agreeable companion.

Ludwig Robbers, a resident of Sauk Rapids, Benton county, was one of the pioneers of St. Cloud, in Stearns county. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, April 14, 1832, son of John and Mary Robbers, the former of whom lived to be ninety-three and the latter ninety-seven. The family originated in France, the grandfather having gone to Westphalia during Napoleon's time. In France the name was spelled Roberts and pronounced Robear, but the French pronunciation was beyond the German tongue of the Westphalians, and it was modified to its American form. In 1844 the famliy, consisting of John and Mary Robbers, four daughters, and two sons, John and Ludwig, the latter then twelve years of age, came to America, the trip on the ocean taking forty days. After living in New Orleans, the family moved to Evansville, Indiana, where the father secured forty acres of land. Ludwig, however, became dissatisfied with farming, and having in the meantime married he brought his wife and three children to St. Cloud, in 1856, and engaged in the general store business with J. W. Tenvoorde as a partner, on the present site of the First National Bank. Later the two had a place of refreshment, and entertainment on St. Germain street. In 1861 Mr. Robbers erected a business house on Fifth avenue, north, where he likewise engaged in the refreshment business. He also erected a brick residence on the same street. Later he farmed for a while in Benton and Sherburne counties, returned to St. Cloud for a while, went to Little Falls, Minn., and bought a harness shop, and later moved to Royalston, Minn., where he carried on the harness business for four years. Since 1905 he has lived in Sauk Rapids.

Mr. Robbers is one of the best informed men in this part of the state regarding the early days of Stearns and Benton counties, and is often interviewed when such information is desired. At the time of the Indian outbreak, he and Chris. Grandelmeyer carried dispatches by the orders of the governor to the people of Paynesville and Forest City. Henry Z. Mitchell was at that time commissary general of the state. Mr. Robbers was one of those who assisted in superintending the building of the stockade at St. Cloud, and Henry Z. Mitchell performed a similar duty in the Lower-Town, now the southern part of the city of St. Cloud. For a time, Mr. Robbers was deputy sheriff of Stearns county. When the city of St. Cloud was incorporated, he was elected alderman, and is the only member of the original board now living. He served one term in the lower house of the state legislature and was assessor of the city of St. Cloud at different terms. Mr. Robbers married Mary Lansing, a native of Prussia, and of their nine children, there are living three, Henry, William and Frank. For his second wife, he married Esther McAvay by whom he had six children: Louis, Joseph, George, Meinulf C., George A. and Gertrude. Louis married Annie Lillin and has four children, Esther, Gertrude, Ludwig and Meinulf, the latter of whom lives at Index, state of Washington. Meinulf

C. Robbers lives at home with his father. He was born in St. Cloud, October 16, 1869, attended the Union School, at St. Cloud, learned the trade of harness making with his father, and is now the justice of the peace in Sauk Rapids. Joseph is a stone cutter. He married Annie Tenvoorde, and they have three children living, Eugene J., Blanche and Clifford. Gertrude married Jeremiah Sullivan, now of Waburn, Minn., and they have two children, Robea and Hubert.

Thomas Van Etten, soldier and county official, was born in Deer Park, near Port Jervis, Orange county, New York, September 20, 1836, son of Thomas Van Etten, also a native of Deer Park, and Sarah Van Auken, a native of Montague, Sussex county, New York. The founder of the family in America was Jacob Jansen, a native of Etten, Holland, who settled in Kingston, N. Y., and styled himself Jacob Jansen Van Etten. Thomas Van Etten was reared in the home of his parents, and completed his preparatory school work in his native village. Upon coming to Minnesota, he located in St. Paul, and began the study of law with his brother, Isaac Van Etten. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, received a commission as second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant, and on January 16, 1865, became captain. During his service in the army, he took part in the battles of Nashville, Tenn., Brice's Cross Roads, Jefferson City, Vicksburg, Memphis and Montgomery, aside from minor skirmishes and engagements, and narrowly escaped imprisonment in Andersonville. He was also an active participant in the campaign against the Indians in the Northwest, was at the siege of Fort Ridgley, and was present when the thirty-eight Indians were executed at Mankato. He was released from army service in May, 1865. For several years thereafter he was in poor health as the result of the strenuous campaigns in which he had engaged. These years were spent in visiting his widowed mother in New York state, in completing his law studies, and in taking a trip to the West. Part of the time he was incapacitated from duties of any kind. A particularly interesting feature of these years was his trip with 300 others, overland to the mountains of Montana. For some years he farmed on a claim near Bismarck, North Dakota, where, having been admitted to the bar, he also practiced law. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Van Etten came to Sauk Rapids, where he opened a law office. About a year after his arrival he was elected auditor of Benton county. Later he served as county attorney. For fifteen years he was assessor of Sauk Rapids. Mr. Van Etten was made a Mason in St. Paul in 1862. He was an active member of the G. A. R. and was also prominent in the Benton County Bar Association. He died November 20, 1913. His life was a useful one, his circle of riends was large, he had more than average man's share in the development of Sauk Rapids and Benton county, and his death left a genuine vacancy in the community.

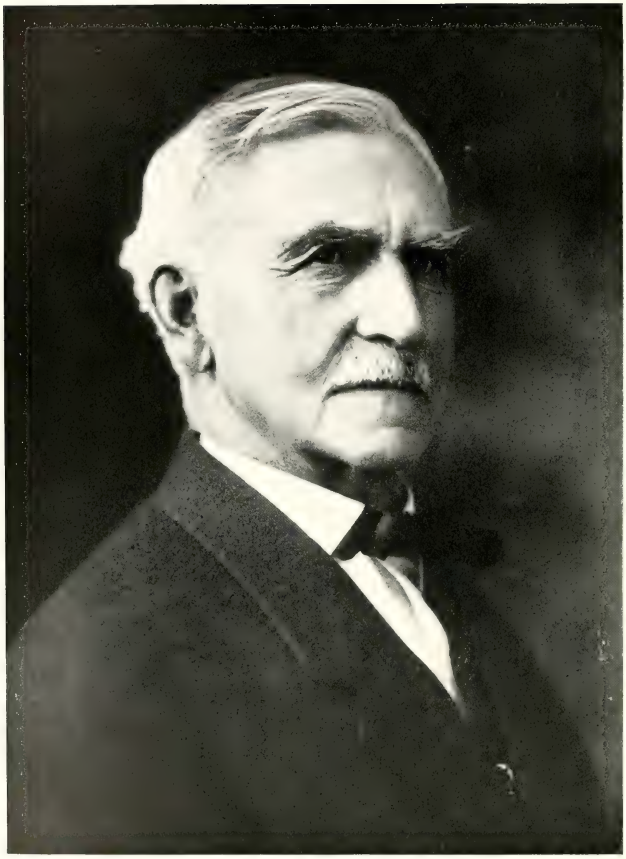
For his first wife, Mr. Van Etten married Georgianna Hughes, whose grandfather was at one time publisher of the Niles Register, in Baltimore. Five of the children born to Mr. Van Etten by this marriage are still living. Blanche married George S. Parker, and they have one child. Burleigh married



THOMAS VAN ETTEN



MR. AND MRS. ALPHONSE BARTO



JUDSON A. STANTON

C. W. Wood, now deceased, and has three children. Katherine lives in the state of Washington. Melron is living in Duluth. Hughes is in the lumber business in International Falls, Minn. Mrs. Georgianna (Hughes) Van Etten died about 1882. In 1885, Mr. Van Etten married Tillie R. Krueger, a native of Germany. This union has resulted in five children: Paul who is married and lives in International Falls; William, who lives in Lima, Minn.; Otto, who lives in Detroit, Mich.; Elsie B., living at home; George, a teacher, living at home; and Jane, who is still a public school pupil.

Judson A. Stanton, of Sauk Rapids, is a prominent figure in the early history of this state, and his name is intimately associated with the story of the building of the railroads. He was born in Hampden, Mass., November 5, 1834, son of James and Lucia (Stebbins) Stanton, well-known agricultural people of that region. He attended the district schools and the academy of his native place, and prepared himself for college at Carlisle, N. Y. In 1852 he entered Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, from which he was graduated September 5, 1855. In the fall of 1856, the country was engaged in one of its bitterest political conflicts, James Buchanan and John C. Fremont were the candidates for the presidency. Mr. Stanton and his friends worked hard for Fremont, and Mr. Stanton cast his first vote for him. The day after the election the subject of this mention started out for Chicago. In the spring he secured employment with a group of men who were laying out the Racine & Mississippi Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. In addition to surveying for the road bed, the men had to secure the right of way, and also to induce the farmers to mortgage their farms and purchase stock in order that the project might be financed. But when they had reached Turtle Creek bottoms, a point east of Beloit, Wis., the young men were stricken with malaria. Minnesota was then regarded as possessing an ideal climate for people afflicted with such ailments, and accordingly Mr. Stanton came to this state and located at St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, where for a year he was nursed by friends until he completely recovered. For a while he was employed at his profession in Minneapolis. Then he went to Forest City in Meeker county, this state. He was connected with the United States Land office there and assisted in locating pioneer settlers. He also took a claim for himself, became a citizen of that county, served as first clerk of the district court. Court in that county under state organization. He opened stores at Forest City and Greenleaf, and transported goods by ox-team to the Indian Agency at Yellow Medicine. In 1862 he returned to his native town and married. Upon again reaching Meeker county, however, he found that the Indians had risen. Accordingly he sold his goods, and located in Clearwater, in Wright county, where he carried on business for several years. Later he became a member of the firm of Arnold & Stanton, and assisted in operating a mill at the mouth of Sauk river. The partnership was finally dissolved, and Mr. Stanton erected a mill at Sauk Rapids on the Mississippi river. This mill, with an interval when he leased it, he conducted until April 14, 1886, when it was destroyed by cyclone, causing him a loss of $40,000. Thus at middle age, with the earnings of a life-time swept away, he resumed his youthful profession. In this capacity he worked for the Northern Pacific, on the

Yellowstone Division and the Great Northern as construction engineer; the Sauk Centre & Northern, the Duluth, Huron & Denver, and the Chicago, Portage & Superior. In the meantime he became interested in farming in Benton county, and finally he settled down. He is county surveyor of Benton county, and spends his time between his professional duties, his farm in Sauk Rapids township, and his stone residence in Sauk Rapids village.

Mr. Stanton was married, June 24, 1862, to Maria Emeline Smith, daughter of Levi Smith. This union has resulted in three children. John Howard was born April 1, 1863, and died March 30, 1882, at nineteen years of age. Edward S. was born August 10, 1865, and is now head miller for the Russell Miller Milling Co. at Dickinson, N. D. He married Eliza Geer and they have seven children. Ella M. was born August 31, 1867. She married F. M. Lorin of Mandan, North Dakota, and they have one daughter. Mrs. Maria Emeline (Smith) Stanton was born October 1, 1836, and died November 7, 1869. On July 4, 1870, Mr. Stanton married her sister, Lucy O., who was born January 2, 1839, and died August 8, 1904. This union resulted in four children. Emma L. was born September 13, 1871. She married Harry B. Miller, of Sauk Rapids, and they have one daughter. Ida M. was born Mary 15, 1874. She is a teacher in Minneapolis. Charles J. was born May 19, 1877, and also lives in Minneapolis. May Ethel was born July 14, 1880, and died December 16, 1883.

James Y. Demeritt, the pioneer, was born in Woodstock, New Hampshire, February 16, 1822, and died in Brockway township, Stearns county, December 22, 1902. He was reared as a farmer and devoted his life to that pursuit. It was in 1855, the year of the first settlement of Brockway township, that he located here. His brother Hiram B. Demeritt had been through here the previous year as one of the construction crew on the old state road north from St. Cloud. This brother, Hiram, a splendid type of the pathfinders in the new country, was born in 1834 and died June 11, 1911. James Y., the subject of this sketch, settled in section 36, on the river. He soon found that he was on school land, but as he secured government script he was enabled to remain in possession. Mr. Demeritt and his friend, William McNeal, who arrived at the same time, crossed the Mississippi to Brockway township, in a canoe, making their stock swim. Thus, isolated from civilization, Mr. Demeritt began his life in a new country. He was one of the organizers of the town. The first postmaster of the North Prairie office was Stephen A. McNeal and Mrs. Demeritt was his assistant. Mr. Demeritt was one of the leading men in public affairs, and occupied many town offices. Mr. Demeritt was married in 1851, at Woodstock, N. H., to Laura J. Gray, born in that place, Dec. 9, 1825, one of the five children of John and Hannah (Dearborn) Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Demeritt had two children: Hannah Isabel, who married Robert L. Russell, and Eva E., who lives at home with her mother. Mr. Demeritt attended the Baptist Church. Mrs. Demeritt and Miss Eva E. are Methodists.

Robert S. Russell, one of the pioneers, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, May 24, 1844, son of Robert Russell. Robert L. and the mother came to America in the fifties, the father, Robert, having arrived some three years previous. The family settled in Benton county. But as the country began to be settled, Robert craved for new adventures, though he was attaining success and



MR. AND MRS. JAMES Y. DEMERITT AND DAUGHTER



WILLIAM GORDON

achieving honors in Minnesota. So in 1860, he went to Pike's Peak, where he was killed in the mines by a blast. His wife, the mother of Robert L., died in 1877. It was in 1873 that Robert L. moved to Brockway township, where he became a successful farmer.

Mr. Russell was married in 1874 to Hannah Isabel Demeritt, born in New Hampshire in 1856, daughter of James Y. Demeritt, the pioneer. Of their five children two are living. Laura A. married Oscar A. McGee, at present stationed at Ft. Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill. He is the grandson of John McGee, another early pioneer of Brockway township. John A. Russell married Sadie Clepper and has five children: Loren R., born July 11, 1899; Erwin A., born May 31, 1901; John A., born May 18, 1903; Ruth L., born May 21, 1905, and Raymond J., the youngest.

William Gordon, deceased, was one of the oldest settlers in this county and one of the best known. He was one of the prominent men of the town of Brockway, and the earnest stand that he took on a number of public questions won for him wide commendation. He was born at El Creek, Pictau, Nova Scotia, Canada, September 27, 1828, son of Alexander and Margaret (Scott) Gordon, sturdy Scotch people who were married in Glasgow, and subsequently came to Nova Scotia. The father, like most of the residents of Pictau, divided his time between farming and fishing, the income derived from these sources meeting the modest needs of the family. William Gordon was reared in Pictau, and at the age of sixteen came alone to Bangor, Maine, where, as he grew to manhood, he engaged in lumbering. It was in 1854 that he arrived in St. Anthony Falls, in Minnesota. In September, 1855, he came to Stearns county, and settled in Brockway township, where he secured eighty acres in section 29. He cleared this tract, erected primitive buildings which he later replaced with modern structures, and improved and developed the place until it became one of the best known on Winnebago Prairie. Mr. Gordon took a deep interest in the affairs of his township. When the town was organized Mr. Gordon was one of the first supervisors, and at the next election he was chosen town clerk, a position he filled for thirty-two years continuously until 1900, when on account of ill health he declined to serve further. The records of his office were regarded as among the various best that were sent to the courthouse, and were displayed as models of what such records should be. He was a school officer for twenty years, and postmaster for a long period. In fact it was said that it seemed as if Mr. Gordon had only to express his willingness to accept any office which was in the gift of the people of the town or under their influence, and it was his so long as he would keep it. While his early educational opportunities were limited, yet by virtue of natural aptitude and general reading he qualified himself for the satisfactory discharge of such business duties and affairs as came to him, and for the intelligent performance of his duties as a citizen. Mr. Gordon was known in Benton and Morrison counties as well as in Stearns. Aside from his farming operations he was employed for a time in carrying supplies to the forts of the Northwest, and during his latter years he spent several winters in the lumber woods. In the early days when Brockway was included in the St. Cloud circuit, Mr. Gordon was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

and while not active in membership during his latter years he lived a consistent Christian life. At the time of the organization of the church in 1855, a Sunday school was organized, and of this he was chosen superintendent. This work he kept up until his last sickness, maintaining the school under circumstances which at times were very discouraging. For twelve or fifteen years before his death he had practically given up work on the farm, and for years before his death he was an invalid. When the end came the people felt that they had lost one of their best citizens. Few men in the county were so favorably known, and he died beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Gordon was married in January, 1854, at Bangor, Maine, to Phoebe E. Getchell, who died January 1, 1878, at Brockway. The children were: Adelbert W., Annabel (now Mrs. James W. Porter, of Crow Wing), Hanna May (now deceased, the first wife of James D. Boyd, formerly of St. Cloud), and Lora E. (who was drowned in the Mississippi river at the age of sixteen). September 11, 1881, Mr. Gordon married Mrs. Caroline Hiscock, by whom he had one daughter, Alma M. Mrs. Gordon, who survives her husband, is living with her daughter on the old homestead.

Adelbert W. Gordon, a farmer in Watab, Benton county, was born at St. Anthony Falls, in what is now Minneapolis, December 29, 1854, son of William and Phoebe E. (Getchell) Gordon. He came with his parents to Brockway in 1855, his boyhood was spent on the farm, and his schooling was obtained in the district schools, part of the time under the tuition of Asa Abbott. As a youth he worked on one of the construction crews of the Great Northern between St. Cloud and Sauk Centre, and since then, though he has devoted his time largely to farming he has done considerable railroad work and lumbering. It was in 1880 that he started farming at Watab. He owns 250 acres of good land, nearly all under cultivation. His new modern home which faces the Mississippi river which is but a short distance away, and plainly in view. His former home was struck by lightning and completely destroyed May 25, 1914. Mr. Gordon was school clerk for many years while living in Brockway, and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been school officer in Watab. He is also an active member of the Old Settlers' Association. Mr. Gordon is widely known as a pleasing gentleman to meet, affable and courteous, and is highly respected in the community in which he lives. In 1878, Mr. Gordon married Elizabeth Wyatt, a native of Illinois, and they have four children: Earl I., Warren W., Lois and Ray W. (deceased). Lois is a teacher. Warren W. married Elizabeth Burton, and has two children, Alice T. and Lester R.

Clifton B. Gregory was born in Essex county, Vermont, October 30, 1843, son of Ephraim L. and Abigail (Young) Gregory. In 1856 he came to Minnesota with his mother and settled in Le Sauk township. In 1861 he joined the army, serving three years and one day, after which receiving an honorable discharge. After being married he settled on a farm in Stearns county. Upon the death of his wife the farm was conferred to the eldest son, Daniel C., with whom he still lives at the hale and hearty age of 71 years.

Clifton B. Gregory married Lena O. Anderson, who was born February 3, 1850, and died June 7, 1910. They had eight children. Daniel C., Benjamin Y., Isabel, May and Lucinda are living, while John A., LeRoy and Eunice are



JOSEPH LONG AND FOUR GENERATIONS

Elizabeth (Long) Hirschfelt, Mary (Hirschfelt) Bidinger, Clara (Bidinger) Rau, Louis Rau

dead. Daniel C. married Lucy Lindsay, who was born in Carroll, Maine, in 1880. They have three children: Fay B., Maybelle and Viola I. Isabel married John A. West, November 7, 1905, living in Hillyard, Wash. They have two children: Gladys G. and Helen. Lucinda was married in August, 1908, to Louis Koch, living in St. Cloud, and they have two children, Donald G. and Evelyn L. May was married May 16, 1914, to Joseph M. Fall, and they live in Brockway.

Ephraim L. Gregory was born in Vermont, March 17, 1797, and died January 16, 1853. He spent the span of his years in Vermont. He was married, July 16, 1828, to Abigail Young, who was born November 25, 1808. They had five children: Charles F., Elizabeth B., Ephraim L., Clifton B. and Abigail A. All except Clifton B. are dead. After the death of Ephraim L. Gregory, his widow came to Minnesota, with her son, Clifton B., and was here married, during the war, to Appleton Webb, who was born January 8, 1798, and died October 25, 1883.

Charles M. Hiscock was born in Wilton, Maine, September 6, 1833, and came to Brockway township, this county, in the early fifties, but did not locate there permanently until after the Civil War. He farmed until he died February 23, 1875. He was married November, 1866, to Caroline E. McGee, daughter of John and Mary (Gallop) McGee. Mr. and Mrs. Hiscock had three children: Mary E. is the wife of John H. Gazett, a merchant in Rice, Benton county, Minn.; Samuel, a farmer of Brockway township; and Jennie Leonora, wife of Everett O. Perry, also a farmer of Brockway township. Caroline E. McGee was born near St. John province of New Brunswick, Canada, February 8, 1846, and lived in Canada until brought to Morrison county, Minn., by her parents. She came to Stearns county in 1860. After the death of Mr. Hiscock, she married William Gordon, who died July 15, 1905, in Brockway township. By this union there was one child, Alma M., born September 22, 1885, who is a teacher.

Samuel Hiscock, a well-to-do and substantial farmer of Brockway township, was born in Brockway August 5, 1869, son of Charles M. and Caroline E. (McGee) Hiscock. He was reared on the old homestead, and still makes his residence there. He owns 200 acres in sections 16 and 17, and has brought the place to a high degree of cultivation. Mr. Hiscock was married February 28, 1900, to Edith Gray, who was born January 1, 1879, daughter of Charles H. and Sadie K. (Anderson) Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Hiscock have six children: Charles S., born April 25, 1901; Robert F., born May 16, 1902; Elmer C., June 17, 1904; Leonard L., November 12, 1905; Sadie C., June 10, 1909; and Gordon J., August 13, 1913.

John N. Long, a progressive farmer of Brockway township, was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1862, son of Joseph A. and Susan Long, with whom he came to Stearns county in the summer of 1880, and settled in St. Wendel. Mr. Long has devoted nearly all his life to farming. He keeps well abreast of the latest developments in agriculture and is one of the leaders in his community. It was in 1902 that he purchased his present farm. He has a good farm, excellent equipment, pleasant home and suitable outbuildings, all of which he built himself. He is serving his third

term as clerk of the township. John N. Long was married November 29, 1892, to Annie Miller, daughter of Frank and Sevilla (Wolf) Miller. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Long are: Esther, Lucy, Frank, Edward, Helen (deceased), Walter (deceased), Mary and John. Lucy married Frank Blaciek, and they live in Aberdeen, South Dakota. Joseph A. Long was born in Baden, Germany, March 28, 1830, and died in St. Cloud, April, 1913. He was married in 1853 to his good wife, Susan, who was born in Lancaster county, Penn., and died April 30, 1901, at the age of seventy-three years. The family came to Stearns county in the summer of 1880, and settled on a farm in St. Wendel, where they remained until 1893, moving that year to St. Cloud, where they made their permanent home. The children were: Elizabeth, John N., Mary, Catherine and Bertha, who are alive; and Frank, Joseph and Fred, who are dead. Elizabeth married Jacob Hirschfelt, of Waite Park, this county. Mary married Joseph Rassier, of St. Joseph, Minn. Catherine married Peter Smith, of Sprague, Washington. Bertha married Frank Boos, of St. Cloud. It is worthy of note that Joseph A. Long lived to see eight children, five grandchildren, eighteen great grandchildren, and one great great grandchild. Frank Miller was born in January, 1827, and died April 13, 1900. His wife, Sevilla Wolf, died November 28, 1912, at the age of seventy-nine years. They had ten children: Frances, Carrie, Lizzie, Mary, Peter (deceased), Barbara, Annie, William (deceased), Esther and Agnes. Frances married M. Wischnewski; had twelve children, and died June 17, 1894. Carrie married John Russell. Both are dead. They had four children. Lizzie married Andrew Kimble. They live at Grand Forks, South Dakota, and have five children. Barbara married Herman Berman. They live at Grand Forks, South Dakota, and have eight children. Annie is the wife of John N. Long, the subject of this sketch. Esther is the wife of Joseph Nierengarten. Agnes married John Pohl, and they live in St. Paul. They have one child.

John Nelson Perry was born in Penobscot county, Maine, March 29, 1836, and was there reared. In 1860 he came to Minnesota. During the Civil War he had charge of one of N. P. Clarke's ox trains, carting goods between Ft. Snelling and Ft. Ripley. He spent the greater part of his life in operating a farm in section 32, Brockway township. He and his family had many thrilling adventures, and endured many hardships. In 1861, they were eye witnesses of the crossing of the prairie by a band of 1,400 Indians. This, however, was before the outbreak, and the Indians were then, outwardly at least, tolerant of the whites. Mr. Perry died February 26, 1910, at the age of seventy-four years. John Nelson Perry married Mary Elizabeth Getchell, who was born April 4, 1840, daughter of Nathaniel and Alma M. (Wing) Getchell. She died in March, 1913, at the age of seventy-three years. They had eight children: Fannie, now Mrs. William Anderson, of Benton county, Minn.; Everett O., Albert O., of North Dakota; Melvin K. and Ralph W., who are living; and Laura Etta, who married Andrew Carter, Nettie, and an unnamed infant, all three of whom are dead.

Melvin N. Perry, a substantial agriculturalist of Brockway, was born on the old homestead in section 32, where he still resides, March 7, 1878, son of John Nelson and Mary Elizabeth (Getchell) Perry. He was thoroughly edu-



JOHN NELSON PERRY AND FAMILY

cated in the public schools, and learned farming from his father. He has a well-kept farm of 180 acres, with good buildings, and all the machinery and implements that are necessary to successful farming. He is a member of the Woodmen, and he and his family worship at the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Perry married Hannah Peterson, May 16, 1898. They have had six children: Floyd E., born August 13, 1899 (deceased); Leonard N., November 26, 1900 (deceased); Flossie M., born September 15, 1901; Willard N., March 5, 1903; Julia E., June 12, 1904; Cecil E., born May 15, 1910.

Nathaniel Getchell, the pioneer, was born in Wesley, Maine, November 9, 1828, son of Winslow Getchell, who was also a pioneer. Winslow Getchell and his son, Nathaniel, came to Minnesota prospecting in 1852, and being greatly impressed with the country he returned home after the rest of the family and settled at St. Anthony in 1854. In 1855 they joined a party of pioneers, and settled in Brockway township, on the stretch of land then known as Winnebago Prairie, now called Brockway Prairie. The place where they located is now owned and operated by E. O. Perry. They and the party with them were the first settlers in the township. In their cabin in section 33, the first school in the township was opened and the first religious services held. When the township was organized Nathaniel Getchell was elected tax collector. In 1857 when the Brockway postoffice was established, he was the first postmaster. Later in life he served in various other offices. In 1862-63 he served thirteen months against the Indians as a private in the Minnesota Mounted Rangers. Nathaniel Getchell was married May 21, 1864, to Alma M. Wing, of Vasselborough, Kennebec county, Maine. Their children were: Annie M., Carrie A., Ernest A., Herbert W. and Alma M. Mr. Getchell died in September, 1910; his wife died in March, 1883.

Everett O. Perry, who successfully operates 185 acres in sections 29 and 33, Brockway township, was born in Brockway township, on the old Perry homestead, November 12, 1868, son of John Nelson and Mary Elizabeth (Getchell) Perry. He received a good district school education and has devoted his life to farming. The homestead where he now lives constitutes the original claim taken in 1855 by his grandfather, Winslow Getchell. He is chiefly interested in his home and farm, but being of a fraternal disposition, he has allied himself with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is now serving his twelfth year as director of School District No. 7. Everett O. Perry was married October 31, 1893, to Jennie Lenora Hiscock, daughter of Charles M. and Caroline E. (McGee) Hiscock. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have seven children living: Samuel E., Harvey Nelson, Mamie L., Nettie A., Laura C., Irma L. and Edna E. Two died in infancy, Charles and one unnamed.

William McNeal (deceased) was born in New Brunswick, on the first day of May, 1830, and came to the United States in 1851, spending several years in the state of Maine, and two or three years in Michigan, from which place he removed to Minnesota. After spending nearly four years in St. Paul and the adjacent country, came to this town with Mr. Demeritt, in 1855, in whose family he lived till his marriage, in 1858, to Harriet Crumb, of Sherburne, New York. Mr. McNeal was with Northrup and Brown at the hanging of the three Indian murderers, near Little Falls, in 1857. He died Sep-

tember 11, 1879, leaving his widow a fine rural home. During the Indian excitement of 1862, when all the people fled to St. Cloud for safety, Mrs. McNeal remained at home, and was the only woman in the settlement for two weeks. Bravery usually wins, though it may seem presuming to risk so much.

James L. Gray was born in Whitefield, Maine, January 17, 1829. The family soon after moved to Dexmont, that state, and James L. was disciplined in the hardships of that country and time. He obtained the best education possible in the country schools. He was married in 1851 to Ann M. Smart, sister of H. B. and Edward Smart. They came to Brockway township in 1867, where he was a successful farmer, taking great interest in the schools and public affairs, and served many years in town and school offices. His wife died in 1877, and in October, 1881, he married Randina Moen and they moved to St. Cloud.

Julius Wesler, a scientific and modern farmer of Brockway, was born in Pomerania, Germany, November 18, 1876, son of Julius and Augusta (Teske) Wesler. His parents died when he was eight years of age, and in 1888 he was brought to America by his aunt, Martha Teske, landing in New York, September 13, They came to Minnesota and lived for a while in Silver Creek, Wright county, where Julius received his early English education. He was still a young boy when he worked a summer in the brickyard at Hasty, near Clearwater. Then for a time he worked for J. H. Baldwin, on his farm in Fair Haven township, this county. A few months after his marriage he came to Brockway, where Mr. Wesler entered the employ of N. P. Clark. With him and with his estate, he has still remained. For seven years he was a teamster. Then Mr. Clark placed him in charge of the "Clyde Maine" farm in Brockway. With the exception of four years when he was manager of the Meadow Lawn Farm, in Le Sauk township, also owned by Mr. Clark, he has remained as manager of "Clyde Maine." He is one of the active and energetic young farmers of the township, and has more than made good with the Clark estate. Some three years ago he purchased eighty acres of the Meadow Lawn Farm, which he is operating for himself. Mr. Wesler is regarded as a useful and substantial citizen. He is a member of Sauk Rapids Lodge, No. 93, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Wesler was married October 5, 1898, to Ida, the daughter of Henry and Emma May Stueck, and they have one daughter, Laura.

Jacob Wolhart, a veteran of the Civil War, now deceased, was born in New York state, April 6, 1818, and being left motherless at an early age, he traveled a great deal, and as a boy saw much of the world. Being of a loyal and adventurous disposition, it was natural that when the war broke out he should enlist in the service of the Union. It was after the war that he came to Sauk Rapids, where, for a while, he was employed by former Lieutenant-Governor C. A. Gilman. After he left the Gilman place he operated his own farm on Rice Prairie for many years. A few years before his death he moved to the village of Rice, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1893. His widow now lives in Paynesville, this county, with her daughter, Mrs. John Adelbert Roach.

Mr. Wolhart was married three times. By his second wife he had two children: Elisha and Almira. Elisha was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. Almira lives in New York state. It was in 1852, that Mr. Wolhart married the present Mrs. Wolhart. Her maiden name was Mary M. Buell. She was born July 24, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Wolhart had ten children. Celeste is dead; Henry lives in Oregon; Emma married C. E. Smart; Jane married Clarence Crosby; George E. farms in Brockway township; Millie married O. M. Smart; Eva married Henry Picking; Anna married John Adelbert Roach; Elsie married George Rathburn; Nettie is dead.

George E. Wolhart, a leading farmer of Brockway township, was born in Otego, New York, November 1, 1863, son of Jacob and Mary M. (Buell) Wolhart. He came to Sauk Rapids with his parents in 1865, and to Stearns county in 1893. He was reared on a farm in Benton county. He has become one of the most successful men in the community. He owns the old Webster farm, so called, of 200 acres in section 28. He has a well stocked place, fitted with all the latest improvements which he needs, and provided with a pleasant home and comfortable barns. In addition to this farm, he has several other good farms in the county. Mr. Wolhart was married, July 28, 1883, to Emma R. Smart, who was born June 21, 1863. The children are: Vernice (deceased), Effie, Effie's unnamed twin sister (deceased), Alta R., Raymond J., Willard H., George E., Lee A., Reuben L., Estella A., and Leta V. E. H. B. Smart, the father of Mrs. Wolhart, made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Wolhart, after his wife's death. He was born October 14, 1819; died March 7, 1914. His wife was born March 6, 1826, and died May 4, 1906. The children in the Smart family were: Cora E., Charles H. (deceased), Gary E., Ora M., Emma R. and Edward R.

Edward J. Smart, a veteran of the Civil War, now living in Brockway township, this county, is a typical New England gentleman of the old school. Descended from a long line of New Englanders, he has transplanted their sturdiness and worth to the new environment of this western country. He was born in Plymouth, Maine, May 10, 1841, son of Edward and Meriam (Parsons) Smart, and grandson of Joshua and Hannah (Nickerson) Smart. Edward J. was reared on the home farm in Maine, and there remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. Then he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Maine Volunteer Infantry; went into camp at Bangor, and followed the fortunes of his regiment until his discharge at Bangor. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the Second Maine Cavalry, went into camp at Augusta, and from there went south. To detail the fortunes of these two regiments while Mr. Smart was with them would be to tell a portion of the history of the war. It is sufficient to say that he saw active service along the lower Mississippi and the Gulf, and was never found wanting when called upon to prove his valor and his loyalty. His services won his promotion from sergeant to commissary sergeant. He received his final discharge in Florida, in December, 1865. After the war, Mr. Smart came north to Stearns county and visited in Brockway township. After three months spent with his brother, Henry, he returned to Maine. However, a short time later, he located permanently in Brockway township, and secured a homestead in section 20, where he has

since engaged in farming. He is a prominent man in the community, and a popular member of the G. A. R. Mr. Smart is a deep reader, and is especially interested in history, both national and local. He has been chairman of Brockway township for about thirty years, and school clerk for about the same time. In 1878, when the Brockway Cemetery Association was organized, he was elected secretary, a position he still holds. He is the only one left of the original members. Edward J. Smart married Agnes, the daughter of Robert and Agnes (Leach) Russell, who was born in Scotland, and was brought to America at the age of three years by her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Smart have eight children living: Marian, John Frank, Wallace E., Jennie, Edith, Hattie, Robert, and Mildred. Marian married William P. Fifield and lives in Canada. They have five children. John Frank married Myrtle Gates. They have three children, and live in Brainerd, Minn. Wallace E. married Ethel Finlason. They live in Crow Wing county, Minn., and have nine children. Jennie is the wife of John Gillespe, living in Illinois. Edith married Elwin Ellithorpe. They live in North Dakota, and have three children. Hattie lives in Salem, Oregon. She is the wife of Christian Christiansen, and the mother of two children. Robert manages and operates the home farm. Mildred lives at home and attends the St. Cloud High School.

H. B. Smart was born about 1818, at Plymouth, Maine, and in 1855 removed to Minnesota, settling in the town of Langola, Benton county. He soon afterwards moved to Brockway township, Stearns county, where he resided up to the time of his death, the oldest resident of Brockway.

Alphonso Barto, at one time lieutenant-governor of the state of Minnesota, was born at Hinesburgh, Chittenden county, Vermont, May 27, 1834, son of William R. and Mary (Gage) Barto. The Barto family is of French descent, the American founder of the family, who spelled his name Barteau, having come to this country before the Revolution, in which contest he participated. The Gage family is of English descent. At the age of three years, Alphonso Barto was taken by his parents to Ferrisburgh, Addison county, Vermont, and there, upon attaining a suitable age, he attended the select school taught by Prof. B. B. Allen. After three or four years under this able instructor, he became a teacher at the age of fifteen, and had charge of winter schools some six years. In 1855 he came west and located at Elgin, in Kane county, Ill., and after farming for a while, read law with Mayborne & Brown, of Geneva, in the same state. In August, 1862, Mr. Barto enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and by gradual promotions for valor, became captain of that company. He served a little more than three years, participated in sixteen or eighteen engagements, and yet never received a wound. After being mustered out, October 25, 1865, at Rome, Georgia, Captain Barto returned to Elgin, and was soon thereafter elected treasurer of Kane county, for a term of two years. In December, 1869, he settled in Sauk Centre, and took up the practice of law. For some time he was a member of the firm of Miner & Barto; later of Barto & Calhoun (D. T.), and subsequently of Barto & Barto. Later, his son having been made municipal judge, Mr. Barto formed a partnership with E. M. Kelsey, which continued until his removal to St. Cloud. Captain Barto was

a member of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature in 1872 and 1873, and in the autumn of 1873 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Cushman K. Davis. In this office he presided with dignity over the upper house of the legislature. In 1890 he was appointed register of the land office at St. Cloud, and thereafter made his home there until the time of his death. He was appointed a regent of the University of Minnesota by Gov. David M. Clough, and held that position the remainder of his life. While living in Sauk Centre he held several local positions of trust and honor, such as member of the city council and of the board of education. In 1894 he was chairman of the Republican state convention which nominated Knute Nelson as governor. He was also a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency. He was a friend and associate of all the men, who in his time, were prominent in the history of Minnesota, and he was a man of public spirit. In the days of his vigor, he was active in political affairs, and was one of the most popular campaigners in the Northwest. He filled a large place in the progress of the state, and his decease was mourned by the people in all sections of the Northwest. He was grand commander of the G. A. R., grand master of the Minnesota Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a prominent member in the local organizations of these bodies. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, of St. Cloud, and until within a few weeks of that time he was vice-president of the Journal-Press Co., of St. Cloud. He was also a member of the Board of Hospital Trustees, and was for two years its president. He died November 4, 1899. During his public career there was never a suspicion of corruption or malfeasance in office, of any sort, breathed against him even by his fiercest political enemies, and he filled every position, great and small, with fidelity and zeal.

At the time of his death the Sauk Centre Herald said of him: "The quivering voice and the moistened eye tell how deeply he was loved in this community, where the greater part of his life has been spent. His was one of the kindliest of natures, and that sympathy which he ever manifested was reflected back on his dear ones after his death left them so great a sorrow. The story of his life is briefly told, so far as the salient facts are concerned, but that certain other something, intangible and yet permeating his existence and exhaled by his genial nature always and ever, to be felt rather than expressed, no one may adequately describe. His unbounded good will went out to all, high or low, rich or poor, without reserve and without distinction. He was a model husband and father, a true friend, a kind neighbor, a good citizen, and an honest man, and the richest legacy he leaves to his wife and children is an unsullied name."

Mr. Barto was married October 13, 1854, to Harriet E. Hitchcock, of Shoreham, Vermont, who died October 11, 1865. Of the three children whom she left, only one, Lyman R. Barto, of Thompson Falls, Montana, is living. October 17, 1866, Mr. Barto married Charlotte A. Allen, of Elgin, Ill. This union has been blessed with one son, William Allen Barto, of Thomspon Falls, Montana.

Samuel Milton Bruce was born in Ladoga, Montgomery county, Indiana,

September 9, 1828, son of Charles P. and Angeline (Wright) Bruce. The family history is a most interesting one. The grandfather, William Bruce, came from Scotland, with three brothers and settled in Virginia, afterward locating in Bruceville, Indiana. The father, Charles Bruce, was twice married. By his first wife, Angeline Wright, he had four children, and by his second wife, Nancy Harrison, he had ten children. Samuel Milton Bruce was reared in Indiana, and obtained a good education in the public schools. In 1850 he went to California, but three years later he was called home by the death of his parents. For some years he engaged in the mercantile business, but failing health caused him to seek a home in the Northwest. Accordingly he came to Minnesota in 1857. From Minneapolis he came to Stearns county with an ox team. He took a claim of 160 acres of government land five and a half miles from what is now Sauk Centre, on the Melrose road. He built a small shanty in order to conform with the legal requirements for holding a claim, but his interests were centered in the village of Sauk Centre. On the present site of the town, the Sauk Centre Townsite Co. had platted the outlines of a town, and had made a squatter's shanty by digging a hole in the bluff near the river and propping up the opening with poles. A dam was being built by Alexander Moore and Edward K. Jacques. Mr. Bruce bought an interest in the townsite company, and he and William T. Dingley erected a log cabin, located on Main street, just across the river from the present business sections. This building served as a hotel for many years. At the first meeting of the Sauk Valley Claim Association, held July 16, 1857, Mr. Bruce was elected president. In the summer of 1858, Mr. Bruce succeeded in getting a postoffice established with Moses W. Adley as postmaster. In the fall of 1858 he went back to Indiana, but returned in the following spring. April 28, 1861, at the first school meeting ever held in Sauk Centre, he was elected clerk. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and by gradual promotions he became lieutenant. To give his war record, in the South, as a prisoner, on parole, and in the Indian campaign in the Northwest, would be to recapitulate the history of the regiment up to the early part of 1863. In that year he was sent up to the Red River and Arkansas country, to recruit among the colored people. The recruits were mustered in as Company A, 112th U. S. Colored Infantry, with Mr. Bruce as captain. After a short service with his company, he spent nine months in the hospital, and was subsequently discharged for disability. Then he returned to his farm near Sauk Centre. It was in 1872 that he became a clerk in the store of C. M. Sprague, in the village. September 22, 1874, he opened a grocery store on the site still occupied by his buildings. Gradually the business increased, until it became the largest general store in this vicinity. In 1878 he erected a two story brick building, and in 1882 he built two more. The triple building is still standing as a monument to his faith in Sauk Centre. Mr. Bruce was a charter member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, at various times a commander of the B. R. Palmer Post, G. A. R., and also a member of the Masonic body. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and was its vice-president until his death. Mr. Bruce died August 1, 1897, being at that time one of the leading citizens in this part of the county. A



MRS. SARAH E. BRUCE



S. M. Bruce

man of broad experience, he combined the dignity of the old school with the jovial spirits of the modern business man. He was beloved, trusted and honored, and his death was a distinct loss to the community.

S. M. Bruce was married in December, 1862, while still a Confederate prisoner on parole, to Sarah E. Layman, born in Newfield, Thompkins county, New York, August 11, 1840, one of the thirteen children of Martin and Elizabeth Layman, who came from New York state to Peoria county, Ill., in 1845, and located in 1854 in Minneapolis, where they both died in 1886, the father at the age of seventy-eight and the mother at the age of seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have two children: Minnehaha A. and Florence B. Minnehaha A. married J. L. Mullen, now deceased. They have two children, Bruce H. and Arah Elizabeth. Bruce H. married Ethel Finney, of Waverly, Iowa, and they have one son, George Letmond. Arah Elizabeth married Earl Rose, of Sauk Centre, and they have two children, Letmond Lavina and Alice Angeline. Florence Belle Bruce married George Fish, of Sauk Centre, and they have four children: Paul Bruce, and George Milton, and Clarence and Harry, deceased, twins.

John Jerome Getty, the first permanent settler in the township that bears his name, was born in Onondaga county, New York, September 15, 1821. When very young he lost his mother, and at the age of eight years he secured employment driving mules on the Erie canal tow path. In 1843 he opened a farm in Peoria county, Illinois, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Minnesota. For a year he worked on the farm of Martin Layman, near Minneapolis. Then he went back to Illinois, and remained there until 1857, when he again came to Minnesota. He and John H. Layman came to what is now Getty township, July 6, 1857. Mr. Layman took land in sections 18, 19 and 20, but did not long remain here. Mr. Getty took land in section 19, in the vicinity since known as Getty's Grove. Through his efforts, the first school in the township was established. He increased his original claim of 160 acres to 320 acres and became a successful farmer. Except for the four years of the Civil War, the family home was in Getty's Grove until 1891, when Mr. Getty retired and moved to the city of Sauk Centre. While living on the farm he served in numerous town and school offices, and was also a member of the county board for a while. He died in Sauk Centre, November 12, 1895.

Mr. Getty married Permelia Jane Layman, in October, 1854. She was born in Bethel, New York, January 23, 1831, and died in Sauk Centre, June 1, 1912. There were three children. Fannie E. is now Mrs. George Duncan, of St. Paul, Minn. Margaret A. is the wife of Dr. C. H. Babcock, of New Rockford, North Dakota. Charles T. died in infancy.

Henry Boobar was born in Maine, and there spent the early years of his life. In the summer of 1855 he came to Minnesota. In 1858, his wife, and his children, Oliver B., Emma, Charles and Evelyn, joined him. In August, 1860, he brought his family from Minneapolis in an ox-cart, and located in Sauk Centre township, on the Sauk river, a mile from what is now the city of Sauk Centre. Another son, John J., was born in the family home on Main street, in Sauk Centre. He has become prominent in the political history of the county. Henry Boobar spent the remainder of his life in this vicinity.

At the time of the Indian uprising, he assisted in building the stockade at Sauk Centre. For many years he was on the school board. He was a worthy man, and a friend of every good cause.

Oliver B. Boobar, postmaster at Sauk Centre, was born in Lee township, Penobscott county, Maine, March 22, 1849, son of Henry and Phoebe (Kent-Bolton) Boobar, the pioneers. He was brought to Minnesota by his mother in 1858, and to Stearns county by his parents in 1860. He received his early education in the schools of his neighborhood, and as a youth clerked in various stores, working also for a time in the express department of the old Burbank Stage Co. For some years he conducted a market, part of the time with Jahue Vicory and later with his father. As manager of the general store of H. G. Harrison he did excellent service. It was in 1895 that he became deputy postmaster under Cleveland for W. O. P. Hillsdale. September 15, 1900 he was appointed rural carrier, and was carrier for three years. September 3, 1903, he was placed in charge of the Sauk Centre postoffice by the bondsmen of Postmaster C. F. Hendryx, to fill out that gentleman's unexpired term. Mr. Boobar was regularly appointed to the office by President Theodore Roosevelt, December 13, 1903; was reappointed by Roosevelt, January 9, 1908; and by President William Howard Taft, January 15, 1912. He was town clerk of Sauk Centre two years, following Dean Statler, and in 1900 took the United States census in this locality. He has been chaplain of Sauk Centre Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., for a considerable period. Mr. Boobar was married December 22, 1874, to Ellen M. Fuller, who was born in Stowe, Vermont, December 26, 1842, daughter of James Madison and Altha T. Fuller. The parents brought her to Minneapolis when she was thirteen years of age, making the journey from Dubuque to St. Paul by boat, and from St. Paul to Minneapolis by team. A year and a half later, the Fuller family settled on a claim across the Clearwater river from the village of Clearwater. There they endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life. Opportunities for education were limited, but Ellen M. Fuller, as she was then called, studied first with a clergyman who had settled in the neighborhood, later entered a private academy at Monticello, in Wright county, and finally, in 1863, became a student at Hamline University, then located in Red Wing, Goodhue county, this state. After seven months there, she and a companion went to Ft. Pickens, Memphis, Tenn., where they were employed in a Freedmen's school. There her experiences were varied and thrilling, and she often had to seek safety on the gunboats. Physically frail, she was compelled to move further north after several months, and taught school at Atlanta, Ill. Subsequently she visited relatives in Illinois, and then in 1865 returned to the home of her parents. For some time she alternately taught school and attended the St. Cloud State Normal school. In 1872 she became a teacher in the old two-room school in Sauk Centre as principal of the primary department. It was with pride that in the following years she watched the progress of this school. At the time of her marriage in 1874 she retired from teaching but she never lost her interest in education. In religious matters she was also an active worker. Uniting with the Congregational Church at Clearwater at the age of eighteen, she later transferred her membership to Sauk Centre,



MR. AND MRS. O. B. BOOBAR

where for many years she was a beloved Sunday school teacher. In January, 1893, she was made a life member of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. In this branch of work she never faltered until compelled by failing health to retire from active service. Mrs. Boobar was one of the charter members of the Gradatim club, and was its moving spirit for many years. Although she had no children, there lived with her for many years the wife of L. J. Irish, and the feeling between the two was that of mother and daughter. After a long period of failing health, and four weeks of intense suffering, Mrs. Boobar passed away, December 7, 1913. The newspapers in this vicinity vied with each other in paying respect to her life, character and work. One of the touching tributes offered was as follows: "In her married and home-making life, Mrs. Boobar was particularly happy. No woman ever had a more devoted, unselfish and attentive husband. Although deprived in after life of the privilege of active social intercourse because of frailty and ill health, she never lost interest in all that was going on. Widely read and observant, she always proved a wise counselor and a firm friend to all things pertaining to the advancement of the common good."

George Blaksley is one of the foremost patriots of Stearns county. Himself a veteran of the Civil war, he laid the lives of his three sons upon his country's altar. George Blaksley was born July 16, 1826, in Goram township, Ontario county, New York, a son of William and Maria (De Grau) Blaksley; and grandson of Eben Blaksley. William Blaksley was born in Vermont. He was a cooper and farmer. His wife was a native of New York state. William Blaksley died in Ontario county, New York. Eben Blaksley was born in Vermont, and served in the Colonial navy during the Revolutionary war. He died in Steuben county, New York, and is buried at Plattsburg, in that state. George Blaksley was educated in a log schoolhouse, and became a farmer and lumberman. August 23, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 161st New York Vol. Inf. His sons, Abram and George F., had enlisted the day before, and he had them assigned to his company. Mr. Blaksley followed the fortunes of his regiment until sent to the hospital, from which he was discharged for disability, January 23, 1863. September 3, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 189th New York Vol. Inf., and served with that regiment until mustered out, May 30, 1865. To give his war record would be to recapitulate the history of his companies during the periods of his enlistment. The son, Abram, was killed aboard the gunboat "Saxon" while his company was being transported. The son, George F., died in a hospital in New Orleans. Another son, Venus P., who enlisted later than the others, in the 161st New York Vol. Inf., also died in a hospital in New Orleans. After the war George Blaksley returned to his home in New York state. In 1877 he came to Minnesota and took a homestead of 80 acres in Raymond township, where he followed farming until 1881, then he sold the farm and retired to Sauk Centre village.

By his first wife, Martha Brown, George Blaksley had five children: Abram, George F., Venus, Sylvester and William. By his second wife, Charlotte Dyken, he had two children: Hattie, the wife of Charles Mellen, of Portland, Oregon; and John, a resident of Jerusalem, Yates county, New

York. By his third wife, George Blaksley had four children: Alice, wife of Frank Hensley, of North Dakota; Bess, widow of David Marshall and wife of George Ferris; Etta, wife of Ed. Bain, of Minneapolis; and Lottie, deceased.

September 4, 1901, George Blaksley married Hanna M. Jones, who was born July 2, 1849, and was married May 19, 1864 to Sidney Neal, who died February 13, 1901.

Sidney Neal and Hanna M. (Jones) Neal had six sons: Frank W., who was born April 30, 1865, was married to Maude A. Newell, September 30, 1891, and was killed in Missouri January 27, 1914; Charles A., who was born February 21, 1870, and was married November 24, 1898, to Edna B. Staples; Vernon J., who was born September 5, 1871, and was married September 26, 1897, to Clementine M. Roarman; Bert D., who was born June 25, 1876; Allen G., who was born May 7, 1885; and Sidney, who was born October 5, 1888 and died December 1, 1891. By his marriage with Eliza Stanton, Sidney Neal had one son, James W., born September 13, 1859.

Charles Brown, a substantial citizen of Sauk Centre, was born in Canada, October 11, 1843, and there spent his boyhood. As a young man he came to Minnesota and cast his fortunes with the people of this state. February 27, 1864, he enlisted in Co. I, Ninth Minn. Vol. Inf., and went south with the regiment. He showed his valor as a soldier in several engagements, and on June 12, 1864, was captured at the Battle of Guntown. Then began a period of nine months' imprisonment. From Andersonville he was transferred to Mellen's Station, from there to Florence, South Carolina, and thence to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was paroled. He was discharged at St. Paul, July 12, 1865. Some thirty years ago Mr. Brown came to Sauk Centre, and devoted some fourteen years to farming. Later he moved to Sauk Centre, where he and his good wife are now engaged in the restaurant and hotel business.

Mr. Brown was married May 28, 1875, to Matilda Moore, of Henderson, Minn., born December 4, 1857. They have five children. Charles A., of Mandan, North Dakota, was born September 8, 1876, and is now in the railroad business; Annie L. was born September 18, 1877, and is now the wife of Harry Hamilton, a railroad engineer located at Melrose. Edward R. was born October 28, 1879. He is a plumber and steamfitter located at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Edna I. was born May 28, 1882. She is the wife of George Butler, of Sauk Centre. Leslie J. was born March 8, 1885. He is a plumber and lives at home.

Joseph Capser, one of the pioneers of Stearns county, was born in Bavaria, March 5, 1831, and came to America in 1846 with his father, who was engaged as a land agent and surveyor. Joseph spent his youth in St. Mary's, Pennsylvania. In 1858 he located on a farm near St. Cloud, in Stearns county, Minnesota, and in 1864 came to Sauk Centre, being the first German settler in the township. He found here a small cluster of houses, protected by the stockade which the settlers had erected as a barricade against the Indians. Solomon Pendergast was selling a little merchandise inside of the stockade but had nothing which could be dignified by the name of a



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH CAPSER

real store. Mr. Capser erected a log building outside of the stockade, and started the first store proper in Sauk Centre. The store was located at about what is now the corner of Birch and Eighth street. About a year and a half later he moved the store to a building which he had erected on the present site of the Merchants' National Bank. Altogether Mr. Capser was in business twenty-eight years. With him was associated C. M. Sprague, first as a clerk and later as a partner. Even as early as January 28, 1869, the Sauk Centre "Herald" contained the following item: "At first Mr. Capser's sales were small, but by a strict attention of business and a straightforward and honorable course in all his dealings with everyone, rich or poor, he has brought his trade up to a point that is second to none in the same line in this county, his sales the past year having amounted to $59,334.58. In this connection we cannot refrain from saying that Mr. Capser has been prominent in bringing the trade at Sauk Centre to its present high reputation for fair dealing." Commencing $4,000 in debt, he soon found himself with balanced books and in time acquired a competence.

Mr. Capser was prominent in the community along various lines. He served his district in the legislative halls of the state for a number of years. In 1875-76 he was a member of the senate presided over by Lieutenant-Governor Alonzo Barto. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1878 and again in 1891. A Democrat in politics he was seven years chairman of the State Central Committee of that party. He was county commissioner two terms and a member of the Sauk Centre board of health for thirty-three years and was a member of the city council two terms. Mr. Capser and his excellent wife have always been highly respected residents of the community. They have ever stood for everything that was right and honorable and good, and the members of their large family are worthily following in their footsteps. In 1876 Mr. Capser was placed on the Democratic ticket as presidential elector for Samnel P. Tilden. He was one of the original members of the Church of St. Paul at Sauk Centre. The first Catholic meeting in this vicinity was held at his home by Father Mathias, and when the church was built he contributed toward buying the site and was always a heavy donator and contributor toward its support.

Mr. Capser was married May 31, 1864, to Mary E. Ley, daughter of Henry J. Ley, an early settler. She was born in Madison, Wis., and the marriage took place in St. Joseph, Stearns county. In all his undertakings, Mrs. Capser has been her husband's capable helpmeet, a true wife and loyal mother. In the family there are seven children: Henry C., Josephina, Sufronica C., Albert J., Edward A., George W., and Joseph L. Henry C. was born in a snow covered shed in the rear of his father's first store, just outside of the stockade at Sauk Centre, he being the first male child born in Sauk Centre. The present family home was completed in 1881.

On January 1, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Capser celebrated the Golden Anniversary of their wedding, which was to fall several months later. The early celebration was for the sake of one of the daughters who was to leave for the west. Around the family table gathered the seven children and the numerous grandchildren. In all the family there has never been a death

for over half a century. A massed Bavarian band discoursed music, many songs were sung, and the happy couple received congratulations from all over the state. Among the gifts was a bag of gold coins presented by the children and grandchildren. Henry C. Capser presided as toastmaster and related many incidents of the early days, while Mr. Capser himself also spoke with much feeling of the happiness that his wife and family have meant to him. In writing of the event the Sauk Rapids "Herald" said: "Not many people are privileged to live together for fifty years as man and wife. Still less rear a family of seven, and they in turn rear families, without a single death in half a century. A most remarkable achievement. In talking with the 'Herald' man following the event, Hon. Joseph Capser stated that he and his aged wife fully appreciate the blessings which had been bestowed upon them all these long years. They are proud of their children and thankful for their achievements. The people of Sauk Centre rejoice with Mr. and Mrs. Capser in their having practically reached the half century mark of their married life. That they may be spared to enjoy the society of each other and their children is the wish of the entire community."

John H. Canfield, of Sauk Centre, county commissioner, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, October 10, 1846, son of Abram and Caroline Canfield, with whom he came to Sauk Centre. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Civil War and participated in the Indian campaign. He was mustered out July 11, 1865. For many years he devoted his life to farm work. He did good service as town and school officer, and so won the respect of his fellow men that they elected him one of the county commissioners, a position he has now held for some eleven years. He votes the Republican ticket, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Canfield married Rosetta Richards in 1870, and they have two children: Llewellyn and Iris P. Llewellyn is married and has four children. Iris P. lives at home and teaches music.

Abram Canfield, an early physician, was born in New Jersey, came to Sauk Centre and practiced medicine for many years. He died in 1909 at the age of eighty-six years. Abram Canfield married for his first wife, Caroline Van Linder, of New York, by whom he had four children: Manning F., John H., Phoebe A., and James M. For his second wife, Abram Canfield married Rosetta Truax, also a native of New York, and to this union there were born seven children: Dillon, Louisa, Rosetta, Florence, Charles, Hattie and William.

Albert Edwin Erwin, secretary and general manager of the Erwin Elevator Co., was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 1, 1849, son of Franklin and Aurilla (Walbridge) Erwin, also natives of the same county. The parents came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1854. There the father dealt in stock. In 1861 the family came to Minnesota and located in Dakota county, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. The father died in February, 1890. The mother died in October, 1895. In the family there were nine children: Charlotte, now Mrs. William Church, of Dakota county; Lucia, now Mrs. Elias Scott, of Renville; Cecelia, now Mrs. Nelson Whipple, of Duluth; Albert E., of Sauk



ALBERT EDWIN ERWIN



MR. AND MRS. C. G. HERBERGER

Centre; Eliza, now Mrs. D. S. Hassen, of Duluth; Temperance (deceased); O. W., of Little Falls, Minn.; Mary, now Mrs. Alexander Jamieson, of Sauk Centre, and Cora, now Mrs. J. L. Whitson, of Sauk Centre. Albert Edwin Erwin was brought from New York state to Walworth county, Wis., by his parents in 1854. He there attended the schools of his neighborhood, and also the schools of Milwaukee. In 1861 he came to Dakota county, Minn., with his parents. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, attending schools winters and working about the farm in the summer time. After he was twenty-one he worked out for various farmers. In 1874 he came to Sauk Centre, and engaged in the grain and elevator business. With this beginning he has achieved a splendid success. He now has elevators located at Sauk Centre, West Union, Long Prairie, Browerville, Round Prairie, Little Sauk, Gray Eagle, Burham and Ward Springs, most of which he erected himself. He is a master of all the details of his business, is highly respected by everybody, and is in every way a straight-forward, strictly honorable business man. For two terms he served on the village council. Fraternally he has passed through the chairs of Sauk Centre Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F. Mr. Erwin was married June 21, 1882, to Emily Jamieson, of Canton, New York, daughter of Andrew and Annabelle (Cooper) Jamieson. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have two children, Annabelle and Harriet. Annabelle graduated from the Sauk Centre High School, and attended Carleton College at Northfield. Harriet also graduated from the Sauk Centre High School, received her splendid musical education under private instructors, and is now a proficient teacher of instrumental music.

L. W. Gingery, successful real estate dealer of Sauk Centre, was born in Summit county, Ohio, August 25, 1869, son of Curtiss C. and Valma E. (Wise) Gingery, who took him to Nebraska when he was nine years of age. He was reared and educated in Nebraska, and there remained until 1899. Then he came to Mason City, Iowa, and engaged in the grain and lumber business. In 1901 he came to Sauk Centre, and in company with M. W. Lee, engaged in the grain and elevator business. In 1905 they incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. Their elevators and lumber yards were at West Union and Sauk Centre. In July, 1914, the company disposed of its interests, and Mr. Gingery is now successfully engaged in the real estate business. He is a public spirited citizen and has served as president of the village council for years. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of Sauk Centre Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F. Mr. Gingery was married August 24, 1893, to Minnie Lee, and they have three children: Carleton, born March 4, 1905; Maudie, born November 18, 1906, and Dorris, born October 12, 1901.

Conrad George Herberger, one of the well-known old settlers of the county, and a respected resident of Sauk Centre has prepared for this work the following statement concerning his career:

"I, Conrad George Herberger, was born in Rheinesheim, Baden, June 23, 1834. My father was Michael Herberger, my mother was Catharina Whitmann. To them was born twelve children, ten boys and two girls. I was the youngest of the family. Six of the younger boys came to this country; Ignaz and Max came in 1849; Carl, Fred and Theobold, in the spring of 1853.

I came to New York, January 6, 1854, went to Buffalo, N. Y., remained there until May, 1854, and then went to Detroit, Mich. I left there in 1855 and went to Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, and on July 1, 1856, I came to St. Cloud, Minnesota. On October 1, 1857, I was married to Catharine Schurmann. My wife was born in Hoglar, West Falen, November 12, 1837; her father was Nicholas Schurmann, and her mother was Leusill Becker. They were the parents of twelve children. My wife and her parents came to this country in 1855 and located at Guttenberg, Iowa, my wife coming to St. Cloud in 1856. To us were born twelve children, of whom only four are now living: Frank J., George F., Edward Herberger, and Rose (Herberger) Johnson. My brothers and sisters are all dead except Theobald who is living in Los Angeles, Cal., eighty-two years of age. My wife has three brothers and two sisters living. When I came to St. Cloud in 1856 I started a blacksmith shop. In 1859 the first stage run from St. Cloud to Georgetown, a distance of 200 miles, and Burbank & Co. hired me to do their horse shoeing. In 1860 my wife and self were stationed at Pomme de Terre to keep the night station on the stage line. I was to shoe the horses used on the line from Sauk Centre to Georgetown. Pomme de Terre is twenty-two miles this way from Fergus Falls and twelve beyond Evansville. We got along there fairly well until the Indian outbreak, on August 22, 1862. At that time we were forced to return to St. Cloud, where I resumed blacksmithing until 1869 when my brother Fred and myself organized and operated a brewery, known as the Herberger Brothers Brewing Co. We sold out in 1875, and in 1877 I went on a farm in Todd and Douglas counties, three miles from Osakis. I remained on the farm until 1901, when in September of that year I came to Sauk Centre where I have resided ever since."

The Irish Family. The Irish family is one of the old American families, dating back considerable over a century. The original Irish forebear came from England, and settled in New York state. One of the sons in this family was Jonathan Irish, born at Lake George, N. Y., April 9, 1807. His wife, Eliza, was born July 17, 1813. They had seven children. Sydney, born January 22, 1833; Mercy, June 29, 1835; Abner, February 28, 1837; Matthew, February 25, 1839; Eber, May 5, 1842; Matilda, October 29, 1844; Caroline, April 24, 1848. The deaths recorded in the family Bible are as follows: Eber, October 26, 1862; Jonathan (the father), March 24, 1884; Eliza (the mother) ten years later; Matthew, November 26, 1907; Abner, February 8, 1909; Sydney, April 2, 1912.

Abner Irish, the third child in this family, was born, as noted, February 28, 1837, in Warren county, New York. As a young man he served through the Civil War. He reached Minnesota May 24, 1864. He lived for many years in Sauk Centre, where he was a prominent citizen. A farmer, carpenter and contractor, he nevertheless found time to devote to public affairs. He was one of the supervisors of the town, and a justice of the peace. As a member of the board of education he was one of those who were responsible for the establishing of the High School in Sauk Centre, and also freely gave of his time and labor to help establish the First Presbyterian Church of Sauk Centre by hewing the timbers used in its construction. This church later



MICHAEL HOGAN

became the home of the First Congregational Church of Sauk Centre, of which Mr. Irish was a faithful member at the time of his death. In politics he was a Republican. He died February 8, 1909, highly respected by all who knew him.

Abner Irish married Rose Spencer, and they had five children: Louis J., Carrie (died May 2, 1905), Hattie E. (died September 8, 1875), Margaret and Carl A. Margaret is a graduate nurse and lives with her mother. Louis J. is a member of the city council of Sauk Centre. He conducts a 'bus and transfer business. He was married June 25, 1902, to Myra E. Clifford, and they have a daughter, Edna Elizabeth. Carl A. is a prosperous rancher in North Dakota, was married to Jennie M. Gray, December 26, 1900, and has four children; Margaret M., Carleton G., Arelyn D. and Marvin S. and besides, two adopted children, Harry M. Shepard, nephew of Mrs. Irish, at the age of 13 months, and Helen R., adopted March 8, 1895, at the age of three months.

Alexander Jamieson, president of the Erwin Elevator Co., with headquarters at Sauk Centre, was born in New York state, December 25, 1846, son of Andrew and Annabelle (Cooper) Jamieson. He came to Minnesota at the age of twenty-one, and for about twenty-five years farmed in Dakota county. In 1896 he purchased an interest in the Erwin Elevator Co., of which he is now the president. Mr. Jamieson is a vestryman and treasurer of the Church of the Good Samaritan, Episcopal, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of that body. He is doing the village good service as an alderman. Alexander Jamieson married Mary Erwin, and they have three children: Gladys J., Edward E. and Vera. Gladys J. married Ray Carpenter, and they have three children: Maxwell, Louisa and Fannie. They live in Alberta, Canada. Andrew Jamieson and Annabelle Cooper, his wife, spent the span of their years in New York state, and are laid to rest in Canton, New York, the former dying at the age of eighty-two and the latter at the age of seventy-seven. There were nine children in the family: Alexander, George E., John, Emily, Hattie, Sarah, Nettie and Elizabeth.

Michael Hogan. To some villages comes the good fortune to number among their citizens, men of ability, probity, intelligence and worth, who are willing to devote their time, energy, influence and money for the upbuilding of the part of the country in which they have cast their lot. Such a man was Michael Hogan. Coming to Sauk Centre in the prime of life he at once became identified with its progress, attained business success and worthy reputation, served in the most responsible political, social, educational and financial positions, and as a fitting climax to his life secured for the village a permanent literary institution whose influence will be felt for many generations to come.

Michael Hogan was born in Prince Edward Island Province, Canada, was there reared, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He came to Sauk Centre in 1882 and became clerk in the real estate office of Moore & Bennett. Later he engaged in the real estate business for himself, then had Charles Hendryx for a partner for a while, and subsequently continued alone. As a real estate lawyer he had few if any equals in this part of the state. During

his long residence in the village he took an active interest in the city's progress, and in matters of public importance his excellent judgment and thoughful energy had much to do with the substantial upbuilding of Sauk Centre. For four terms he served as mayor and at various other times might have held the office had he not refused to accept the honor. He was also a member of the Sauk Centre board of education and was vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank. He started a correspondence with Andrew Carnegie, as the result of which the Carnegie Library was here erected. No one knew of the matter until Mr. Carnegie's offer had been formally made and the terms of the acceptance stipulated. Mr. Hogan died at St. Luke's Hospital, September 30, 1904. At the hour of his funeral every business house and public school in Sauk Centre was closed. The whole village joined in mourning, for his excellent qualities had endeared him to all. In business as well as in a social way, he was of an unassuming nature, a plain, scholarly gentleman, whose friendship was as high an honor as one could care to win. His place in the community will not soon be filled. Mr. Hogan was married April 19, 1887, to Mary Donahue, of Sauk Centre, daughter of Patrick and Ann Donahue, early settlers of Stearns county. There are two children, Edna, born in 1889, and Archie, born in 1894.

Theron W. Mann was born in Schoharie county, New York, August 11, 1854, attended the excellent public schools of his neighborhood, and obtained a diploma from the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y., and taught two years. For a time he worked as a railroad man with headquarters at Plattsburg, N. Y. Then he came west, and was employed as an operator at the Plymouth, Wis., station for the Wisconsin Central. From there he came to Minnesota, where he worked for the Northern Pacific for a quarter of a century, being operator at Wadena and Clitherall, and agent at Royalton, Sauk Centre and Little Falls. After leaving the railroad business he engaged in business in Minneapolis, and later in South Dakota. Then he came once more to Sauk Centre, where he conducted a music store until his death in December, 1912. The store is now conducted by his sons. His wife is still living. She makes her home in New York state. Mr. Mann was a prominent man in many ways. In addition to his store in Sauk Centre, he owned farms in Pope and Becker counties. He was one of the founders of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Sauk Centre. Confirmed as a communicant of the Episcopal Church, he was ever an ardent worker in that denomination. At Sauk Centre he was one of the most active members. Mr. Mann had three children: Mrs. L. O. Kerby, of Hibbing, Minn.; and Sydney T. and Henry A., merchants of Sauk Centre.

Sidney T. Merryman, manager of the Central Minnesota Power and Milling Co., of Sauk Centre, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., January 15, 1890, son of Egbert S. and Barbara W. (Davidson) Merryman. He received his education in the graded and high schools of Milwaukee. His first employment was in a clerical capacity. His ambition was to become a sea captain, and with this end in view he secured a situation as watchman and wheelman on a Great Lakes boat. January 1, 1909, he came to Sauk Centre as accountant for the Central Minnesota Power and Milling Co. In February, 1911, he was



J. A. CAUGHREN'S RESIDENCE



MR. AND MRS. JOHN N. McGIBBON

promoted to his present position. He is a rising young man, is a thorough master of his line of work, and is highly regarded throughout the community. Mr. Merryman is a member of Star in the West Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., and of Sauk Centre Chapter, No. 49, R. A. M. He was married February 11, 1914, to Marguerite Booth, of Chicago.

David Caughren, of honored memory, was one of that sturdy band of pioneers whose work resulted in the opening up and development of the Northwest. Whether as a youth in Canada, diligently working on the home farm; as a pioneer in Wright county, bringing the wild land under cultivation and working for the advance of civilization; or as a freighter in the Black Hills, carrying still further the vanguard of development and settlement; he ever did his duty as he saw it. He was an influential citizen, and lived long enough to see the early fruits of success crown his privations and toil. David Caughren was born in Fredington, on the St. John's river, Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and married Matilda Ervin, a native of the same place. In 1859 they came to Minnesota, and located on a farm in Brockway township, Stearns county, where they lived for several years. In 1864 they moved to Getty township, where Mr. Caughren purchased 160 acres. He broke and grubbed the land, brought it to a high stage of cultivation, and erected a fine set of buildings. He was a power for good in the community and was apparently permanently settled. But the pioneer strain was in his blood and unwilling to enjoy the established peace of a settled community while others were braving the rigors of pioneer endeavor, he left the community which he had assisted in making, and removed to Bismarck, North Dakota, where he engaged in freighting between Bismarck and the Black Hills. He died at Bismarck, in January, 1881. His widow now lives in Merriam Park, St. Paul, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Caughren had seven children: J. A., a leading citizen of Sauk Centre, Stearns county; Carrie, now Mrs. George Case, of Black Hills; William, of White Fish, Montana; Samuel, of Havre, Montana; Sarah, the deceased wife of E. G. Bloomfield, and Frank and Hattie, who died in infancy.

Henry Sprague was born in Chenango county, New York, September 22, 1808, and in 1823 was taken by his parents to Oakland county, Michigan. As a youth he learned the trade of a carpenter, and subsequently followed this trade for many years. In 1838 he moved to Will county, Illinois, from which county in 1854, he brought his family to Dakota county, Minn., and settled in Nininger township. While in Dakota county he was county commissioner and justice of the peace for several years. In 1865 he came to Stearns county, and settled on a farm in Sauk Centre township. He married Louise C. Walker, a native of Maine, March 14, 1883, and they had four children: Addison, Cassius, Millard C. and Esther Sprague.

John N. McGibbon, man of affairs, and one of Sauk Centre's most useful citizens, has wide interests and varied accomplishments. He is president of the Stearns County Agricultural Society, is serving his fourth consecutive term as mayor of Sauk Centre, is president of the board of education of Sauk Centre, president of the Sauk Centre Fire Relief Association, and superintendent of the city electric light plant. In addition to this he is

successfully engaged in milling and farming. Thus busily engaged he has nevertheless found time for the development of the literary and ethical side of his nature, and his verse is published in many papers throughout the state. He is a member of Star in the West Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., and Sauk Centre Chapter, No. 49, R. A. M. His wife and he are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is a Democrat in politics, and the members of the family belong to the Presbyterian Church. In whatever movement he takes a part, Mr. McGibbon is at once found at the head. He is genial, affable, unassuming, a hard worker, and a born leader of men. He preaches the doctrine of good fellowship and the brotherhood of man, and he is as agreeable as he is prominent. He and his wife are especially interested in the cause of education, and in the move for better schools throughout the country. Their untiring efforts and encouragement were an important factor in the building of the present sightly school edifice at Sauk Centre. John N. McGibbon was born in Canada, December 21, 1859, there attended the public schools and grew to manhood. He learned the trade of miller from his father and devoted much of his youth to that line of work. He reached Minneapolis at the age of twenty-one and entered the employ of the Minneapolis Flouring Mill. Six months later he came to Sauk Centre and became head miller for T. C. McClure. Later he and Dr. J. D. DuBois bought out the mill which he conducted for three years. Mr. McGibbon was united in marriage, June 9, 1881, to Louise A. E. Crozier, who was born in Canada, February 23, 1862, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Walker) Crozier, natives of Scotland who came to Canada in their 'teens and were there married. Mr. Crozier was a farmer and was very successful in his chosen line of endeavor. He and his good wife both died in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. McGibbon have four children: Lillian L. married Tollef Jacobson, now a prominent banker of Alexandria, Minn.; John R. is secretary of the Northwestern Mortgage and Security Co. at Fargo, North Dakota; Robina H. married Henry Halverson, one of St. Cloud's representative merchants; Everette E. is a rising young dentist of Minneapolis; James R. is a student in the Sauk Centre High school and lives at home. Alexander McGibbon and Jane (Brow) McGibbon, the parents of John N. McGibbon were of Scottish descent. Alexander McGibbon was a prominent miller in Canada, and owned and conducted a flouring mill for many years. The same mill is now operated by the son, Duncan D. McGibbon. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gibbon both died in Canada and are buried there.

Joseph Parker, retired farmer of Sauk Centre, was born in Erie county, New York, September 4, 1842, son of William and Ann (Fullam) Parker who brought their family first to Wisconsin and then to Minnesota. As a youth Joseph Parker devoted considerable attention to farming. In 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and served two years and four months. This started a series of adventures which extended over many years. After leaving the army, he started work on the old overland freight route between St. Paul and Winnipeg. It was in this employ that he first came to Sauk Centre. Later he accompanied many expeditions to the Northwest, sometimes as a soldier, and sometimes in charge of wagon trains.



MR. AND MRS. DAVID PANGBURN

It was in 1873 that Mr. Parker gave up his life as a frontiersman, married, and settled down as a pioneer in Ashley township, this county. Starting with a wild tract of eighty acres, he erected a small log shanty, and began his career as a prosperous farmer. He increased his holdings, until he now owns 240 acres, equipped with modern buildings, and suitable equipment. He was chairman of the board of supervisors sixteen years, and also served in other town positions as well as in school office. He has been a Democrat nearly all his life but for a time was associated with the farmers' movements which flourished under such names as the Grange, the Anti-Monopolists, the Greenbackers and the Populists. He has ably filled the chair as commander of the B. R. Palmer Post, No. 4, G. A. R., of Sauk Centre. Mr. Parker married Ella Stewart, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of George Stewart, an early settler of Stearns county. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have five children: Henry, Roscoe, Joseph, Bessie and Orick. Henry is a representative farmer of Sauk Centre township; Roscoe lives in Minneapolis; Bessie is now Mrs. Arthur W. Bierman, of Northfield, Minn.; Orick is in the Coast Artillery at California, as a soldier in the regular army.

William Parker was born in New Jersey, of English descent. He married Ann Fullam, of Irish blood. After their marriage they settled in New York. Later they went to Florida, where Mr. Parker was engaged in the campaign against the Indians for two years. After the Indian troubles there were over, they returned to New York. In 1861 the family came to Minnesota and located in Rochester, making the trip from the Mississippi by means of a team of horses. William Parker died in 1865, outliving his wife about a year. William Parker was the father of Henrietta, born in Florida; James, Catherine, Henry, Mary and Joseph, born in Wisconsin; and Emma, Harriet, Sylvia and Abslom, born in Minnesota. Henrietta married Henry Home, of Wisconsin, now deceased. She makes her home in Sauk Centre, with her brother, Joseph. James served during the Civil War, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and in Hancock's Veteran Corps. He is now in the Soldiers' Home, at Milwaukee, Wis. Catherine and her husband, William Barry, both of Sauk Centre, are dead. Henry was killed by a threshing machine. Mary Ann and her husband, Andrew Whitehead, are both dead. Joseph lives in Sauk Centre. Emma is the wife of Lorenzo Bennett, and lives in Rochester, Minn. Harriett is the wife of Clark Case, of Sauk Centre. Sylvia is the wife of James Smith, of Rochester, Minn. Absolom was killed at Spokane Falls, Wash.

David Pangburn, retired brick manufacturer, living in Sauk Centre, was born in Scotland, New York, August 27, 1832, son of James D. and Polly (Houck) Pangburn. He received his education in his native state, and there grew to manhood. It was in 1856 that he came to Minnesota, and located at Nininger, in Dakota county. In 1861 he came to Stearns county, and took a claim in Sauk Centre township. In 1864 he located here permanently, and engaged in farming. Soon afterward, he went into making brick. Later he bought the large farm on which the present plant is located. It is on the shore of Sauk Lake, just over the line in Todd county. Here he has carried on general farming and done a large business in brickmaking. Being on

the shore of the lake he has been able to raft his bricks, and then tow the rafts to Sauk Centre with his barge. The bricks, both red and gray are in wide favor, and nearly all the buildings in Sauk Centre and Melrose are constructed from them. Since dividing his farm among his sons, Mr. Pangburn has purchased a home in Sauk Centre, where he will spend his declining years in well deserved rest after a busy life filled with successful endeavor. He has been an active man in everything that had for its object the progress and betterment of the community, and for several years he served as supervisor of Sauk Centre township. Although eight-two years of age he is still hale and hearty. Every fall he goes on hunting expeditions to the pine woods, and never fails to bring home a good bag of game.

David Pangburn was married May 9, 1854, to Hattie P. Davenport, born in Saratoga county, New York, January 25, 1835. They have had eleven children: George N., born December 3, 1856; Hattie A., February 22, 1858; Fred L., August 4, 1859; William E., March 31, 1861; Frances A., September 30, 1862; Arthur M., September 10, 1864; Reginald H., May 4, 1866; James B., November 17, 1867; David A., June 16, 1869; Elmer F., March 20, 1871 (died June 18, 1873); and Edwin F., born May 15, 1874.

James D. Pangburn came to Sauk Centre in 1866 and took a homestead. He lived to see himself the founder of one of the largest families in this vicinity. In 1882, after a long life, filled with useful accomplishments, he died at the good old age of eighty years.

Mr. Pangburn married Polly Houck, a native of New York state. She died in 1898 at the age of ninety years. In the family there are ten children: Margaret, Nicholas, David, Magdalena, Julia, Paulina, Hiram, William, Henry and Frank S. It is a fact worthy of note that Margaret, the oldest of these children, is still living, at the age of ninety years.

Arthur M. Pangburn was born September 10, 1864, son of David and Hattie P. (Davenport) Pangburn. He is engaged in farming in Todd county, just over the line from Sauk Centre township. Arthur M. Pangburn was first married to Della Fredinburg. After her death he married Lizzie Knudson.

D. A. Pangburn was born in Sauk Centre township, June 16, 1869, son of David and Hattie P. (Davenport) Pangburn. He is a mason by trade and does general contracting and building. Mr. Pangburn married Agnes Diebel, and they have five children: Hazel H., May, Earl, Edith and Marie, all born in Sauk Centre. The family faith is that of the Congregational Church.

William Pangburn, one of the respected citizens of Sauk Centre, was born in New York state, May 12, 1836, and was there reared to young manhood. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted, and was in the service throughout that bloody conflict, being confined in a southern prison fourteen months of that time. He was discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, after which he came West, reaching Sauk Centre May 12, 1865. He took up a homestead in Sauk Centre township, broke the land, erected suitable buildings, and carried on general farming until 1879, when he moved to the city. He has been a member of the city council for sixteen years, and is now serving another two-year term. For one term he was president of the council. He is treasurer of Palmer Post, No. 40, G. A. R., and a member of the I. O. O. F. William

Pangburn married Ella Barnard, and they have seven children: Minnie, Frank T., Josie, Maude, Jessie, Ralph and Leon. The parents of William Pangburn were James D. and Polly (Houck) Pangburn.

George Pangburn was born in St. Paul, December 3, 1856, son of David and Hattie P. (Davenport) Pangburn. He is engaged in farming and brick-making with his father. George Pangburn married Julia Henderson, of Eagle Bend, Minn. They have five children: Ray, Lucy, Eva, Lester and Alice.

Ray C. Pangburn was born in Sauk Centre, July 24, 1884. After attending school he learned the trade of mason, which he has since followed. He lives over the line in Todd county. Ray C. Pangburn married Mary Knott, and they have three children: Howard, Lawrence and Irene.

Frank T. Pangburn was born in Sauk Centre township, December 14, 1871, son of William and Ella (Barnard) Pangburn. He attended the public schools and also had the advantages of courses in the Pioneer Business School, of Sauk Centre. For some years after attaining the years of maturity, he devoted his life to farming. For a time he was identified with the L. S. Bishop Co. of Sauk Centre. Mr. Pangburn is a great believer in education, and served for a time on the school board of one of the rural districts. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. Frank T. Pangburn married Margaret E. Johnson, of Grove Lake, Minnesota. They have two children.

J. B. Schoenhoff was born in Germany, October 8, 1868, and came to America in the middle of 1885. He lived in Spring Hill township, Meier Grove and Melrose, all in this state, before coming to Sauk Centre. A mason by trade, he has also done considerable farming for seven years. For about five years he was in the restaurant business, and for something like a similar period conducted a laundry. He is at present running a first-class saloon, the best in the state. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, and to the G. R. K. Benevolent Society of Minnesota; also, for the last ten years local agent for the National Casualty Co., the best sick and accident company in the state of Minnesota. Has lived in the city of Sauk Centre 22 years. He is a live member of the Commercial Club and Stearns County Fair Association.

Mr. Schoenhoff first married Catherine Wulfekuhle, now deceased. No children by first wife. His present wife is Annie Walcher. In the family are five children: Leo, Anthony, Bernard, Richard and Robert. Two girls are dead.

J. A. Schoenhoff was born in Germany in 1875, and has lived in Sauk Centre about twenty-one years. He is a popular man in the community, is secretary of the local lodge of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is active in the St. Joseph Benevolent Society.

Mr. Schoenhoff married Magdalena Schaefer, of Albany, Minn., and they have three children: Valarian B. and Julia E. and Mary Magdalene. Mrs. Schoenhoff comes of an old Stearns county family. Her father was born in St. Cloud, and is now living in Albany, in this county. By his first wife, Julia Schultz, he had twelve children: Magdaline, Julia, Carl, Thomas, Henry,

Leo, Anton, Otto, Joseph, George, Roman and Genevieve. By his second wife, Magdaline Marshall, he had six children: Richard, Celestine, Carl, Edmond, Gertrude and Margaret.

Harry Allen, mason, of Sauk Centre, was born here December 9, 1886. He belongs to the Bricklayers' Union and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. John Allen, also a mason, the father of Harry Allen, was born in Pennsylvania, July 12, 1851, and came to Minnesota in 1887. He married Maria Schaefer, and they had five children: Harry, Howard, Kate, Benjamin and Alice.

Isaac Allen, grandfather of Harry Allen, was a mason by trade, and lived in Pennsylvania. He married Hannah Clemmons, and they had eleven children, of whom there are still living four: Garrett, Rebecca, Anna and John.

John Boutell, proprietor of the Palmer House Buffet, Sauk Centre, was born in Woodstock, Canada, December 18, 1862, and came to Sauk Centre from Wapington, North Dakota, in 1890. He is one of the clean-cut, intelligent men of the city, has served on the city council for some time, and belongs to the Eagles, the Red Men, and the Sauk Centre Commercial Club.

John Boutell married Mary McCarthy, of Benson, Swift county, Minnesota, and they have one son, who graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1913.

Alice C. Cawley, who with her two daughters, Marie and Eveline, is conducting the millinery establishment long owned by Mrs. Swift, came to Sauk Centre from Big Stone county, Minnesota, where her husband, Mr. Cawley, died in 1906. Mrs. Cawley's father was Matthew Smith, and her mother was Marie Loubier. In the family were eight children: May, Lucy, Alice C., Ellen, John, Jean, George and Gilbert.

J. H. Simonton, pioneer journalist, agriculturist and business man, was born in Perry county, Penn., Nov. 15, 1840, son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Baxter) Simonton. He attended school in his native county, and at the age of twelve years moved with his parents to Wilmington, Ill., where he completed his education. He came to Minnesota in 1857, and learned the printer's trade. He was interested in newspaper work in Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud. In 1866 he sold his interest in the St. Cloud "Times," to N. F. Barnes and went to St. Paul where he worked in the office of the "Pioneer." In the spring of 1867 he came to Sauk Centre. On June 6, 1867, J. H. Simonton started the Sauk Centre "Herald." This paper was printed on the first press ever brought to Minnesota, formerly the property of James M. Goodhue, who on April 28, 1849, printed, at St. Paul, the "Minnesota Pioneer," the first paper ever printed in the territory. Mr. Simonton was soon joined by his brother, Samuel Simonton, and the paper was published by them jointly until August, 1879, when it was sold to Charles F. Hendryx. When J. H. Simonton retired from newspaper work, he took up farming for a few years. Then he became a groceryman in Sauk Centre, continuing this business for over two decades. The members of the younger generations who were not alive during his newspaper career, remember him best as the genial grocer. Some nine years ago he sold out to McCracken & Burgess and retired. Mr.



MR. AND MRS. MATHIAS WANISH

Simonton is a prominent man in the community, and for some time was secretary of the Sauk Centre Business Men's Association which is not now in existence. He is a charter member of the Star in the West Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., of Sauk Centre. A Republican in politics, he was assessor for twenty years. At various time he has also served in other positions of public trust and private honor.

Mr. Simonton was married in 1870 to Jennie M. Stabler, and they have had six children. Benjamin P. lives in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Frank E. lives in Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada; Mildred E. resides at home; William A., Alfred and an unnamed infant are deceased.

Alfred Talbot Watson, of the Central Minnesota Power and Milling Co., was born in England, April 25, 1859, son of Richard and Louisa (Talbot) Watson, the former of whom traced his ancestry back to 1580, and the latter of whom was of traditional Norman blood. Alfred T. came to America in 1881, and from Owatonna, Minn., went to Waseca, a few miles away. Then he located in Paynesville, in Stearns county. He became a prominent man and was elected the first recorder of New Paynesville. He assisted in organizing the Protestant Episcopal Church, he and his wife being two of the original five members. In 1899 he came to Sauk Centre. He has been identified with the Northwestern Radiator Co., and with the Keller Manufacturing Co. His present position dates back some three or four years. Mr. Watson is a member of the Odd Fellows, the M. B. A. and the A. O. U. W. He is senior warden of the Sauk Centre Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Watson was married August 8, 1883, to Mary Lee, a native of New Jersey, a daughter of the Englishman, James Lee, who brought his family to Owatonna in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have two children. Mary C. graduated from the Illinois Women's College at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1914, receiving the degree of B. S. in domestic science. Marguerita L. is a student at the same school.

Mathias Wanish, a retired farmer of Sauk Centre, was born in Bohemia, February 24, 1840, second son of Frank and Mary Wanish, who in 1854, settled in Manitowoc, Wis., with four children, Frank, Mathias, Anna and Rachael. In 1862, Mathias enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, following the fortunes of that regiment throughout the Civil War. After the war he returned to the home of his parents. In 1868, he came to Sauk Centre, and secured a farm on the southern line of the township. At first he built a log cabin, and cultivated a small piece of land. Prosperity came with the years, and in time he became the owner of 400 acres of valuable land. About twenty-five years ago he and his wife retired and moved to the village of Sauk Centre, where they now make their home. Mr. Wanish is a member of Palmer Post, No. 40, G. A. R., of Sauk Centre. Mr. Wanish was married June 28, 1867, to Mary Yench, born in Bohemia, February 20, 1850. To them have been born nine children: Libbie, Mary, Rose, Joseph, Anna, Mary, Mathias, Emma and Hattie. Libbie is dead. She was born April 28, 1868, married Joseph Ringsmith, and left five children: Mabel, Leo, Pearl, Pauline and Mathias. Mary died in infancy. Rose was born April 1, 1873, married Herman Donart, and is the mother of four children: Carl, Paul, Helene and Anna Virginia. Joseph

was born February 22, 1875, and is now farming at Great Falls, Montana. He married Mary Appel and they have three children: Harry, Lillian and Olive. Anna was born April 16, 1877. She married Harry Leisen, and they live in Chicago. Mary was born July 3, 1880. She married Samuel Kendrick, and they live in San Diego, California. Mathias was born June 1, 1882, and lives in Seattle, Wash. Emma was born August 15, 1884, and married James Mathies. They live in Sauk Centre and have four children: James, Elvira, Leonard and Pearl. Hattie died in infancy.

Josiah Wood, a retired farmer of Sauk Centre, and a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Ephrata, Montgomery county, New York, September 2, 1828, son of Gardner and Fannie (Cook) Wood, who moved in 1840 to Dodge county, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their days. Josiah was brought to Wisconsin by his parents, but at the age of fifteen started out to see the world, going first to Illinois, and then back to New York. Later he again came to Wisconsin. He spent his early life as a teacher. In 1861 he located with his wife's people in Blue Earth county, Minn., and on December 24, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He followed the career of that regiment, and was mustered out, November 22, 1865. In March, 1866, he brought his family to Sauk Centre. For a time, they lived in a stockade which had been erected for the protection of the settlers against the Indians. He acquired a farm of 160 acres, one mile and a half west of Sauk Centre, and combined farming with school teaching. By hauling lumber from Sauk Centre with an ox-team, he was enabled to build a large frame house which was one of the show places of the early days. His hard work won success and in time he added eighty more acres to his place. In the late eighties he retired and moved to Sauk Centre village, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Mr. Wood was married in 1861, to Naomi S. Cooper, who was born in Cataraugus county, New York, July 21, 1842, a daughter of Ezra and Theresa (Armes) Cooper, who came to Wisconsin in 1829, and to Blue Earth county, Minn., in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had three children: C. A., Amy T. and Grace. Amy T. is the wife of H. J. Hagen, a banker of Fargo; Grace died at the age of six years. C. A. Wood lives on a farm near Grey Eagle and Josiah Wood and wife are now living near him on the same farm.

William Carl Woodruff was born in Spencer township, Tioga county, New York, December 5, 1836, son of John S. and Nancy (Cowell) Woodruff. He lost his father when he was twelve years of age, at which time the family was living in Illinois. When the Civil War was raging, the subject of this sketch enlisted, in 1864, in Company C, 146th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict. Upon his return from the army he was employed in engineering and construction work in the vicinity of Pecatonica, Illinois. In 1869 he came to Minnesota, and secured 160 acres of land in Faribault county. Later he came to Sauk Centre, where he continued to engage in construction work. He has a pleasant home on the outskirts of the village, and is highly regarded in the community. Mr. Woodruff is an enthusiastic member of B. R. Palmer Post, G. A. R., of Sauk Centre.

William Carl Woodruff was married at Freeport, Ill., October 3, 1859, to Huldah Jones, born October 22, 1840, daughter of Livingston and Hannah (Woodward) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. William Carl Woodruff have had nine children. Isaac was born November 8, 1862, and died June 23, 1903; Niles was born December 12, 1863, and died January 20, 1864; Jay was born April 3, 1865, and died March 2, 1894; Ralph was born March 18, 1867, and died April 1, 1869; Harry was born November 20, 1869, and now lives in Milwaukee; William was born March 28, 1872, and died December 6, 1893; Alta was born June 14, 1874; Belle was born August 3, 1876; Joey was born June 17, 1878, and died September 15, 1878. Alta married Hugh Watson of Minneapolis. They have two children: Harry, born December 10, 1897; and Robert, born December 21, 1902. Belle married R. W. Borland, of Sauk Centre, and they have two daughters, Alta, born December 8, 1905; Alberta, born January 23, 1913.

John S. Woodruff was born in Connecticut about 1802, the son of Isaac Woodruff. He was married in New York state in 1827 to Nancy Cowell, the daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Cowell. Some years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Woodruff located in Illinois, and took up land one and a half miles west of Rockford, on the state road. He died suddenly in 1848 in Chicago, to which city he had gone to sell some wheat and purchase some lumber. His wife was left with six children. Later in life she married Henry Mease. At the time of her death, January 16, 1890, she had reached the good old age of eighty years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Woodruff are as follows. An unnamed child was born May 13, 1828, and died in infancy. Lewis was born November 20, 1830, and died October 22, 1840. Harvey was born August 4, 1833, and was killed in a well on the farm, August 12, 1849. William Carl, the subject of this mention, was born December 5, 1836, and lives in Sauk Centre. Lydia was born July 22, 1840. She married George LaFollette, and died December 29, 1877. Isaac was born June 21, 1843, and died December 25, 1883. He was a veteran of the Civil War. John was born February 15, 1847, enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and died in service, April 1, 1865.

Abram Cowell was born May 4, 1781, and Elizabeth, his wife, was born April 16, 1783. Their children were: John, born January 10, 1803; Deborah, January 30, 1805; Diana, March 13, 1807; Nancy, July 23, 1809; Anna, February 8, 1812; Joseph, October 7, 1814; Lorena, February 23, 1817; Mary, July 18, 1820; Chauncey, June 24, 1822.

Livingston Jones was born in Rockland county, New York, son of Benjamin and Mary Jones, February 2, 1812. He died February 19, 1894. He was married February 2, 1835, to Hannah Woodward (later shortened to Woodard), the daughter of Joseph and Rachael (Towner) Woodward. Hannah (Woodward) Jones was born in Bath, Steuben county, New York, April 22, 1818, and died November 27, 1912. Livingston and Hannah (Woodward) Jones had the following children: Mary, born December 15, 1836; Rachael, July 23, 1838; Huldah, October 22, 1840; Rosetta, February 8, 1842; Winfield Scott, January 30, 1845; Patience, July 3, 1848; Hannah, July 2, 1849.

Benjamin Jones, the son of Isaac Jones, was born September 5, 1786, and died March 26, 1872. His wife Mary was born in 1790 and died May 18, 1853. They were the parents of nine children: Absalom, born March 3, 1910; Livingston, February 2, 1812; Erastus, born December 14, 1814; Erantus, born August 22, 1817; Wakefield, born May 2, 1821; Pierson, July 12, 1824; Ralph, September 8, 1826; Benjamin and Mary. Isaac Jones had the following children: Joseph, born December 12, 1775; John, born April 24, 1777; Abraham, born November 14, 1781; Timothy, born January 11, 1784; Benjamin, born September 5, 1786; Sarah, born March 31, 1792; and Isaac, born November 3, 1798. Joseph Woodward married Rachael Towner, the daughter of John Towner. Their children were as follows: Lovisa, December 2, 1793; Esther, April 29, 1795; Eunice, September 28, 1796; Rachael, July 17, 1798; Sarah, August 20, 1800; Joseph, April 29, 1802; Abram, April 13, 1804; Anna, December 25, 1806; William, October 9, 1807; Alva, July 28, 1809; Susan, December 25, 1811; Tamar, June 8, 1813; John, May 7, 1815; Hannah, April 22, 1818.

Uriel Montague Tobey, formerly a prominent resident of Sauk Centre, was born at Sullivan, N. Y., on May 21, 1826, and was married to Mary Scougell at Fayetteville, N. Y., January 15, 1851. Five years later they removed to Riverside, Illinois, and in 1862 came to Stearns county, settling in St. Cloud, where they lived fourteen years. In 1876 he came to Sauk Centre, where he engaged in the flour and feed business. The family followed in 1877. Later he added a fine stock of groceries to his line of business, and was the first one in Sauk Centre to establish the system of delivering goods to the homes of the customers. In 1893, Mr. Tobey was elected mayor of Sauk Centre. He was appointed postmaster by Grover Cleveland. He was an influential member of the Democratic party, and was keenly interested in local, state and national affairs. He died March 12, 1901, leaving two daughters, Alice F., wife of W. I. Henshaw, and Mary L., wife of Howard E. Wilcox. Mrs. Tobey died June 12, 1894.

Ven G. Wedge, vice-president and treasurer of the Wedge Hardware Co., of Sauk Centre, and one of the rising young men of the village, was born in Zumbrota, Goodhue county, this state, January 25, 1890, son of N. T. and Nannie E. (Grover) Wedge. He attended the public schools of Zumbrota, and the Business College at Minneapolis. He taught school for a year, and then worked in Minneapolis, doing accounting and making a few sales of land. November 1, 1911, he and A. H. Grover bought the hardware business of Schleusener Hardware Co., of Sauk Centre. The firm continued as the Grover & Wedge Co. until February, 1914, when N. T. Wedge, the father of Ven G. Wedge bought Mr. Grover's interests, and established the Wedge Hardware Co., with Ven G. Wedge as vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Wedge is a capable business man, and his methods have won substantial reward in constantly increasing business. The company installs heating plants, does general plumbing, and has a full equipment and stock of everything usually found in a hardware store. Mr. Wedge has taken an active part in business matters and is popular with his associates. He is secretary of the Central Minnesota Credit Association and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter

and Council of the Masonic body. Mr. Wedge was married August 17, 1912, to Genevieve E. Kaiserlik, of Chatfield, Minn.

John J. Moormann was born in Germany, January 26, 1872, and at the age of 16 came to America alone, and worked for his relatives in Meire Grove, in Grove township. His father having died in Germany at the age of fifty, his mother came three years later to Grove township, Stearns county. Now he has a good farm of 100 acres in Sauk Centre township. He attends the Roman Catholic Church. John J. Moormann married Annie Teuber, and they have eight children: Henry, Katie, Clara, Herman, Frank, John, Lewis and George. Henry was born in Ashley township, Stearns county, Kate, Clara, Herman, Frank, John and Lewis were born in Westport township, Pope county, and George was born in Sauk Centre township, Stearns county.

W. S. Pesheck, a successful young farmer of Sauk Centre township, was born in Getty township, this county, July 22, 1884, son of John Pesheck. He is assisting in operating his father's land in this county. W. S. Pesheck married Eva Van Vleck, of Todd county, and they have two children, Fern and Francis. John Pesheck, now living in Williston, North Dakota, is engaged in the investment and loan business. He owns 640 acres in Stearns county, and lived here some forty-five years. His five children are: Annie, Joseph, Charles, Frank and Wilfield S.

Henry Anderson was born in Benson, Minn., December 28, 1886, son of Nels and Annie (Munson) Anderson, with whom he came to Sauk Centre on October 1, 1901. Henry Anderson is one of the successful young farmers of the township, and is engaged in operating one of his father's three farms. The other children in his parents' family are: Alfred, Godfrey, Gus, Sigried, Hulda and Annie, all born in Benson, Minn.

Reinhold Gamradt was born in Germany, February 20, 1853, and spent his early life as a sailor. He came to America in 1878, worked in the mines of Michigan a number of years, and in 1893 came to Sauk Centre. He has a good farm of 160 acres, and is one of the substantial men of the community. He has done good service on the school board of his district and has been road commissioner for a period. He votes the Republican ticket and attends the Lutheran Church. Reinhold Gamradt was first married to Henrietta Stork. By his second wife, Henrietta Foss, he had ten children: Arthur, Amiel, Albert, George, Macks, Edward, Emma, Rose and Edith, and one who died in infancy.

Frank Tank was born in Germany, July 23, 1849, and came to America in 1881, living in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, for many years before coming to Sauk Centre. He has a well-stocked place of 180 acres and carries on general farming. Mr. Tank is married, and has seven children: Anna, Otto, Elmer, Frank, George, Clara, and Dorothy.

Otto J. Hedin was born in Sweden, June 7, 1878, and in 1891 came to Sauk Centre township where he has a farm of eighty-two acres. Otto J. Hedin married Dena Holmberg, and they have two children: Herman and Hilma. The parents of Otto J. Hedin were John and Mary (Pierson) Hedin, the former of whom is dead, and the latter of whom makes his home with the subject of this mention. They had eight children: Minnie, Lewis, Peter,

Martin, John, Simon, Eric and Otto J. All these children were born in Sweden. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. W. Hutchison was born in Stearns county, Minnesota, November 13, 1854, and has lived on a farm in Sauk Centre township since October 15, 1912. He is the only son of Lawrence and Amelia (Johnson) Hutchison, the former of whom was a merchant. Mr. Hutchison married Anna Easterly, of Montevideo, Minn., and they have two children, Nona and Roger.

David M. Smith, of Sauk Centre township, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, October 10, 1840. From 1883 to 1902 he farmed in North Dakota. By his first wife he had six children: William L., John G., Isaac W., Henry M., Milton and Margaret E. His second wife was Mrs. Isabella Osborn. She had by her first husband, three children, Henry H., Aylette and Annie E.

John Smith was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, July 18, 1865, and as a young man went to South Dakota. There he became a prominent citizen, serving in such offices as justice of the peace, deputy county sheriff, and deputy United States marshal. Since 1906 he has lived on a farm in Sauk Centre township. He is an active member of the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Smith married Ida Philley, a native of Iowa. They have four children: Hazel, Vera, Clara, and Edna, all born in South Dakota.

Frank Quade was born August 15, 1880, and came to Sauk Centre in 1896. He is a successful farmer and owns 120 acres of good land. Mr. Quade married Annie Kind, of Sauk Centre, and they have two children: Elnora and Alfred

The father of Frank Quade bore the same name and was a Wisconsin farmer. He died October 26, 1908. He married Minnie Olleman, and had fifteen children: Minnie, Anna, William, Fred, Lena, Henry, Frank, Robert, Gus, Martha, Richard, Fred, Amelia, Albert and Tina.

Charles Ross Lamb, a retired farmer of Sauk Centre, was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, September 2, 1858, son of Abner M. and Rachael E. (Vanhorn) Lamb, who brought him to Minnesota in 1865. He was reared on the home farm in section 11, Getty township, and in his mature years came into possession of the place. His experience has not been limited to this locality, however, for he has spent several years in Montana, and also in Crookston, Minn. He has now disposed of his real estate interests, and makes his home in the village of Sauk Centre. He was married, October 19, 1904, to Clara Shaw.

Abner M. Lamb was born in Bucks county, Penn., April 28, 1833, and was reared in that county. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a stone-mason. In 1857 he moved to Maryland, and in 1858 to Iowa county, Wis. California was the center of his activities from 1863 to 1865, after which he came to Minnesota and took a homestead in section 11, Getty township. The warrant, signed by Andrew Jackson and his secretary, is still in the possession of the family. Abner M. Lamb married Rachael E. Vanhorn, January 18, 1855, and this union resulted in two sons.

John J. Hickman, a retired farmer living in Sauk Centre, was born in Cape May, New Jersey, August 16, 1855, son of Peter S. and Deborah (Ingersoll) Hickman, the pioneers. As a child he was brought to Minnesota. He

worked on the home farm north of Sauk Centre for a while, then learned the harness-making trade, and finally became a barber, an occupation which he followed for twenty years. Afterward he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, paying especial attention to agricultural and live stock exhibitions. He is highly honored in this vicinity and has occupied many township offices. He is a popular member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Hickman was married in 1881, to Irene Harris, who was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1857, and died in Stearns county in 1899. She was a daughter of Andrew Harris, who came to Minnesota in 1879 and located in Grove Lake township.

Peter S. Hickman was the son of John Hickman, and descended from Puritan ancestors. In 1857 he brought his family from New Jersey, with the intention of settling near what is now Sauk Centre. Upon coming up the Mississippi river, however, he was favorably impressed with the location of Nininger, three miles from Hastings in Dakota county. Accordingly he and his family left the boat there, and took up their residence on a farm. In 1861, Mr. Hickman came to Sauk Centre and located two miles north of the village at the mouth of Ashley creek, where he secured 160 acres of government land. The family joined him there September 18, 1862. During the Sioux outbreak they felt perfectly secure, and unlike their neighbors they did not feel the necessity of taking refuge in the stockade at Sauk Centre. They always considered the Indians as their friends; a daughter, Sarah, taught Indian school at Long Prairie when Bad Boy was chief there, the family was in constant touch with the Winnebagoes and the Chippewas, and they felt sure that if there was any danger from the Sioux bands that they would be warned. Mr. Hickman was a prominent man in his township, and served in a number of town and school offices. He had been made an Odd Fellow before coming to Minnesota. In 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Hickman moved to Sauk Centre village, where they ended their days. They were the parents of ten children: Denelia, Eliza, Sarah, Henrietta, Richard, John, Marietta, Emma, Addie, Minnie, the last three being born in Minnesota.

H. T. Austin, who is operating a farm purchased by his father in Sauk Centre township, was born in Glencoe, Minn., October 10, 1892, son of A. W. Austin, a retired banker of Sauk Centre. H. T. Austin married Mary Marshall, of Sauk Centre. He is one of the rising young men of the community.

Joseph Jenc, a leading farmer of Raymond township, was born in Cold Spring, Minnesota, May 24, 1868. He has a farm of 386 acres, and carries on modern farming on an extensive scale. A friend of education, he has served as school treasurer for twenty years. He has served as a member of the board of supervisors and has also been chairman of that body. While of independent thought and action in local affairs, in national politics he is a Republican. He and his family, as is befitting the substantial people of the community, attend the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and contribute to its support. Mr. Jenc married Anna Wehrhahn, a native of Raymond township, and they have four children: Idela M., Edwin A., Arthur J. and Inez.

John Jenc, a farmer, was born in Bohemia, and came to America in 1854. For a number of years he lived in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, and then

came to Sauk Centre township where he purchased 200 acres of land. He married Anna Schenmak, and they had four children: Antonie, Joseph, John and Anna. August Wehrhahn, a farmer of Getty township, and also a landowner in Saskatchewan, Canada, was born in Germany and settled in Stearns county in 1875. He married Marie Pinkernella, and this union has been blessed with nine children: Marie, Anna, Minnie, August, Albert, Ernestine, William, Andrew and Etta.

John Ceynar, the elder, lived, for a part of his life in Getty township, Stearns county. He married Verna Heble, and had two children, John and Verna. By his second wife, he had two more children, Frank and Joseph. John Ceynar, Sr., the son of the above, was born in Bohemia, came to America in 1864, located in Steele county, Minn., and in 1871 came to Sauk Centre, where he now has a splendid farm of 240 acres. He married Mary Tarish, and they have nine children: Martha, Lewis, Andrew, Vernie, John, William, Winfield, Blanche and George.

John Ceynar, Jr., was born on the home farm in Sauk township, February 16, 1889, and now lives on the Veeder farm in Getty township. He married Ethel Veeder, and they have one son, Wesley M.

Thomas R. Lamb is a successful man of Getty township. He was born in the township where he still resides, September 13, 1867, and makes his home with his brother, Alvin. Winfield S. Lamb died in 1908 at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Caroline Nelson, of Denmark, and they were the parents of four children: Thomas R., Winfield S., Jr., Orville E. and Alvin E.

James Fergus Crossen, deceased, for many years a prominent miller in Melrose, was born in Belfast, Ireland, August 9, 1843, son of William and Charlotte (Walker) Crossen, who spent the span of their years in Ireland, being the owners of a large farm some eight miles from Belfast. In the family there were ten children, eight daughters and two sons. James received a splendid education in Ireland, and came to Toronto, Canada, at the age of seventeen. By trade he was a wheelwright and miller. In time he acquired a mill at Smith's Falls, Province of Ontario, Canada. Finally he came to Minneapolis, and started work in the Washburn mills. It was in 1870 that he came to Melrose as head miller in the Clark mills. Here he erected the first two-story house in the village. Its site is now occupied by the City Hall. In the meantime, Henry Crossen, a brother of James, had been sent to Vienna, to study the mills there, and had drawn the plans for the present Washburn mills at Minneapolis. He used his influence for his brother, and in due time, James Crossen was installed as head miller at Minneapolis. Some five or six years later, however, he returned to Melrose, where he operated the Clark mills for some twelve or fifteen years. In 1892 he retired from active life. For many years he was justice of the peace and thus won the title of Judge Crossen, by which he was popularly known. For a time he was assessor. In addition to his milling interests he had farm lands and property in the city. He died April 9, 1907, at the age of sixty-six years. It is an interesting matter of history that after his retirement, Mr. Crossen was in two wrecks while returning from a trip to the Pacific coast to see his son. The first was at Hot Springs, Green River, Wash., near the summit of the Cascade tunnel. The

other was near the Missoula Mountains on September 20, 1902. In this wreck, Mr. Crossen's body was hurt, and his head was cut by broken glass, but he never attempted to recover damages from the company.

Mr. Crossen was married in Toronto, Canada, to Hannah Tierney, in 1866. She died March 23, 1893, at the age of fifty-one. She was a good wife and a loving mother, and her memory is deeply revered by her descendants. In the family there were eleven children. Mary is the wife of E. H. Pushor, grain merchant for the St. Anthony Elevator Co., Minneapolis, at Kempton, D. D. Henry was drowned at the age of nine years in Minneapolis. Charlotte lives in Melrose. She married D. E. Ercanbrack, for many years a locomotive engineer on the Northern Pacific. They lived at Livingston, Mont., until 1909, and then retired and moved to Melrose, where he died May 23, 1911. Edward is in the dray business in Indianapolis, Ind. Amelia is now Mrs. George West, and they have a large ranch near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Theresa is dead. Felix is train dispatcher at New Rockford, North Dakota. Hannah, named for her mother, is dead. Marriet is wife of A. J. Riley, manager of the Puget Sound Machinery Depot, at Seattle, Wash. Henry is a train dispatcher at Livingston, Mont., at the entrance of the Yellowstone National Park. James is a conductor on the Canadian Pacific out of Winnipeg, Canada.

John J. Kraker, who in the few years of his life, achieved as much as many men who are alloted twice his portion of days, was born in Albany, this county, June 29, 1875, son of Joseph and Maria M. (Bohmer) Kraker. He came with his parents to Melrose, when he was ten years of age, and made this his home, with the exception of his years in college, until his death. He attended the common schools, and during the years 1888, 1889 and 1890 he took courses at St. John's College, in Collegeville, this county. During the following year he was a student at Mt. Angel College, Mt. Angel, Oregon. In 1893 he entered into business. In company with his father, he bought the Dowes Hardware store, then the only store of its kind in Melrose. The new firm was known by the name of Kraker & Son. In 1895 they sold out to Wardian & Dederick, but in about six or eight months that firm sold the store back to Kraker & Son, who conducted the place until 1898. In that year, Joseph Kraker sold his interest to W. J. Bohmer, and Mr. Bohmer and John J. Kraker carried on the business under the firm name of Kraker & Bohmer. In addition they became proprietors of the Farmers' Lumber Co. This they sold in 1900. It was in 1900 that they opened "The Big Store" the first real department store in the city. In January, 1902, the partnership was dissolved, and John J. Kraker became sole owner of the hardware store, which he moved across the street to the Kraker block. He continued in the hardware business until June, 1908, when on account of ill health he sold out to his brothers, Joseph and Anthony Kraker. Outside of his immediate interest in the store he had many other activities. In 1903 he was cashier of the Bank of North America, at Melrose. For a time he was stockholder in the Scandinavian State Bank, of Brooten. He was secretary of the Commercial Club of Melrose, from the time it was organized until 1908. In 1897, when he was but twenty-two years of age, he was elected city treasurer. This

position he held continuously until 1907, when he declined to serve further. He died November 29, 1908. Mr. Kraker was married October 30, 1906, to Margaret Slavin, of St. Paul, who survives him. At the time of Mr. Kraker's death, it was said of him: "He was for a number of years one of Melrose's most trusted and enterprising business men. He was a practical matter-of-fact man, but ever ready to extract merriment from life as he went along. He numbered his friends by his acquaintances and was generous to a fault. For years to come, kind memories will endure in the hearts of his friends.

Henry Joseph Emmel, a leading citizen of Melrose, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, March 17, 1844, son of Joseph and Kunigunda (Fischer) Emmel, natives of Germany. Joseph Emmel was a painter and decorator. He came from Germany to Cumberland, Maryland, and was there married. On May 6, 1856, he brought his family to Minnesota. They reached St. Cloud on a steamboat, and found here a few scattering log houses and shanties. Joseph Emmel erected a crude dwelling, and took up work at his trade. His work was always good, and some of his more notable contracts included the decoration of several of the early churches of St. Cloud. Joseph Emmel was born March 31, 1812, and died in 1887; his wife was born October 14, 1820, and died in 1898.

Henry J. came to St. Cloud with his parents, at the age of twelve years. On November 10, 1857, he was the first of the six boys who entered St. John's Seminary, then located a mile below St. Cloud, on the river, and now known as St. John's University and located at Collegeville, in this county. His teacher was the Benedictine, Rev. Father Cornelius Wittman. After he had finished his schooling Mr. Emmel became a clerk for the J. C. Burbank Co., which operated a series of stage routes through the Northwest. Later he became assistant to J. E. West, at that time the postmaster at St. Cloud. Subsequently he taught school for two years, one year at Richmond and one year at St. Augusta. At the completion of this time he became a clerk in the general store of J. Schoenborn, at Spring Hill. Mr. Schoenborn was killed by lightning, and Mr. Emmel married the widow. He took over the management of the store, and conducted it for many years. In connection with this he also engaged in farming in a small way on eighty acres of land. So prosperous did he in time become that at one time he owned and operated 1,100 acres of good land. He was a very prominent man. His services as postmaster at Spring Hill, and at various times as notary public, town clerk and justice of the peace of Spring Hill township were greatly appreciated. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature. This was during the grasshopper raids, and Mr. Emmel was successful in getting an act passed by the legislature, authorizing the residents of Lake Henry, Lake George and Spring Hill townships to raise money to buy their own seed wheat. The plan was so admirable that it was finally applied to all the devastated districts. For many years Mr. Emmel lived in Spring Hill. In 1907 he retired and moved to Melrose, where he now lives. In 1908 he was again elected to the lower house of the state legislature. The newspapers spoke of him as Rip Van Winkle, for, after thirty years absence, he had returned still strong and vigorous, and still ready to take an active part in the state's affairs. Mr. Emmel is the father

of seven children: Henry (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Joseph, John H., Gertrude, Margaret and Mary. The family church is the Catholic.

Anton Luckemeyer, president of the Melrose Granite Co., was born July 4, 1867, a son of Anton, Sr., and Bernardina Luckemeyer. Of the five children born to this family, three died, and two, John and Anton, came to America in 1896, and found their way to Melrose, where they inaugurated on a small scale the concern now so widely known as the Melrose Granite Co. Anton Luckemeyer married Anna Huhne, born in Oldenburg, Germany, daughter of Henry Huhne, who brought his family to the United States and settled in Melrose. Mr. and Mrs. Luckemeyer have three children: John, Dina and Rosa.

The Melrose Granite Co., an enterprise that has attained nation-wide recognition, was organized by the Luckemeyer Brothers, Anton and John, in 1896. The founders now relate with amusement the fact that on the day they opened business their entire cash capital consisted of thirty cents which they had borrowed. The little shop in which they started measured but twelve by ten feet, and here the brothers who could then speak but a few words of English, began their work of dressing and selling monuments for the retail trade. Their hard work and persistent attention to business brought rich reward, and it was not many years before they had a large manufacturing and wholesale department. In 1904, when H. Kalkman came into the business, its volume was still further increased. Finally the retail department was sold, and the firm devoted its attention exclusively to the larger aspects of the business. February 2, 1911, the firm was incorporated with Anton Luckemeyer, as president; John Luckemeyer, as vice-president; and H. Kalkman, as secretary and treasurer. The growth from the little ten by twelve shop has been phenomenal. The present plant in Melrose covers about six acres, and includes the main plant, the office building, the blacksmith shop and the storage building. The engine room is equipped with 145 horsepower engines, three air compressors, and a dynamo. The surfacing and polishing departments are especially interesting. From 160 to 170 men are employed, and the output in 1913 was valued at $175,000. The plant at Melrose is one of the best equipped in the state, and has the distinction of being the first of its kind to introduce electricity as a motive power for the operation of machinery and the moving of cranes. The great trip-hammers represent a wonderful advantage over the days when all such work was done by hand. It is interesting to note that labor trouble is unknown to this concern. The plant is steam heated, comfort and safety are the watchwords, and employers and employees maintain the pleasantest of personal relations. After the Melrose venture became an assured success, the firm branched out, and secured land in the St. Cloud granite district, where they now own 300 acres. In this district they have three red stone quarries and one gray stone quarry. They also own and operate the Dublin Green Quarry at St. Cloud, and the Gray Quarry at St. Cloud. Their field of operations covers the United States. At the present time the concern is planning to erect at St. Cloud, a plant 700 by 42 feet, fully supplied with engine rooms, finishing rooms, blacksmith shops and offices.

H. Kalkman, secretary and treasurer of the Melrose Granite Co., was born in Richmond, Minn., December 19, 1859, son of Henry and Margaret (Holtman) Kalkman, the pioneers. The subject of this mention attended the district schools and also St. John's University, at Collegeville. As a young man he entered the mercantile business as a clerk. In 1881 he became the proprietor of a mercantile concern in Melrose, after which he sold out in 1886, and in 1887 moved to Duluth, Minn., where he resided. In 1904 he became identified with what is now the Melrose Granite Co.

Mr. Kalkman married Minnie Pogatchnick, a native of Austria, and a daughter of Mathias Pogatchnick, who settled in Minnesota. There are seven children in the Kalkman family: Joseph, Margaret, Albert, Millie, Edward, Norbert and Cyril.

Henry Kalkman and Margaret Holtman, the parents of H. Kalkman, were born in Germany, and in the early fifties started for America, being married at St. Louis, Mo., after the arrival of the boat, which brought them over. They came at once to Richmond, in Stearns county, and preempted 160 acres in Munson township. They built a log cabin and started farming with a team of oxen. They lived on the farm during the stirring days of the Sioux massacre. They were true pioneers and often the father walked to St. Cloud for provisions. From Munson township, the family moved to Meire Grove, in Grove township. In 1866 they went to Sauk Centre and opened the Minnesota Hotel. Two years later they sold out and entered into the hotel business at New Munich. In 1881 he retired and moved to Melrose. Henry Kalkman died in 1897. He was born in 1824. His wife is still living. She was born February 10, 1828.

Arthur Lloyd was born in Sauk Centre, December 16, 1874. He has resided in Melrose township for over twenty years and now has a farm of 120 acres. He married Anna Tank, the daughter of Frank Tank, and they have a son, Henry. Mr. Lloyd has two sisters, Ada and Amy. His parents live in Sauk Centre.

Frank M. Morehouse, Sr., veteran of the Civil War, and retired farmer, living in Melrose, was born on a farm in Herkimer county, New York, December 16, 1839, son of John and Olive Morehouse, the former of whom was a carpenter by trade and died in Melrose. Frank M. spent his boyhood in New York state. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in at Detroit, Michigan, and followed the fortunes of that regiment until mustered out at Alexander, Virginia, with the exception of a short time after the first Battle of Bull Run, when he was in the camp hospital suffering from typhoid fever. To recount the numerous battles and skirmishes in which he participated would be to give the history of his regiment. Mr. Morehouse had been married April 9, 1861, to Julia Lowngsbury. After the war he joined her once more, and they set out for Michigan. In 1866 they came to New Ulm, Minn., and after a short time there, arrived in Melrose. He was a mason by trade, and did some work in this line in connection with operating his farm in Melrose township, one mile from the village. It is worthy of note that he worked on the first house erected within the village limits of Melrose. In 1893 he retired and took



MR. AND MRS. FRANCIS M. MOREHOUSE

up his home in the village. While he has never cared to seek public life, he nevertheless served thirteen years as constable. As a veteran of the war he has allied himself with the Van Ransler Post, No. 140, G. A. R., and has been its commander for two years. He also belongs to Melrose Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moorehouse there are living five: Sovelen, John, Frank M., Jr., Laura and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse on April 9, 1911, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary; over five hundred friends and relatives were present. Mr. Morehouse had four brothers in the Civil War. They were: Omar, Richard, Elam and William. Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse, at this date, May 5, 1914, are occupying a claim of 160 acres in Roseau county.

Simon Pfau, a retired farmer, living in Melrose, was born in Germany, July 10, 1840, son of Ferdinand and Mary (Blank) Pfau. Ferdinand Pfau brought his family, then consisting of his wife, and three children, Simon, Anna and Joseph, to America, in 1852. The voyage was made on a sailing vessel, the trip consuming thirty-five days. The family settled in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin. There two more children, Louise and Ferdinand, were born. In 1865 the family came to Stearns county, and secured a homestead in Oak township, near New Munich. In the meantime, Simon Pfau had followed the fortunes of his family. December 7, 1863, he enlisted in Company C., 35th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier, and received an honorable discharge at New Orleans, May 30, 1865. Upon his return from the war he returned to the home of his parents, in Stearns county, and secured a homestead in Oak township. He then took up farming, which he successfully followed for many years. In 1901 he retired and moved with his wife to the village of Melrose. Mr. Pfau was married January 5, 1867, to Catharine Metzger, who was born in Germany, October 18, 1842, daughter of Leonard and Eva (Hiltner) Metzger, the pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Pfau have two children. Philomena, now deceased, married George Knobloch. Mary married Joseph Temmer, and they have one son, Simon, born November 28, 1913.

Leonard Metzger and his wife were born in Germany, and came to America in 1854, and located in Ohio. With them were their five children: Catherine, John, George, Joseph and Barbara. In the sixties they came to Stearns county, and located in Oak township. They built a log cabin, partitioned only by curtains, and there started pioneer life. With an ox team they began farming operations. Many years later he was enabled to build a modern home, and he added to his land until he owned 400 acres. He also assisted in erecting the two successive churches of the Catholic faith at New Munich.

Charles M. C. Pennison, Melrose, street commissioner, retired farmer, and veteran of the Civil War, was born in England, October 25, 1845, son of Daniel and Eliza (Holmes) Pennison, who brought him to St. Louis, Mo., in 1847. Shortly afterward they moved to Lafayette county, Wis., where he grew to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in a log schoolhouse. He was a mere youth when he enlisted in Company E, 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the first division, third brigade, of the twentieth army corps. He served two years and eight months, and participated in all the engagements, skirmishes and campaigns for which that regiment

is noted, marching with Sherman through Georgia, and taking part in the Grand Review at Washington. He was mustered out at Madison, Wis., in July, 1865, and returned to his home. Some two years later he took a trip to Iowa for a short time. In 1869 he came to Melrose in this county, and spent some twenty-one years as a grader of wheat for the Clark interests. In the meantime he had acquired eighty acres adjoining the village of Melrose. This he worked for several years. He now lives in the village, where he is respected and honored as a leading citizen. For a number of years he was a member of Van Rensselaer Post, No. 245, G. A. R., of Melrose, now defunct owing to the dwindling ranks of the veterans. Mr. Pennison has served continually as street commissioner for the past ten years. Mr. Pennison was married in 1874 to Amelia Witcho, born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, daughter of William and Mary (Gorr) Witcho, the pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Pennison have four children: George, employed on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, with headquarters at Kenmar, North Dakota; Charles (deceased); William, of St. Paul, and Laura, at home. George married Susan Steidl, and they have five children: George, Jr., Ruth, Heartly, Emma and Frank. He also has two children by a former marriage: Ray and Georgena. William Witcho brought his wife and daughter, Augusta, from Germany in the fifties and located in Wisconsin, where three more chilren, Amelia, Emma and Lena, were born. Mr. Witcho enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died in a hospital in Missouri at the age of thirty-three. His widow married Joseph Platts, now deceased. She now lives at Melrose at the age of eighty-six. Daniel and Eliza (Holmes) Pennison were born in England, and brought their family to America in 1847. She died shortly afterward and he married Sarah Ann Jenks. He is dead and she makes her home in Wisconsin. By the first marriage there were two children: Charles M. C. of Sauk Centre, and Mary Ann (deceased). By the second marriage there were five children: Joseph, Thomas, Byron, William and George.

Joseph Primus, machinist and implement dealer, Melrose, was born in Wisconsin, March 18, 1857, son of John and Catherine Primus. The parents were born in Germany, and were there married. In 1855 they started for America with their two children, Elizabeth and Anna, and finally landed in the new country after a voyage of nine weeks. In 1862 they came to Grove township, this county, and settled near Meire Grove, then known as Myer's Grove. Here they secured 160 acres of land, and erected a log cabin. The cabin was a primitive affair, with no floors and no windows, and only the kitchen stove for light. They had an ox team for farming, but they had no suitable winter shelter for them, so often on a winter night, the oxen and the members of the family slept in a row on the hard floor, with nothing in the way of a bed but some coarse grass cut from the river bottoms. During that first winter the family had absolutely nothing in the way of purchased provisions except 100 pounds of flour. Their principal fare was deer and rabbit meat cooked in various fashions, and eaten without any vegetables, even potatoes being unknown during the whole winter. After having braved the first winter, circumstances improved, and the Primus family became one of the first in the community. John Primus served several terms as supervisor

of Grove township. He was an active man, and assisted in erecting the three successive churches at Meire Grove. The buildings on his own farm were improved and rebuilt as circumstances permitted. In 1891, John Primus and his wife moved to Melrose, where they ended their days, John at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife at the age of seventy-four. The parents of John Primus were John, Sr., and Elizabeth Primus, who came to Meire Grove with the rest of the family, and there ended their days.

Joseph Primus was reared on the home farm. As a young man he married Christiana Michaels, born on a farm in Wisconsin, daughter of Henry Michaels. The young couple continued farming for several years. While still living in the country they had four children: Henry, Michael, Elizabeth and Mary. Upon leaving the farm, Mr. Primus went to West Union, in Todd county, this state, where he conducted a general store. A son, Joseph, Jr., was born there. After disposing of the store in West Union, Mr. Primus came to Melrose, where he engaged in a varied line of business. The children born here are: Paul, Frank, Anthony, Hubert, Christian, Kate, Benjamin, Margaret (deceased), and John (deceased). Mr. Primus has one of the best implement concerns in this part of the country, and carries a full line of agricultural machinery, tools and equipment. He is well known in the community and has served on the city council eight years. Previous to this he had been chairman of Grove township.

Gerhard Richter, for many years a blacksmith in Melrose, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, May 1, 1843, son of John and Elizabeth (Schreiner) Richter. He came to America in 1865, having at that time thoroughly mastered the trade of a blacksmith. Upon landing he came directly to St. Cloud, where he followed his trade as a helper to Peter Shedler, one of the first blacksmiths in that place. A year later, Mr. Richter established a shop for himself in Richmond, also in this county. In 1872 he moved to Melrose, where he conducted a shop until 1912, when he retired. He was one of the earliest councilmen of Melrose, a school director nine years, and census enumerator two different times, once for the state of Minnesota, and once for the United States government. Mr. Richter was married at St. Cloud in 1868, to Margaret Grun, born in Germany, on the Rhine, July 4, 1845, daughter of Jacob and Appalonia (Lohskiel) Grun. Mr. and Mrs. Richter have had nine children, of whom there are living, seven: Claudius (deceased), Jacob, John, Frederick (deceased), Catherine, Theresa, Joseph, Barbara, and Elizabeth. John Richter and his wife, the parents of Gerhard Richter, came to St. Cloud in 1866, and spent the remainder of their days on a farm on the St. Augusta road, south of St. Cloud. They had seven children: Catherine (deceased), Barbara, Catherine, Elizabeth, Bernard and Mary. Jacob and Appalonia (Lohskiel) Grun were born in Germany. Jacob was a cabinet maker by trade. He lost his wife when the daughter, Margaret, was but eight months of age. Thus bereft, Jacob never remarried, but remained a widower until his death at the age of seventy. In the family there were four children: Francis, Margaret (deceased), Susan and Margaret. Margaret, now the wife of Gerhard Richter, is the only one living. She came to St. Cloud in 1867 with a small colony of people seeking homes in the new country.

Peter P. Stalboerger, secretary and treasurer of the Melrose Brewing Co., was born in Spring Hill township, June 6, 1891, son of Andrew and Anna Stalboerger. He received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood, in the Melrose High School, and in the Melrose Commercial School. When the Melrose Brewing Co. was organized in 1911 he assumed his present position, and is distinctly "making good."

The Melrose Brewing Co. is an important institution and is yearly increasing in volume of output. It was organized in 1911, with Andrew Stalboerger as president, Peter P. Stalboerger as secretary and treasurer, and John F. Winter as manager. The Melrose keg beer, made by this company, has a large sale, and the "Old Bohemian Style," bottle beer, is in wide favor. When the present company was organized the annual output had been about 1,200 barrels or less. Now it is over 3,000 barrels annually. The cold storage vaults have a capacity of 1,000 barrels. The dimensions of the plant are as follows: Brewing house, 48 by 27; salt house, 15 by 16; boiler house, 18 by 32; wash house, 20 by 26; engine house, 18 by 19; pitching house, 16 by 18; lager cellar, 26 by 48; fermenting cellar, 19 by 20; malt cellar, 19 by 26. Bottling house, 24 by 36.

Andrew Stalboerger, retired farmer, and president of the Melrose Brewing Co., was born in Prussia, Germany, May 29, 1844, son of Gerhard Henry and Elizabeth (Klipper) Stalboerger. Gerhard H. Stalboerger was born in Germany, and was married in early manhood. His first wife died, leaving him two children, Gerhard and Henry. Later he married Elizabeth Klipper, and the son, Andrew, was born. Gerhard H., the father, and Henry, one of the sons, died in Germany. The mother, Elizabeth Klipper Stalboerger, brought the two boys, Gerhard and Andrew, to America in 1852, the voyage aboard the sailing vessel occupying four weeks. For four years they lived in Iowa. In 1856 they came to Stearns county, and settled in Spring Hill township, where the mother and each of the two sons, obtained claims. They erected a cabin, with the ground for floor, and "shakes" for shingles, and here started pioneer life. The good mother passed away in 1877 at the age of seventy-eight. Andrew Stalboerger lived on his homestead in Spring Hill township, for many years. He increased the farm to 320 acres, and erected modern buildings. He was assessor of Spring Hill township for several terms, and was also chairman of the board of supervisors. He helped build the Church of St. Michaels, in Spring Hill. Mr. Stalboerger was married June 28, 1876, to Anna Loehr, of St. Joseph, daughter of John Loehr. They have nine children: Elizabeth, Gertrude, Mary, Anna, John, Kate, Henry, Peter P. and Edward.

Horace Stratton, a retired farmer of Melrose, was born in Ohio, February 1, 1846, one of the three children of Theodore and Susan (Berdge) Stratton, who took their family first to Michigan, then to Mankato, Minn., in 1865, and in 1866 to Melrose. The father was a cooper by trade and Horace was trained in that pursuit, but upon reaching Melrose, both became farmers. Horace Stratton has been a prominent man in the community and has served his town in such offices as clerk and supervisor. His farm is located in section 10, Melrose township. Mr. Stratton was married April 14, 1878, to Annett (Johnson) Wedge, widow of John Wedge. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton have one

son, Ray Stratton. Ray Stratton married Maude Murphy, and they have a daughter, Myrtle. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Stratton had one son, Fred Wedge. He married Viola Coe, and they also have a daughter, Myrle.

John H. Spieker, leading hardware merchant of Melrose, was born in Todd county, Minn., October 25, 1881, son of Henry and Mary (Hermes) Spieker. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and then secured employment as a clerk in a store in Long Prairie, Todd county. Later he and J. C. Buss opened a grocery store there, which they conducted some two and a half years. In 1907 Mr. Spieker opened his hardware store on Third street, in Melrose. He carries a full line of hardware equipment, and has a large trade. Mr. Spieker was married June 21, 1905, to Catherine Bogarding, daughter of Henry Bogarding. They have two children: Helen and Charles.

Joseph F. Thiers, manufacturer of soft drinks, in Melrose, was born in Jasper county, Ill., December 15, 1875, son of Joseph and Margaret (Schulthise) Thiers, and grandson of John and Catherine Thiers. The grandparents came to America, when the father, Joseph, was three years of age, and settled in Gibson, Indiana. Later they went to Illinois. The grandfather, John, and the father, Joseph, came to Minnesota, and located at Brockway. When the Indian troubles came on, they returned to Illinois. Joseph, however, later in life again came to Stearns county, and engaged in the implement business in Sauk Centre. He now lives in St. Paul. His wife died many years ago. The children in the family were John, Antoinette, Antoin, Mary and Joseph F. Joseph F. received his early education in Illinois. Finally he came to St. Paul and was in the market business two years. In 1898 he enlisted in Company M, and saw service from July 15, 1898, to March 27, 1899. After his discharge he went to Sauk Centre, Minn., and engaged in the manufacture of soft drinks, under the firm name of Robschon & Thiers. In 1900 he came to Melrose and established the Melrose Bottling Works, of which he is the sole owner and proprietor. His goods include a wide variety of flavors and names, are made from the purest of materials, are in high favor and have a wide sale. He is a splendid business man, and has well deserved the success with which he has met. He started in a 12 by 12 room, and did all the work by hand. Now he has a place 24 by 30, equipped with a five-horsepower engine. Fraternally, Mr. Thiers belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus. He has served ten years as a member of the Melrose Volunteer Fire Department, and is now a member of the Firemen's Relief Association. Mr. Thiers married Mary Deters, born in Meire Grove, this county, daughter of Fred Deters. Mr. and Mrs. Thiers have two children: Evelyn and Irene.

John Fred Winter, manager of the Melrose Brewing Co., was born in Spring Hill township, this county, November 9, 1883, son of Joseph and Anna Winter, farmers of that township. He received his education in the district schools of Spring Hill, and at St. John's University. He engaged in business in Richmond, Roscoe and Belgrade, all in this county, and at the organization of the Melrose Brewing Co., in 1911, became its manager and part owner. He married Mary Stalboerger, daughter of Andrew Stalboerger.

Peter Winter, a retired farmer of Lake Henry township, was born in Prussia, Germany, January 6, 1831, son of John and Catherine (Thielen) Winter. The father died in Germany, and the mother with her nine children, came to America. Peter Winter arrived in this country in 1852, and from New York came to Detroit, Mich., where he did railroad work for a while. From there he went to the Lake Superior copper regions, where he was employed several years as a miner. In 1857 he came to Jacob's Prairie, taking a claim of 160 acres in St. Joseph township. There he built a log shanty with a basswood roof, and cleared a few acres of land. In 1865 he came to Lake Henry, secured 160 acres, erected a log cabin and started to improve the land. He had an ox team, and in the early days had to drive as far as Minneapolis for mill material. As time passed he added to his holdings until he owned 420 acres. He also erected modern buildings. He assisted in building the church at Spring Hill. Mr. Winter is highly esteemed, has been chairman and treasurer of Lake Henry township, and has done good service on the school board. At the good old age of eighty-three he is still hale and hearty, and though retired from the more strenuous activities of life, still takes a keen interest in the progress of events. Mr. Winter was married in the Lake Superior region, in 1863, to Anna Miller, born in Aldenburg, Germany, in 1850. She died in 1885 at the age of thirty-five. Seven children are living. They are: Catherine, Anna, George, Peter, John, Matt and Rosa. Four died in infancy. For his second wife, Mr. Winter married Elizabeth Schoenhoff, who was born in Germany, in 1850, and died February 9, 1904.

Matthew J. Winter, a leading merchant of Melrose, was born in Lake Henry township, this county, February 24, 1882, son of Peter and Anna (Miller) Winter. He attended the district schools and the Sauk Centre Business College. Then he worked in a hardware store at Sauk Centre for two years. Subsequently he was employed a similar period by the Gund Brewery Co., at Sauk Centre. Then he came to Melrose. He worked two years for C. J. Hoeschen and was in the general mercantile business four years at Melrose. In 1911 he engaged in the furniture business in Melrose. He does a large business, carries a large line of goods, and has one of the best stores of its kind in the county. In addition to the furniture store he also conducts an undertaking establishment. He is a member of the C. O. F. and the K. of C., both of Melrose. Mr. Winter was married April 14, 1906, to Helen Ostendorf, a daughter of August Ostendorf, of Melrose township. They have two children, Ernest and Viola.

Joseph Van Havermoet was born in Belgium, and there spent his early years. He came to America some twenty years ago, and before locating in Minnesota, worked for a time in the mines of Michigan. He now owns forty acres in Melrose township, and carries on general farming. Mr. Van Havermoet has considerable linguistic ability, reading and speaking several languages. Mr. Van Havermoet was married in Belgium, and has three children: Bernard, Henry and Lena.

Alfred J. Zuercher, leading druggist of Melrose, was born at Stillwater, Minn., November 11, 1877, son of Dr. Alfred L. Zuercher and Mary Broker

Zuercher, his wife. In 1882, Alfred J. Zuercher was brought to Melrose by his parents. He spent about seven years in the parochial schools, and two years in St. John's University at Collegeville. Then he worked several months with the Richmond Drug Co., Melrose, Minn., and four years with Reichert & Schenk, at Long Prairie, Todd county, Minnesota. Subsequently he entered the College of Pharmacy, of the University of Minnesota, and after a six months' course succeeded in the spring of 1899 in passing the examination prescribed by the State Board of Pharmacy. Then for seven years he became manager of the Helsper Drug Co., at Melrose. In 1906 he purchased the store and goods of W. J. Stock. Since that date he has built up a splendid line of business, and has made for himself an enviable name in the community. It is said that he carries one of the most complete stocks of drugs and sundries in this portion of the Northwest. He has not, however, confined his activities to the drug trade, as he has taken a part in many movements that have tended toward the interests of the city. He owns the Opera House block and the Lyric Theatre, and has recently installed in his theater an expensive moving-picture equipment. Mr. Zuercher is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Alfred L. Zuercher, M. D., for many years a beloved physician of Melrose, was born in Zug, Switzerland, September 5, 1850. He studied in the University of Wurzburg and the University of Paris, and was duly qualified for the practice of his profession. In 1873 he came to America, and located in New Munich, in this county, where he married Mary Broker. Soon after his marriage they removed to Stillwater, where he practiced his profession. In that town his five children, Marie, Alfred J., Anna (deceased), Oscar and Alexius (deceased), were born. In 1882 the family moved to Melrose, and there he practiced until his death, November 29, 1892. In his death the county lost a sincere and useful citizen. He was an able scholar, was a master of seven different languages, and possessed a thorough medical and scientific knowledge. He was noted for his manly and kindly bearing, and was a friend of all. He was a practical Christian of the Catholic faith. Mary Broker, the wife of Dr. Alfred L. Zuercher, was born in Richmond, Munson township, Stearns county, July 24, 1859, daughter of Henry and Mary (Edelbrock) Broker, both natives of Germany. Henry Broker was an accomplished musician, and was highly educated in the commercial line. He came to America, and reached Stearns county, after passing through St. Louis and Iowa. Upon arriving in St. Cloud he opened a general store, being one of the early merchants of that city. After some two years there, he moved to Richmond, where he conducted a similar store some five years. Subsequently he taught school several years, first at Jacob's Prairie and then at New Munich, both in this county. Then he moved to Collegeville, this county, where he was storekeeper, postmaster and station agent for some quarter of a century. He died in 1906. He had then reached the age of eighty-three years, the date of his birth being September 13, 1823. His wife is still living at the age of seventy-six. She was born September 19, 1841. They had ten children: William, Mary, Elizabeth, Anna, Walberga, Cresence, Henry, Alexius, Gertrude and Scholastica. Mary Edelbrock, the mother of Mrs. Alfred L. Zeurcher, was

the daughter of Anton Edelbrock, who settled in St. Cloud at an early day, owned considerable prairie land, and operated the ferry. She was a sister of Abbot Alexius Edelbrock, president of St. John's College. Dr. Alfred L. Zuercher was the son of Dr. Johan and Mary (Deschwanden) Zuercher. Both names are well known in Europe, the Zuerchers as physicians and the Deschwandens as artists.

Samuel Young, Jr., one of the earliest pioneers of Stearns county, was one of the remarkable men of this part of the state. He settled on Maine Prairie in 1856, and at the age of eighty-eight was still hale and hearty, could read without glasses, always kept well abreast of the times, and had one of the largest libraries to be found in the rural districts of the county. He was born in Newport, on the picturesque and historic banks of Newport lake in Penobscot county, Maine, December 25, 1825, a son of Samuel Young, Sr., and Hannah Judkins Young, and grandson of Samuel Young. The grandfather, Samuel Young, owned sixty acres in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, fought in the Revolutionary War, and was the father of twenty sons and two daughters. The father, Samuel, Sr., was a strong Baptist in religion. He was one of the pioneers of Newport, Maine, and had eleven children: Mary, William, Johannah, Samuel, Jr., Augusta, Hannah, Orrin, Oliver, Helen, and two who died in infancy. All are dead except Augusta and Helen. The latter lives in Seattle, Washington. Samuel Young, Jr., attended the schools of his neighborhood, and began life as a farmer. In 1851 he went to Pennsylvania, and lived there two years. In 1853 he started for the West. By rail and coach he reached Galena, Ill., and from there took a boat to St. Paul, from which place he went to St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, arriving October 15, 1853. For three years he was a lumberman. July 8, 1856, he landed on Maine Prairie. The prairie was then the resort of Indians, the first settlers having arrived a few months earlier than Mr. Young. He secured a claim of 120 acres, where Isaac Coleman now lives, and erected a log cabin, barn and shed, thatched with hay. He began farming with an ox team. He and his brother, Joseph Young, and Josiah E. Hayward, had eight oxen together, and they pooled their interests in breaking the land. Mr. Young, in his latter years, often told of the trip which they took to St. Paul when they spent but thirty-five cents, the journey being made in ox wagons, which were used at night to shelter them from the elements. In 1862, Mr. Young located on the place in section 18, which he owned for more than fifty years. At that time there was a log cabin standing on the place. Mr. Young tore down this cabin, and from his former location moved a board granary for a residence. This granary is a part of the present home. He took an active interest in the early affairs of the township. During the Indian uprising he assisted in building the stockade in section 13. This stockade was built of logs standing on end, sixteen feet high, and covering a space 30 by 40. Twenty families were sheltered. The Indians, however, were never nearer than two miles. Mr. Young was one of the early supervisors of the township. It is interesting to note that in 1867, Mr. Young was one of those who contributed $500 of the $10,000 capital required for starting the private institution that is now the First National Bank, of St. Cloud. He never



MR. AND MRS. ELIAS D. MOSS

drew any of the income from this investment, but allowed it to accumulate. At the time of his death, March 22, 1914, he was the oldest stockholder in the institution. Mr. Young was a man of sterling integrity and lived up to the traditions of his Puritan ancestors. He was an excellent citizen, a kind and helpful neighbor, and a man of strong convictions, according to the opinions of others the same respect which he demanded for his own. The Old Settlers' Association found him a faithful and active member. Though he was ninety years of age, nearly, he retained a wonderful hold on life to the very end.

Mr. Young was first married in October, 1861, to Marilla B. French, who died in August, 1883. On July 21, 1884, he married Susanna Golden, who was born in England, January 15, 1848, daughter of Thomas and Anna Golden, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of England, who came to America in 1849 with their daughters, Elizabeth, Susanna and Mary, and settled in Pennsylvania, the father dying in that state and the mother in Kentucky. Mrs. Young survives her husband. Their companionship was an ideal one, and Mrs. Young has sincere sympathy in being bereft of her life-companion whose love has meant so much to her. They were often pointed out as a model couple, and they were tender lovers to the end.

Elias D. Moss, for many years a respected farmer of Kimball, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, November 6, 1836, son of Thomas and Rachael (Donahue) Moss, natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in Indiana and came to Maine Prairie, Stearns county, in 1865. Elias D. was reared on the home farm, and there spent his early manhood. On September 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 83rd Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as corporal, and served thirty-two months until the close of the war. He followed the fortunes of that company and showed his valor in many battles and skirmishes. By an explosion of a cap on his gun he eventually lost the sight of his right eye. At the close of his service he participated in the Grand Review at Washington. After he was discharged and mustered out June 2, 1865, he returned to his old home in Indiana, and then came to Stearns county. He secured 160 acres in section 28, Maine Prairie township, where he built a log cabin and started farming with an ox-team. After he had proved up on the claim he went back to Indiana, and upon his return brought his wife here. The young couple faced life together, and their efforts were crowned with success. They became leading members of the community, and their home was noted for its hospitality. Mr. Moss served as a school officer and was one of the members of the J. Whitney Post, G. A. R., at Kimball. In 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Moss retired and moved to the village of Kimball, where they happily resided until the sad event which cut short his life. On July 4, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Moss started out with relatives, to hold a family reunion at Lake Betsy. In going down a hill by the lake, the horse became very frightened, and ran down the road, throwing both out of the buggy. This was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Moss was taken home, and every attention was given him, but in spite of skilled medical aid he passed away at three in the afternoon, thus ending a noble life, well spent, and filled with kindly deeds. Mr. and Mrs. Moss both joined the Methodist Episcopal Church many years ago. Elias D. Moss was married in Indiana, August 14, 1873, to Emma Brinkman, who

was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Myers) Brinkman, both of whom died in Ohio.

Fred Meyer, Sr., farmer and elevator man at Kimball, was born in Hanover, Germany, September 1, 1860, son of Henry and Eliza Meyer. He left Germany in 1880, and found employment in Iowa county, Iowa, where he was joined the following year by his parents. Later he secured a farm in Fayette county, in the same state. In 1898 he brought his family to Stearns county, and secured 160 acres adjoining the village of Kimball, in Maine Prairie township. Later he added forty acres more. Here he carries on general farming. In 1906 he was made manager of the Osborn, McMillan Elevator Co., at Kimball. Mr. Meyer was married in 1884 to Louise Silschott, a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to Fayette county, Iowa, with her parents in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have eight children. Mary, Henry, Fred, Jr., William, August and Louise were born in Fayette county, Iowa; while Albert and Walter were born in Stearns county, Minnesota.

Alexander Spaulding, a retired farmer of Kimball, was born in Hodgson, Rusty county, Maine, son of Daniel and Margaret (Coldwell) Kimball. He received such meagre education as his neighborhood afforded by attending school three months a year during his earlier boyhood. In 1857 he came to Minnesota with his parents, his six brothers and sisters, his wife and his baby. With his brother, Willard, he drove an ox team from Clearwater, on the Mississippi river, to Maine Prairie. He took up a claim of 160 acres in the southwest quarter of section 9, and there built a bark cabin. Later he purchased forty acres in section 7. There he built a board shanty, which he shingled, and made comfortable. But while he was living in this place, news came of the Indian uprising, and he then moved to what was called Maine Prairie Corners. Then, after living in other parts of Maine Prairie, he moved to eighty acres in sections 18 and 19, Fair Haven township. There he lived until 1902, when, upon the death of his wife at the age of sixty-eight, he sold out. He tried life in the Dakotas for a while, but after about a year there, he came to Kimball, where he has since lived with his son, Charles L. Mr. Spaulding has been one of the leading men in this part of the county. For three years he was postmaster at Maine Prairie Corners. He worked hard to get the office established, was the first to be placed in charge of it, and often expended his own funds for the purpose of getting the mail conveyed from Fair Haven. For many years he was a member of the school board of District No. 30. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years. During the Indian uprising, when the Maine Prairie Guards were organized, Mr. Spaulding was one of the members and was assigned to the duties of orderly sergeant. He was married November 28, 1855, to Mary McCoulm. This union has resulted in ten children: Daniel Milton, who died in Maine; Cordelia, who was born in Maine, was brought to Minnesota with her parents, and is now Mrs. A. B. Hicks, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Gilbert (deceased); Nellie, now Mrs. J. H. Lyon, of Maine Prairie; Eva (deceased); Annetta, of Tacoma, Wash.; Charles L., of Kimball village, who married Hattie B. Bowen; Ernest George, who died at the age of eighteen months; Margaret, who married William Bowen, of Butte, Wash. (deceased),



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN H. WINSLOW

and Edith Jane, now Mrs. Ernest Quinn, of Monroe, Wash. The Spauldings are an old New England family, noted for their staunch Methodism. Men of the family figured in the early French and Indian Wars. The grandfather, Willard Spaulding, came from England, located in Massachusetts, and finally found his way to Kennebec county, Maine. The son of Willard, and father of Alexander, Daniel by name, was born in that county, and married Margaret Coldwell, a native of Ireland, but of Scotch descent. Daniel Spaulding had seven children: Alexander, Willard, Daniel, Jr., Alonzo, Mary Jane, David, Thomas and George. Daniel, Jr., died in Maine. The rest of the family came to Stearns county, with the parents.

Frank E. A. Wolff was born in Carver county, Minnesota, December 6, 1862, son of Henry and Anna Wolf. He received a good education in the district and graded schools, and as a young man became a carpenter. He was about thirty when he turned his attention to milling. For many years he was employed in this capacity in Appleton, Swift county, this state. In 1901 he went to Royalton, Minn., and was there head miller in a large mill for five years. In 1906 he came to Kimball, and purchased the Kimball Flour Mill. This mill, under his ownership, has been very successful. His leading brands, "Wolff's Best," and "Our Leader," are very popular with housewives throughout the territory which he supplies. The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels. He and his wife are both interested in Masonry, he being a member of the Blue Lodge and she of the Eastern Star, at Kimball. He also belongs to the United Workmen at Royalton. For two years he did good service as a member of the village council of Kimball. Mr. Wolff was married March, 1889, to Ada Rhadigan, of Cascade, Iowa, daughter of Patrick Rhadigan. They have three children: Henry Douglas, a medical student; Charles Franklin (deceased) and James Clark, at home.

Henry E. Wolff was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1852 located in Chaska, in Carver county, Minnesota. He was one of the true pioneers, and his experiences would, if recorded, make a most interesting volume. He started out from St. Paul, with an ox team, a few household supplies and provisions, and with fifty cents in his pocket. There was no road, and often he had to cut his way through the dense undergrowth. When he finally reached Chaska, he homesteaded 160 acres of land. Later he took forty acres of school land. Food was scarce and provisions must be brought from St. Paul. Corn was ground in a hand "coffee mill." Before a roof was put on the cabin, a child was born, with a rudely stretched sheet as the only shelter from the skies. But the years passed, the family prospered, and became well-to-do members of the community. During the Indian uprising, the family was many times frightened, and at one period went down to St. Paul on a flat boat and stayed for several days, fearing that the community in Carver county was to be wiped out by the Sioux. In 1878 the family moved to Bird Island, in Renville county, where the father and mother ended their days. There were eleven children in the family, all now living. They are: Clara, Caroline, Sarah, Henry, Charles, Otto, Samuel, Frank, David, Edward and Albert.

Benjamin H. Winslow, for many years a respected citizen of Maine Prairie township, was born in Waldo county, Maine, March 30, 1834, son of

John N. Winslow, a Maine farmer and a veteran of the Civil War. In the family there were seven boys and one girl. Benjamin H. Winslow received his early education in Maine. In 1858 he set out with his wife, Betsey Goss, and their daughter, Ann (Mrs. Joseph Whitney), then seven months of age, now deceased. By rail, by boat and by stage, they at last reached Stearns county in May, and located in Fair Haven township. In the spring of 1859 they moved to Maine Prairie township. Subsequently they lived in various places, and finally in 1865 purchased 100 acres in section 22. On this land there were then no buildings. Mr. Winslow erected a log house and a log barn, and with an ox team and a pair of black mares, which he later purchased, he established the foundations of his agricultural operations. On this farm he lived from 1865 to 1896. Then he moved to a forty acre tract east of the original farm, where he built a modern residence, and there spent the remainder of his days. He died April 18, 1913, having survived his wife, who died April 25, 1901. He was a well known man, and one whose opinions were of considerable weight. He served on the town and school boards, and was an active factor in many public movements. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow had seven children: Ann, Addie, Ulysses S., Laura, Celestia C., Viola and Newman. Ann married Joseph Whitney, and they had seven children: Ava A., Benjamin F., Estella, John (deceased), Ray, Jessie, and Myrno. Mrs. Joseph Whitney died May 24, 1907. Addie J. is now Mrs. Samuel G. Stickney. Ulysses S. is mentioned elsewhere. Laura Emma is now Mrs. A. H. Houghton; she has ten children: Jesse, Florence, Myrtle, Gertrude, John, Harriet, Vesta, Ruby, Pearl, and James. Celestia C. married Simon P. Cassairt, who died August 15, 1906. Their children are: Florence H., Howard A., LeRoy, Henry, George Dewey, Olive and Edgar. Viola is now Mrs. Howard O. Tull, of Minneapolis. Newman died at the age of eighteen days.

Ulysses S. Winslow, stock raiser, of Maine Prairie, was born in Maine Prairie township, February 24, 1863, son of Benjamin H. and Betsey (Goss) Winslow. He attended district school, and remained at home until twenty-nine years of age. Then he located on 240 acres in section 34, Maine Prairie township, where he remained until 1905, when he sold out, and purchased eighty acres in section 11, near the village of Kimball. He now makes a specialty of dairying and raising swine, and his stock is of a good grade. Mr. Winslow belongs to the Royal Neighbors, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and the M. W. of A., of which he is a charter member. In politics a Republican, he has served two years as a member of the board of supervisors. For fourteen years he was manager of the Kimball Creamery Company, of Kimball.

Mr. Winslow married Hettie E. Cossiart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cassairt. She died September 1, 1892, and on October 17, 1893, Mr. Winslow married Laura E. Goodner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Goodner. They have five children: Hettie, Conde, Clara, Lois and Helen.

Frank Henry Beumer, now deceased, pioneer, and for many years a leading business man in St. Augusta, was born in Germany, November 5, 1836, and there received a good education. In 1854 he came to America and located in Pittsburg, Penn., where he followed his trade as a shoemaker until



FRANK HENRY BEUMER AND FAMILY



MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK BEUMER

1857 when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent a year. In the spring of 1858 he came to Stearns county and settled in St. Augusta township. In the fall of 1858 he went to St. Louis, Mo., but in the spring of 1859 he returned to St. Augusta, and pre-empted 160 acres of land. He built a good home and other necessary buildings, and increased his holdings until he was the proud owner of 220 acres. In 1873 he sold his farm on account of poor health, and opened a small store in the village of St. Augusta. In time this store developed into a flourishing general mercantile business. In time he purchased the "Neenah Mills," located a mile south of St. Augusta village, and conducted this establishment in connection with his store. Aside from giving close attention to his business, Mr. Beumer was active in township affairs. For several years he was chairman of the town board, and for a long period he did excellent service on the school board. After a long and useful life, he died January 22, 1900. It is interesting to note that in the years when St. Augusta had a postoffice, Mr. and Mrs. Beumer served at different times as postmaster and postmistress. Mr. Beumer was united in marriage, February 11, 1860, to Marie Eilers, who was born in Germany, February 16, 1837, came to America in 1858. Mrs. Beumer has proved a faithful wife and mother. After the death of her worthy husband she carried on the business until 1911, when she retired. After her busy and useful life, she is now enjoying a well-earned rest. To Mr. and Mrs. Beumer there have been born eleven children. Of these six are living. Mary is the wife of Joseph Kiersteins, of Phoenix, Arizona. Theresa is the wife of William F. Messmann, of St. Augusta township, this county; Frank H. lives in St. Augusta township. Herman lives in St. Cloud. Joseph and Henry J. live in St. Augusta township. Anna, Henry, Katrina, Casper H. and Katie are dead.

Frederick Beumer, pioneer and veteran of the Civil War, has had much to do with the development of the township of St. Augusta, where he has lived for so many years. He was born in Germany, February 27, 1841, and received a good education in the land of his birth. At the age of sixteen he set sail for America with his father and mother, Henry Casper and Louise (Rotman) Beumer. The family lived in Cincinnati for about six months, and then came directly west to St. Augusta township, where they took a homestead in sections 10 and 15. Father and son worked together, became influential farmers and erected a fine home. In 1864, Frederick Beumer enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, saw active service at Nashville, Tenn., and was mustered out at Ft. Snelling at the close of the war. Even before his service in the South he had demonstrated his courage and bravery in the face of danger. During the Indian uprising he was the only one in the neighborhood who remained at home, and it devolved upon him to look after the affairs of his neighbors, take care of the stock, and carry provisions for those who had sought shelter in the stockade. Often suspicious looking Indians came around, and he was frequently aroused by their presence, but none of them ever harmed him. Upon his return from the Civil War, Mr. Beumer resumed his work on the farm, and after his father's death started in for himself. He has prospered exceedingly, and at one time owned several hundred acres in St. Augusta township. He now

makes his home with his son, Fred. During his years of active farm work he erected a sightly residence, and a splendid brick barn said to be the largest of its kind in the county. His honesty and his willingness to lend a helping hand to the needy has won for him the respect and esteem of a large community. A devout Catholic, his ideals and life have been in keeping with the high standards set by that church, and his children are worthily following in his footsteps. Mr. Beumer was married in May, 1866, to Gesina Eilers, an estimable woman in every sense of that noble word. She was born in Germany, March 9, 1846, and died in St. Augusta township, April 14, 1905. The children are as follows: C. H., of St. Augusta; John, of St. Augusta; Katherine, now wife of Nicholas Pesh, of Luxemburg township; Anna, now wife of Joseph Thole, of St. Cloud; Mary, now wife of John Schlagheck, of St. Augusta township; Louise, now wife of John Trestka, of St. Cloud township; Fred, of St. Augusta township; Theresa, now wife of George Reishel, of St. Cloud; and Moritz, of St. Augusta township.

Fred Beumer, one of St. Augusta's younger farmers, was born on the place where he still resides, May 11, 1881, son of Frederick and Gesina (Eilers) Beumer. He received his education in the district schools and has devoted his adult years to working on his fine farm of 385 acres. Mr. Beumer is an enterprising young man and follows closely in the path of his father. In addition to managing his farm, he has two threshing outfits, and handles two large crews of men. One of his outfits is for hulling clover and the other for threshing small grains, and the territory which he serves is large. Mr. Beumer was married May 22, 1907, to Emma Baidice, who died May 9, 1910, leaving one child, Bridget. On November 22, 1910, he married Mary Toenyes, of St. Augusta, and they have two children, Luella and Florentine. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic church.

Henry J. Beumer, horse dealer, cattle fancier and farmer, of St. Augusta, was born in the township where he still resides, June 6, 1880, a son of Frank Henry and Marie (Eilers) Beumer. He received a good education in the schools of his neighborhood, after which he engaged in the farming and mercantile business at St. Augusta, with his mother and brother. In 1909 he engaged in business for himself. He farms, breeds fancy Belgian draft horses, and buys, breeds, kills and sells cattle for beef. He has been very successful. His blooded stock is widely known and commands the highest prices. Mr. Beumer is a genial active man, highly esteemed for his business sagacity and his personal worth.

Mr. Beumer was married, July 6, 1909, to Frances Reischl, and they have two children, Masada and Herbert.

Joseph Beumer, treasurer of St. Augusta township, was born in the township where he still resides, January 18, 1878, son of Frank Henry and Marie (Eilers) Beumer. He attended the public schools, and supplemented this with one year's course in St. John's University at Collegeville, this county. Thus equipped with a good education he entered the mercantile business, being associated with his father until his father's death in 1900 and with his mother until his retirement in 1907. Then he became associated with his brother, Henry J., in the live stock business, breeding thoroughbred Belgian horses,

and buying, killing and selling beef cattle. In March, 1913, he dissolved partnership with his brother, and has since devoted his time to looking after the interests of the old home. Mr. Beumer was elected treasurer of St. Augusta township in the spring of 1911, and by reelection has since served continuously, giving the best of satisfaction. January 1, 1913, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the St. Augusta Telephone Co. Mr. Beumer was married June 30, 1903, to Sophia Mayer, a daughter of John Mayer, of St. Augusta township. This union has been blessed with four children: Siegfried, Frank, Adeline and an unnamed infant deceased.

Frank H. Beumer, a progressive farmer of St. Augusta, was born in the township where he still resides, March 31, 1873, son of Frank Henry and Marie (Eilers) Beumer. He attended the public schools of his native place, and in 1887 entered the St. Cloud State Normal School. After completing his studies he remained at home, working in the mill and the store and on the farm. In 1895 he and his brother-in-law, William F. Messmann, purchased the "Neenah Mill." After successfully conducting this establishment for five years, they exchanged the mill for a farm in Benton county, in this state. Later Mr. Beumer purchased his partner's interest, and farmed there for eight years. Then he exchanged that farm for his present farm of 212 acres in sections 1 and 2, St. Augusta township, and sections 35 and 36, St. Cloud township. The place is well kept and fully demonstrates the thrift and enterprise of its owner. The success that has attended all his ventures has increased in his present undertaking and his hard work has been fully rewarded. Mr. Beumer was united in the bonds of matrimony, February 11, 1896, to Anna Messmann, and they have five children: Harry, George, Mary, Frances and Verena. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Herman Beumer, proprietor of the St. Cloud Dairy, was born in St. Augusta township, September 29, 1875, son of Frank Henry and Marie (Eilers) Beumer, the pioneers. He received his education in the public schools, and worked in his father's store until twenty-three years of age, in the meantime serving four years as postmaster during the first administration of William McKinley. In 1898 Mr. Beumer went to St. Cloud, where he was engaged in business for two years. Then he and his wife occupied nearly a year in a vacation spent at Denver, Colorado, and other western points. Upon his return he became engineer for the Northwestern Granite Co. Three years later he secured a similar position at the St. Cloud pumping station, where he likewise remained about three years. Then he purchased the business now known as the St. Cloud Dairy. He has an extensive and growing retail trade which has necessitated his increasing the number of his cows from six to twenty-two. Mr. Beumer is a well-known man. He was appointed by the governor as district census enumerator for the township of St. Augusta. He is a member of St. Cloud Camp, No. 744, C. O. F.

Mr. Beumer was married May 5, 1898, to Theresa Messmann, and they have had five children: Frank B. (died August, 1907), Rosa, Florence, Eleanor and Clarence. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Nick Becker, a prosperous farmer of St. Augusta township, was born in

Munson township, this county, December 30, 1873, son of John and Susanna (Garding) Becker, natives of Prussia, Germany. John Becker came to America in 1859 and located in Richmond, this county. Susanna Garding came to Cold Spring, this county, in the summer of 1860. They were married at Jacob's Prairie. They at once took up their residence on the old Becker homestead in Munson township, which had been preempted in 1859 by the father of John Becker, and grandfather of Nick Becker. The homestead originally consisted of 160 acres. John Becker added 160 acres more, erected a fine set of buildings, and became one of the leading farmers of Munson township. He operated the place successfully until 1901, when he retired and moved to Richmond village, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died February 26, 1910. His widow resides with her daughter, Margaret, wife of Anton S. Braegelmann, of Eden Lake township, this county. John Becker and his wife had seven children. Gertrude died in infancy. Margaret, as already mentioned, is the wife of Anton S. Braegelmann, of Eden Lake township. Valentine lives in Roscoe, this county. Louise is the wife of John Thelen, of Minneapolis. Barbara and Mary are twins. Barbara is the wife of M. B. Theisen, of Eden Valley village, this county; and Mary is the wife of John Ganzer, of Roscoe, this county. Nick lives in St. Augusta township.

Nick received his education in the district schools of Munson township, and engaged in farming with his father until twenty-six years of age. In 1900 he purchased the home farm, and successfully operated it until 1907. Then he sold that place, and purchased his present farm in sections 30-31, St. Augusta township, and section 36, Rockville township, where he is maintaining his prosperity as a general farmer. He is a good farmer, a good citizen, a good friend and agreeable companion. He has been a member of school district 36 since 1910.

Mr. Becker was married May 28, 1901, to Katie Lemm, who was born on the farm where she now resides, January 6, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Becker have five children: Marcella, born August 9, 1902; Arthur, born November 14, 1904; Dorothy, born January 8, 1908; Alvina, born September 21, 1909, and Laura, born January 29, 1911.

Mrs. Becker is the daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Zenner) Lemm. The Lemm family settled in St. Augusta township in 1859, purchased land in sections 30 and 31, and successfully carried on general farming until 1907, when they sold to Nick Becker and moved to Luxemburg. There Jacob Lemm died June 15, 1913. His widow still lives in Luxemburg village. Jacob Lemm was a veteran of the Civil War, having served three years in the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. In the family there were fifteen children: Henry, Philip, Joseph, Jacob, Mathias, Katie, Nick, Anna, William, Wendelin, Ignatius, Domonick, Leo, Adelaide (deceased), Mathias (deceased).

Yasent A. Barthelemy, a leading farmer of St. Augusta township, was born in France, November 30, 1848, son of John N. and Mary Barthelemy, who brought him to America in 1853, lived in New Jersey for a while, then went to Reading, Penn., came from there to Sauk Rapids in this state, then to

St. Cloud, and finally, in 1857, to St. Augusta township, where they took a claim of 160 acres in section 8. Of this they had to surrender eighty acres to pay for the land warrant, but later they repurchased the eighty acres. In time they were enabled to erect a sightly brick house. This was destroyed by fire in 1891, but was rebuilt the following year. On this place the parents followed farming the remainder of their lives, the father dying July 29, 1898, and the mother, March 18, 1900. The children in the family were: Edward N., of St. Cloud; Yasent A., of St. Augusta; Sarah who died in 1892; and Mary, who lives in St. Cloud, widow of William Goedker. Yasent A. Barthelemy attended school in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Minnesota. He farmed with his parents until 1898 when he came into possession of the home place, on which he has lived since 1857. The farm consists of 160 acres in section 8, 40 acres in section 17 and 120 acres in section 7, St. Augusta township. He also owns forty acres of farm land in St. Cloud township, and 20 acres of timberland in section 33, St. Augusta. The home farm is well kept, and has every evidence of prosperity due to the hard work and never-tiring efforts of its amiable owner. Mr. Barthelemy was married July 8, 1884, to Emilia Greven, who was born in Berlin, Ohio, November 8, 1861, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Greven. The children are: Eleanor, born August 9, 1886, is now Mrs. Louis Kraus, of St. Cloud township, John Nicholas, born March 20, 1888, is associated with his father on the home farm; Mary, born May 30, 1890, is the wife of Joseph Steichen, of St. Cloud; Andrew, born April 14, 1893, and George, born November 25, 1896; both at home; and Alfred, born May 2, 1899, and died April 27, 1901. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Greven are Ignatz, of St. Cloud; Mary Ann, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Molly, who died in infancy; Catherine, of Walla Walla, Wash., widow of Aloysius Lommel; and Emelia, wife of Yasent A. Barthelemy, of St. Augusta.

Paul Bach, general merchant at Luxemburg, in St. Augusta township, was born in Germany, January 1, 1860, son of Jacob and Barbara (Laur) Bach, the former of whom died in Germany in 1863, and the latter of whom came to America in 1884, settled in Murray county, Minnesota, engaged in farming, and died in 1903. Paul Bach received a thorough education in the land of his birth. In the fall of 1883 he came to America, and for six months lived in Pennsylvania. The next spring he located in Murray county, Minnesota, where he remained until 1886. Then he went to Miner county, South Dakota. First he proved up on a claim in Rock Creek township, then bought another 160 acres, and on these tracts successfully conducted general farming until 1906, when he sold out and returned to Minnesota. In the meantime he had been prominent in public affairs and had served as supervisor and assessor of Rock Creek township. From that township he came at once to St. Augusta township, and opened a general store at Luxemburg, better known as Luxemburg postoffice. He carries a full line of goods, and keeps a tavern and a feed barn for the traveling public, and has a seventy-four acre farm which he conducts in connection therewith. He is a good business man, thrifty and honest, and has achieved a well-deserved success. Mr. Bach is a member of the St. Wendel Catholic Church and of the German Catholic Benevolent Society of Minnesota. Paul Bach was married in South

Dakota, February 13, 1890, to Christina Bernady, and they have four children: Christina, Gertrude, William and Mary.

Michael D. Dries, proprietor of the old "Neenah Mill," was born at Port Washington, Ozaukee county, a short distance north of Milwaukee, Wis., October 27, 1866, son of M. D. and Anna (Baurmich) Dries, natives of Luxemburg, who came to America about 1855, were married in this country, and died, each at about the age of forty-five, at Holy Cross, Wis. Michael D. Dries received his early education in the public and parochial schools of his native place. In 1886 he came to Minnesota and located at Minneapolis, where he secured employment for three years with the Pettit Milling Co. Then he came to St. Cloud, and for some twelve years was employed with the Tilleston Milling Co. In August, 1903, he purchased the mill of which he has since been the proprietor. In addition to this he owns 304 acres of good farm land, part of which he operates, and part of which he rents. In 1907 he was elected town clerk, and has since held that position continuously. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Dries was married February 7, 1893, to Tracy Ruhland, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 14, 1870 and came to America in 1889. Their children are Ursula T., Olga J., Alice E., Thelma, Daniel T., Silvea and Donald (deceased). The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Frank Hurrle, one of the leading farmers of St. Augusta, was born in the township where he still resides, January 16, 1866, son of Francis and Mary (Shoemaker) Hurrle, natives of Germany who came to America about 1850, located at St. Anthony where the father worked in a sawmill, came to St. Augusta in 1856, took a claim in section 17, went through all the rigors of pioneer life, and became representative citizens of the community. The father died November 15, 1900, and the mother died December 8, 1913. The children in the family are: Elizabeth (deceased), Henry, of St. Cloud; Kate, of Minneapolis; Agnes, now Mrs. Emil Grams, of Minneapolis; Frank, of St. Augusta; Anna, now Sister Mary Annastatia, O. S. B., of Duluth; Mary, now Sister Mary Theresa, O. S. B., of Little Falls, Minn.; John, of St. Cloud; Xavier, of Buckman, Minn., and Theresa, now Mrs. George Krebs, of St. Augusta. Frank Hurrle received his education in the schools of St. Augusta, and remained at home until twenty-two years of age. Then he branched out for himself, and rented the Fred Goenner farm of 320 acres. In 1897 he purchased this farm, and to it he has since added eighty acres, making 400 acres in all. Mr. Hurrle represents the best and highest type of the modern farmer. He gives careful attention to every detail of the place, and believes thoroughly in the best comforts for himself, his family and his livestock. In 1910 he built a modern home which is a model of its kind, with hardwood finish on the interior, hot water heat, bath, running hot and cold water, individual illuminating gas plant, and many other conveniences. His fine large barn, his towering silo, and his set of outbuildings, all connected with the house and the park-like lawns with cement walks, are also models of their kind. He makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. In the latter line he has high grade Percheron brood mare, and an imported Percheron stallion of 1,940 pounds, for which he paid $1,700. His poultry and swine

are also of good strains. Mr. Hurrle was married September 27, 1892, to Philomena Goenner, born June 3, 1873, daughter of Fred and Mary Goenner, the pioneers. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hurrle are: Rosa, Leo, Siegfred, Edward, Philip, Adeline, Alma and Cresentia. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church. Fred and Mary Goenner, parents of Mrs. Frank Hurrle, were born in Germany, came to America, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there came in the middle fifties to St. Augusta where they took a claim in section 10, on which Frank Hurrle now lives. They became leading members of the community. Mr. Goenner died October 18, 1907, and his wife September 27, 1897. Their children are as follows: Two died in infancy in Cincinnati, Ohio; Anna (deceased); Joseph, of Clear Lake, Minn.; Henry, of Clear Lake, Minn.; Theresa (deceased); Elizabeth (first), who died in infancy; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Nicholas Weis, of Clear Lake, Minn.; Frank, of Clear Lake, Minn.; and Philomena, wife of Frank Hurrle, of St. Augusta.

John Sebastian Heid, one of the substantial farmers and land owners of St. Augusta township, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 27, 1857, son of John and Barbara (Uenbeck) Heid, natives of Germany, who came to America as young people about 1855, were married in Cleveland, Ohio; about 1859 moved to the copper region of Michigan, where he followed his trade as a cooper until 1869, then came to Minnesota and settled on a farm in St. Augusta township which he had purchased two years previous in section 32; broke and improved the land, erected his home and a set of outbuildings, and there lived until 1900 when they moved to Browerville, Todd county, Minn., where he died in June, 1909, after which she moved to St. Cloud, where she now resides. In the family there were eight children: John Sebastian, of St. Augusta township; Thomas and Charles, of Browerville, Minn.; Father Kilian, a teacher in the commercial department of St. John's University at Collegeville, this county; Mary, now Mrs. Fred Shelar, of Maine Prairie township; Julia (deceased), Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Lommel, of St. Cloud; and Mollie, now Mrs. Joseph Eaton, of Browerville, Minn. John Sebastian Heid received a good education in the public schools of Michigan, and came with his parents to St. Augusta township in 1869. He worked with his father in agricultural pursuits until twenty-six years of age, when he purchased 170 acres in sections 31, 32 and 33, and engaged in farming on his own responsibility. He has brought his land to a good state of cultivation, has erected a suitable residence, and a substantial complement of other buildings. Aside from his original place he owns 133 acres in section 6, Fair Haven township, which he also operates. Mr. Heid is broad minded, a deep thinker, and a good farmer. He is a Democrat in politics, has done valuable service on the town board, and for the past six years has been treasurer of School District No. 36. He and his family are members of the Church of St. Wendelin, to which he is a liberal contributor. Mr. Heid was married September 26, 1885, to Gertrude Harren, born March 4, 1865, daughter of Joseph and Marthalena (Bauer) Harren, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Heid, eleven children have been born: Lena, now Sister Mary Adeline, O. S. B., of Watkins, Minn.; Barbara, who resides at home; Christine, of St. Cloud; Marie, bookkeeper at Rush City, Minn.; Elizabeth, a student at St. Joseph

Seminary, St. Joseph, this county; Dora, a student at the St. Cloud State Normal School; and Mathilda, Angela, Bertha, John B., and Kilian, at home.

Henry Imholte, a prosperous farmer of St. Augusta township, was born on the farm where he still resides, January 11, 1864, son of Anton and Mary (Kemker) Imholte. The parents were born in Oldenburg, Germany, came to America in 1854, located in Cincinnati, Ohio; came with the first German colony to Stearns county in 1856, took a homestead in the old town of St. Augusta, and two years later purchased eighty acres in section 3, St. Augusta township, where they erected a log cabin and outbuildings, and engaged in general farming, sharing with their neighbors the hardships of early pioneer life. They prospered with the years and added to their possessions until they had a good farm of 120 acres. In 1888 they retired and moved to the village of St. Augusta, where he passed away July 2, 1900 and she May 24, 1906. In this family there were eleven children, of whom seven are still living: Mary (deceased); Anton J., of Clear Lake, Minn.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Sheitz, of St Cloud; John, of Clear Lake, Minn.; Barney (deceased); Joseph, of Clear Lake, Minn.; Henry, of St. Augusta; Minnie, now Mrs. Casper Meahrens, of St. Cloud; Theresa (deceased); Annie (deceased); and Valentine, of Clear Lake, Minn. Henry Imholte received a good public school education and was reared to agricultural pursuits. For nine years he farmed in Sherburne county, this state. In 1888 he went to Colorado, but returned to St. Augusta in 1889, and purchased the old home farm of 120 acres in section 3. By hard work and a progressive spirit he has prospered greatly, having much improved the farm and buildings. In 1900 he erected a splendid brick residence, and he has also built a roomy barn. In addition to carrying on general farming he specializes in dairying, and raises some fine Guernsey cattle. Mr. Imholte has served six years as town treasurer. He is now treasurer of school district 34. He is a director in the St. Joseph Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. Mr. Imholte was married October 1, 1895, to Annie Moeller, who was born May 28, 1873, and died January 7, 1908. She was a fine type of woman, a true and loyal wife and a loving mother. The children are: Magnus, born September 27, 1896; Frances, June 10, 1898; Norbert, June 20, 1900; Linus, November 17, 1902; Veronica, April 22, 1905; and Hilda, January 3, 1908. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph Kronenberg, an early settler of St. Augusta township, was born in Germany, and there received a good education. Early in life he married Margaret Zuth, who throughout the years of their marriage proved a true wife and loving mother. Upon coming to America, they first located on a farm in section 25, St. Augusta, but a little later took up a homestead of 160 acres in section 22. He erected a comfortable home, and all necessary outbuildings for the housing of his crops, cattle and machinery, and became one of St. Augusta's representative farmers. He died September 8, 1888, and the good wife and mother died July 20, 1898. Six children were born: Agnes, now Mrs. Henry A. Block, of St. Augusta; Margaret, now Mrs. Henry Pramann, of Fair Haven township; Joseph, now of Fair Haven township; John J., of St. Augusta township; Johanna, now Mrs. Barney Meyer, of St. Cloud, and Ursus, now of St. Augusta township.



ANTON IMHOLTE AND FAMILY

Ursus Kronenberg, a substantial farmer of St. Augusta, was born on his father's farm in section 22, this township, August 6, 1870, son of Joseph and Margaret (Zuth) Kronenberg. He received his education in the school in district 35, and farmed with his father until the latter's death, when by the purchase of the various interests in the estate, he came into possession of the home place. He erected a good residence, barn, and outbuildings, and carried on general farming there until 1911, when he sold out and purchased his present farm of 160 acres in sections 29 and 30, to which he moved in the spring of 1912. One of the improvements he has made on this place has been the erection of a modern residence, equipped with a hot water heating system, and other conveniences. He is regarded as one of the most progressive men in his community. He has been supervisor for three years, and a member of the school board for two years. Mr. Kronenberg was married September 22, 1891, to Mary Weiler, who was born in the township of St. Augusta, July 13, 1869. They have six children: Mary M., born August 18, 1892; Arthur B., June 19, 1894; Clara A., December 16, 1896; Andrew J., July 27, 1898; Agnes F., September 9, 1904; Amelia M., April 9, 1906. Mrs. Kronenberg is the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Klein) Weiler, who came to St. Augusta in an early day, settled in section 29, and took up general farming. Mr. Weiler died October 30, 1910. Mrs. Weiler lives in St. Cloud. They were the parents of thirteen children: Margaret (deceased); Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Schafer, of Santa Cruz, California; Cresentia, now Mrs. Henry Brauch, of Rockville township; Frances, now Mrs. John Schafer, of St. Cloud; Anna, now Mrs. Stephen Schafer, of St. Augusta township; Agnes (deceased); Lucy, now Mrs. Peter Warner, of North Dakota; Katie, now Mrs. Christ Harren, of North Dakota; Nicholas, of Bellfield, North Dakota; Mary, now Mrs. Christ Kramer, of North Dakota; and Frank and Jacob, twins, of St. Cloud.

John Kloeppner, deceased, for many years a hard-working and respected farmer of St. Augusta township, was born in Ikesville, Germany, March 7, 1849, attended the public schools, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and grew to manhood. In 1880 he came to America, and shortly afterward found his way to Stearns county, where he purchased 160 acres of land in section 26, St. Augusta township. By industry and close application to business, he prospered and became one of the leading and representative farmers of the vicinity. He erected a good home and a substantial set of outbuildings, and in time increased his holdings to 240 acres. On this farm he toiled until he found rest in death, March 13, 1907. In politics he was a Democrat. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Kloeppner was married May 18, 1881, to Theresa Kilian, who was born in St. Cloud township, December 2, 1859, daughter of Henry Kilian, the pioneer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Kloeppner were born ten children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ferdinand Weber, of St. Cloud; Henry, of St. Augusta, married to Agnes Wolters; Theresa, now Mrs. David Borch, of Faribault, Minn.; Helena, now Mrs. John Reischl, of St. Cloud; Rose, now Mrs. Theodore Wolters, of St. Augusta, and Edward, Alphonse, Agnes, Hilda, and Martha who are on the home farm with their mother. Since the death of Mr. Kloeppner, Mrs. Kloeppner has continued to

operate the home farm. She is a capable manager, a good business woman, and a kind and loving mother. Under her care with the help of the children many improvements have been made, and general farming operations are successfully conducted.

Bernard Kenning, one of the oldest living settlers of Stearns county, was born at Hanover, Germany, December 1, 1821, son of Arnold and Elizabeth (Heiker) Kenning, the former of whom died in 1835 and the latter in 1830. Bernard Kenning received his education in his native country, and there grew to manhood. In 1852 he came to America, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent some three years and a half. Then after spending a summer in Iowa, he came to Minnesota in 1856, and located in the town of St. Augusta, where he purchased 160 acres of railroad land in section 9. Here he erected a rude log cabin, and underwent all the hardships of early pioneer days. By hard work he prospered. As means permitted he built a good residence and outbuildings, and added to his original possessions until he owned 600 acres of excellent land. He carried on general farming until 1908, when he retired and purchased a home in the village of St. Augusta, where he is now enjoying a well-earned rest after so many years of honest toil. At the age of ninety-two years he is still hale and hearty, and at the time of this writing was found working in his garden patch digging potatoes. In his younger days he was active in public affairs, and served both as supervisor and as school treasurer. Mr. Kenning was married in the summer of 1859, to Margaret Schweiters, who was born in Germany, May 14, 1836, and died in St. Augusta, December 14, 1887. In the family there are ten children: Joseph and Henry, farmers in St. Augusta; Anna, now Mrs. Ferdinand Flory, of Princeton, Minn.; Mary, now Sister Mary Benigna, C. P. P. S., of Bellevue, Ohio; Elizabeth, who since the death of her mother has taken full charge of the home and looks after the needs and wishes of her aged father; Barney, of St. Cloud; Herman, who lives on the old home farm in St. Augusta, Philomena who is at home; Bernadine, twin sister of Philomena, who is now Mrs. George Kiffmeyer, of St. Augusta; John, of St. Paul; and Bernard, who died in infancy. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph Kenning, a well-known farmer of St. Augusta, was born in the township where he still resides, July 12, 1860, son of Bernard Kenning, the pioneer. He received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood, and remained at home until twenty-five years of age. Then he purchased a farm of 120 acres in section 9, St. Augusta. To this he later added 60 acres, so that he now has a splendid farm of 180 acres. He has built a fine residence, and a good set of barns and outbuildings, and his operations have been very successful. His interest in the advancement and development of the township and county has been many times demonstrated. He is a good farmer and a desirable citizen, and is well regarded in his community. On May 23, 1910, Mr. Kenning met with an unfortunate accident. He was grubbing land with an engine when the cable broke, crushing the lower half of his leg. November 24, he had the limb amputated. Undaunted by this disaster he purchased an artificial leg constructed along the latest approved lines, and he is now able to do as much work as ever. Mr. Kenning was married April 30,



BERNARD KENNING



JOSEPH J. KLAVERKAMP

1889, to Bernidena Bruns, who was born, April 15, 1867, in St. Augusta township, daughter of Henry and Lena (Eyles) Bruns, natives of Germany, who settled in St. Augusta township in 1860, the former dying in February, 1908, and the latter in May, 1906. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kenning are: Anna, now Mrs. Barney Voigt, of St. Augusta; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Fred Meyer, of South Haven, Minn.; Frank (deceased), Leo (deceased), and Edward and Norbert, both at home. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry Kenning, a representative farmer of St. Augusta, was born in the township where he still resides, February 3, 1862, son of Bernard Kenning, the pioneer. Like the other youths of his time and location, he grew up on the farm, acquired a sturdy body by doing the chores usually allotted to farm boys, and secured a good education in the district schools. He learned farming from his father and remained at home until twenty-seven years of age. In 1889 he branched out for himself and purchased a farm in section 4, St. Augusta. He has prospered year by year, and now has a fine farm of 200 acres, constituting a place which in its houses, barns and other buildings, its crops and stock, its fences, equipment and tools, its meadows, fields and woodlands, speaks of his thrift, shrewdness, hard work, good taste and prosperity. In every way, Mr. Kenning is a good citizen, and his opinions are often sought and are highly valued by his neighbors. Mr. Kenning was married December 22, 1892, to Katrina Messmann, and they have five children, all living at home. They are Paulena, Minnie, George, Emeline and Frances. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph Klaverkamp, an estimable citizen of St. Augusta, was born in Germany, September 30, 1849, son of Joseph and Sibilla (Knappmoeller) Klaverkamp, who spent the span of their years in the old country. Joseph received his education in Germany. As a youth he served in the German army, and also learned the carpenter trade. In the spring of 1875 he came to America, and after one month's sojourn in Wisconsin he came to Minnesota and located on section 13, St. Augusta. He worked hard, erected a good home and other buildings, and increased his holdings to 250 acres. Mr. Klaverkamp was married October 7, 1875, to Frances Schulte, who was born in Germany the same day that he was, and came to St. Augusta in the fall of 1875. They have had ten children: Barney, Joseph J., Mary, Fred, Hubert, Anna, Frances, Leo, Felix and Lena. Barney lives in St. Augusta. He married Clara Rosha, and they have five children: Olive, Irene, Edwin, Alvina and Lucile. Joseph J. is appropriately mentioned elsewhere. Mary is the wife of Zeno Moser, of Richmond, and they have three children: Aloysius, Lawrence and Loretta. Fred married Theresa Winkelman. They live in Benton county, Minn., and have three children: Rosa, Adella and Anna. Anna is the wife of Andrew Voigt, of St. Augusta township. Hubert, Frances, Leo and Felix are at home. Lena died in infancy. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph J. Klaverkamp, proprietor of the Hedge Grove Stock farm, one of the show places of St. Augusta, was born in the township where he still

resides, September 26, 1877, son of Joseph and Frances (Schulte) Klaverkamp, natives of Germany, who are appropriately mentioned elsewhere. Joseph J. attended the schools of St. Augusta, completing his education with courses in the St. Cloud State Normal School and in a business college in Sauk Centre. For several years he engaged in different occupations such as brick making, threshing and carpenter work. In 1905 he rented, and in 1907 purchased, 120 acres of his father's farm in sections 13 and 24. This farm he has greatly improved in every way. He has fenced nearly all of it anew, and has made the most of all its acres. In 1902 he erected a modern barn, and in 1913 a new silo, and from time to time he has put up smaller buildings as necessity required. The farm is prettily located, and is as well-kept as any in the township. Mr. Klaverkamp is a scientific farmer, a deep thinker, and a close student of his chosen calling. He takes great pride in his herd of Red Poll cattle in which he specializes both for beef and dairy purposes. He also specializes in Poland China hogs and they always command the best prices. Mr. Klaverkamp was married, June 6, 1906, to Gertrude Landwehr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Landwehr, of St. Augusta. This union has resulted in three children: Veronica, born July 22, 1906; Alma, born February 22, 1911; and Magdaline, born April 23, 1913. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph Loehrer, dairyman and agriculturist, now of St. Augusta township, was born in Fair Haven township, this county, July 27, 1875, son of Anton and Adeline (Benoit) Loehrer, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of France. Anton Loehrer was by trade a millwright, a carpenter and a powder manufacturer. Upon coming to America, he located in St. Louis, Mo., where he followed his trades. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army, and served three years. It was in 1867 that he came to Stearns county, married, and took a homestead of eighty acres in the township of Fair Haven. Later he added eighty acres by purchase. In 1880 he purchased a farm in St. Augusta township, where he farmed until 1912, when he retired and moved to St. Cloud, where he died in November, 1913. Of their nine children, five are still living. They are: Adeline, now Mrs. Frank Mund, of Fair Haven township; Joseph, of St. Augusta township; Edward, of St. Cloud; Anton, of St. Augusta township; and Lena, of St. Cloud. Joseph Loehrer received his education at home from his father, who was a school teacher in Stearns county for some twenty years. He remained at home until 1902, when he went to Pearl Lake, Rockville township, and there farmed until 1909, when he purchased his present farm of 120 acres in section 28. He was married, September 9, 1902 to Margaret Lemm, who was born in Rockville, this county, June 19, 1880, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Lemm, the former of whom was a school teacher and merchant in Ohio, came to Rockville township in 1860, and was here a school teacher and farmer. Mr. Lemm sang in church choirs in Ohio and Minnesota for over fifty years. He died on his farm in Rockville township, April 10, 1910, and his wife still resides on the home place. They were the parents of twenty-one children. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Loehrer have five children: Anton, born June 3, 1903; Joseph, born May 23, 1904; Arthur, October 6, 1907; Paulena, July 13, 1909; and Law-



BARNEY LANDWEHR AND FAMILY

rence who was born in 1910 and died in 1912. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

August Landwehr, an active farmer of St. Augusta, was born in the township where he still resides, December 4, 1885, son of Barney and Barbara (Weyrauch) Landwehr. He attended the district schools of his native town, and took a course in the Vath Business College, at St. Cloud, as well as one year in the St. Cloud State Normal School. Then he engaged in agricultural pursuits with his father until 1910. At that time he rented from his father the farm on which he now resides, consisting of eighty acres in section 7, St. Augusta township, and forty acres in section 12, Rockville township. In 1913 he was enabled to purchase this farm. He is a progressive man, and a close student of his work. In addition to general farming he makes a specialty of stock breeding, raising Red Poll cattle and Poland-China hogs. He has not sought public office, but has done good service as road overseer. Mr. Landwehr was married May 3, 1910, to Henrietta Kloeppner, and they have two children, Paul and Norbert. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church.

Henry Weyrauch, one of the early settlers of Stearns county, was born in Germany, and there married Mary Brester. They came to America at an early day, and reached Stearns county with one of the first German colonies. They located in St. Cloud township, and became successful and influential farmers. Mr. Weyrauch died in December, 1880. Mrs. Weyrauch remained on the farm until 1901, when she moved to St. Cloud where she now lives. Of their thirteen children, twelve lived to adult years. They are: William, of Lynden township, this county; Barbara, now Mrs. Barney Landwehr, of St. Augusta; Anna, now Mrs. Barney Goerger, of St. Colud; John, of Raymond, Minn.; Henry, of St. Cloud; Mary (deceased); Barney of Minneapolis; Joseph, of St. Cloud; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Herman Kiffmeyer; of St. Cloud; Josephine, now Mrs. W. H. Landwehr, of St. Cloud; Frances, now Mrs. Theodore Fischer, of St. Cloud; Lena, now Mrs. Joseph Berger; and Theresa, now Mrs. George Deering. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry Landwehr was born in Germany, served in the German army, and came to America at the age of twenty-four years. He married Gertrude Kiffmeyer, who was born in Germany, and came to America at the age of twenty years. In 1859 they came from Clinton county, Illinois, to St. Augusta township, where they purchased 160 acres in section 2, on which they engaged in agricultural pursuits until the death of Mr. Landwehr in 1881. The widow now lives in Oregon with her son, Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Landwehr had the following children: Henry, of Portland, Oregon; Barney, of St. Augusta township; August H., of North Dakota; John who died December 12, 1893; Frank, of Sedan, Minn.; William H., of St. Cloud; and Mary, wife of William Goerger, of Jordan, Oregon.

Barney Landwehr, one of the solid representative farmers of St. Augusta township, was born in Germantown, now Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, August 31, 1858, a son of Henry and Gertrude (Kiffmeyer) Landwehr, by whom he was brought to St. Augusta in 1859. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, and early in life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He

made a study of the soil, and by dint of hard work and close application to business he has made a success and is now one of the leading farmers of St. Augusta. Some years ago he purchased the home farm in section 2, consisting of 200 acres. He has made many improvements thereon, and the whole place shows thrift and foresight. Aside from the home farm, Mr. Landwehr owns a farm of 120 acres in Rockville township, this county. He makes a specialty of stock raising and dairy farming. His active interest in the affairs of the town has resulted in substantial progress, and he has held many township offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellowmen. He has been a member of the board of supervisors seven years; assessor five years; clerk of school district No. 34, twelve years; and at various times the occupant of minor offices. In politics he is a Democrat. His fraternal affiliation is with the Catholic Order of Foresters. June 1, 1880, Mr. Landwehr married Barbara Weyrauch, who was born in St. Cloud township, October 16, 1857. She has proven a capable wife and a loving mother. The children are as follows: Mary, wife of George Goettle, of Ward county, North Dakota; Gertrude, wife of J. J. Klaverkamp, of St. Augusta township; Anna, at home; August, of St. Augusta township; Barbara, John, Clemens and Lorenz, at home.

Fred Meyer, proprietor of the Trout Brook Dairy farm, St. Augusta township, is a splendid example of the type of men who start life with no financial resources and by sheer pluck and hard work secured for themselves a leading place in the community. He was born in Germany, April 30, 1859, son of Fred and Adelaide (Moeller) Meyer, natives of Germany who came to America in 1885, located on a farm in St. Augusta township, and there became substantial citizens. The father still lives in St. Augusta township. The mother died in 1911. Fred Meyer received a good education in Germany, came to America in 1882, located in St. Augusta township, worked out three years, and then bought eighty acres in section 27. With this small beginning he increased in property and influence. His place consists of 360 good acres, on which the buildings have all been erected by himself. The brick residence and the array of barns and outbuildings are well arranged and sightly. In addition to the home farm, he owns twenty six acres in Fair Haven township. Mr. Meyer has given the town good service for over two decades as a member of the town board, part of the time as chairman. In the spring of 1914 he was elected town treasurer. He is also treasurer of school district 35. He belongs to the Farmers' Shipping Association of which he is one of the directors. Mr. Meyer was married September 16, 1886, to Theresa Kieke, born in St. Augusta township, December 22, 1861, and their children are John F., a farmer of Fair Haven township, married to Lizzie Kenning; Frank, Mary, Barney, Henry, Lena and Edward. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

John Mayer, the oldest living merchant in St. Augusta, was born in Mercer county, Ohio, March 25, 1846, son of Balser and Elizabeth (Hagerdorn) Mayer, who came to St. Augusta township on October 7, 1865, purchased 160 acres in sections 13 and 24, and there followed farming the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1890 and the mother in 1905. John Mayer received

a good public school education in the state of his birth, there grew to manhood, came to St. Augusta with his parents in the fall of 1865, and remained with his parents until 1882, when he opened a general store in the village of St. Augusta. For many years he carried a large stock of groceries, hardware, drygoods and clothing. Now his stock is somewhat smaller. He has been an active figure in the events of the neighborhood, and his voice and influence have ever favored those moves which had for their object the betterment of the town and county. He has consistently voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. Mayer was married January 25, 1881, to Ida Fietsam, and to this union there have been born seven children: John, who is at home with his father; Sophia, now Mrs. Joseph Beumer; Amelia, who lives at home; Hermena, now Mrs. Andrew Woeste, of Arago, Minn.; Pauline, now Mrs. John Hayes, of St. Cloud; Flora, of St. Cloud; and Arthur, at home. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

George Messmann, one of the early substantial farmers of St. Augusta, was born in Germany, May 31, 1829, and as a youth became a cabinet maker, mastering all the details of that trade with an exactness and skill unknown in the present day. After coming to America he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which city he came to Stearns county in 1856. He was among the first of the large number of Germans who later populated the county and contributed to its importance. He spent his life in this county in St. Augusta, and died May 17, 1910. His wife, Theresa Wolters, died April 19, 1906. They had no children.

William F. Messmann, dairy farmer of St. Augusta, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1869, son of Fred and Mary (Rieman) Messmann. He lost his father when he was three years old and his mother when he was nine years old. In 1879 he was brought to St. Augusta by his uncle, George Messmann. When he was thirteen years old, he started out in life for himself. For five years he worked for farmers. At the age of eighteen he went to St. Cloud, and learned his trade as an engineer in the old city pumping station. Then he returned to St. Augusta township, and became engineer for the old "Neenah Mills." This also gave him an opportunity for learning the milling trade. At the end of seven years, he and his brother-in-law, Frank H. Beumer, purchased the mill. They conducted the mill together for five years. Then they traded the mill for farm property in Benton county, this state. Later Mr. Messmann sold out his interests to his partner. He spent a vacation of six months in Denver and other Western points. Upon his return he entered the employ of Henry Hess, as an engineer, first for two years in the "Neenah Mills," and then for two seasons in the brick yards. Subsequently he again became engineer at the St. Cloud pumping station. But he was after fifteen months called to St. Augusta by the illness of his uncle. At the time of his uncle's death, May 17, 1910, he came into possession of his uncle's property, and there he now carries on general farming, in connection with dairying of which he makes a specialty. Mr. Messmann was married April 28, 1891, to Theresa Beumer, and they have three children, Mary, Frank and Clara. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

William H. Schabel, one of St. Augusta's leading farmers, was born in the city of St. Cloud, August 7, 1865, son of Ignatz and Mary (Fuch) Schabel, natives of Germany, who came to America, settled in Ohio, were there married, kept a store, boarding house and place of refreshment, came to St. Cloud in 1865, purchased 107 acres in sections 19 and 20, St. Augusta township, and there followed farming the remainder of their days, the father dying January 8, 1884, and the mother October 1, 1898. In the family there were nine children: Mary, who died October 17, 1898; Joseph, of Holding, Minn., who has seven children, Mary, John, Katie, Gertrude, Nicholas, Lena and Edward; Katie, now Mrs. Nicholas Hubarty, of Watkins, Meeker county, Minn., who has three children, Mary, William and John; Louise, now Mrs. Mathias Scheifer, of Holding, Minn., who has two adopted children, Henry and Agnes; John, of Graceville, Minn., who has eleven children, Annie, William, Joseph, Julia, Otelia, Frank, Johanna, Catherine, Theresa, John and Clara; William H., of St. Augusta; Wendelin (deceased); Valentine (deceased); and an unnamed infant (deceased). William H. received his early education in the schools of Luxemburg village. He then engaged in farming with his father. After his father's death he managed the home place for his mother. At the time of her death in 1898 he came into possession of the home place. He has added ten acres so that he now has 117 acres, on which he has made extended improvements, including a new house, barn, and outbuildings. He has made a success of general farming, and is progressive and well liked. He and his wife belong to the Central Insurance Co. Mr. Schabel was married January 29, 1895, to Anna Plachta, who was born in Germany, September 6, 1875. They have nine children: Wendelin (deceased), Valentine M., Oswald J., Clothilda C., Philomena M., Pauline A., Leonard W., Alma K. and Lucilla. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Schabel belongs to St. Wendelin's Society, while his wife belongs to the Margueritta Society of St. Cloud, and the Christian Mothers' Society. Mrs. Schabel is the daughter of Casper and Theresa (Vesper) Plachta, natives of Germany who came to America in 1892, located at St. Cloud, soon moved to Collegeville, and there made their home for a few years while the father worked in St. John's University. He died August 1, 1903. The mother lives in St. Cloud. In their family there are seven children: Anna, now Mrs. William H. Schabel, of St. Augusta; Julia, now Mrs. Hubert Hansen, of Garrison, North Dakota; August, now Rev. Father August Plachta, of Royalton, Minn.; Paulina, now Sister Mary Degnati, O. S. B., Melrose, Minn.; Frank, of Breckenridge, Minn.; Theresa, now Sister Mary Cordelia, O. S. B., at Richmond, Minn.; and John (deceased).

John Schlagheck, supervisor of St. Augusta township, was born in Ohio, February 9, 1865, son of Henry and Mary (Meyer) Schlagheck. The father was born in Germany and the mother in Ohio. They came to Stearns county in 1867, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. By toiling early and late they in due time became prosperous farmers and representative citizens. Of this family there are living four children: John, of St. Augusta; Henry, of Wisconsin; Herman, of St. Cloud; and Minnie, now Mrs. Fred Michaels, of St. Cloud. Henry Schlagheck died in 1902 and his wife in 1913. John came to



STEPHEN J. SCHAFER AND FAMILY

St. Augusta with his parents in 1867. He attended the district schools, was reared to farm pursuits, and for some years engaged in brick making on his father's farm. He next went to St. Cloud, and after working one year there purchased an ice business which he conducted for a year. After selling out there, he returned to St. Augusta, followed blacksmithing for a time, and then bought eighty acres of land, on which he successfully followed general farming. He built a good barn and other buildings, and improved the place in various other ways. In the spring of 1914 he sold his farm and purchased the old Beumer place at St. Augusta village where he now resides. In 1911 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, a position which he still retains. Mr. Schlagheck was married, November 10, 1891, to Mary Beumer, born January 10, 1873, a daughter of Frederick Beumer. To Mr. and Mrs. Beumer four children have been born, Albert, Theresa, Martha and Masada. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Stephen J. Schafer, chairman of the board of supervisors of St. Augusta township, was born in Maine Prairie township, June 28, 1873, son of John and Margaret (Hoffmann) Schafer. John Schafer was born in Germany, and there attended the public schools. He came to America in 1860, lived in Minneapolis for a while, and came to Stearns county about 1864. He was married in St. Cloud, took up land in Maine Prairie township, and engaged in farming. He died October 18, 1904. His wife still lives in that township. In the family there were ten children: John, of Rockville township; William, of Santa Cruz, California; Joseph, of Rockville township; Stephen J., of St. Augusta township; Susan, now Mrs. Peter Meas, of Meeker county, Minnesota; Peter of Cold Spring; Mary, now Mrs. Anton Bauer, of Kenmare, North Dakota; Katie, now Mrs. Bonafice Hiltner, of Dresden, North Dakota; Margaret, now Mrs. John Hiltner, of Dresden, North Dakota; and Cecelia, who lives at home with her mother in Maine Prairie. Stephen J. Schafer received his education in the district schools of Maine Prairie. As a young man he went to Rolette county, North Dakota, where he proved up on a claim, and farmed five years. He was called home by his father's failing health, and took charge of the home place in Maine Prairie until 1907, when he purchased the old Weiler homestead of 160 acres in section 29, and sixty acres in section 19, St. Augusta township. He has erected a large barn, and made other improvements. In addition to carrying on general farming, he makes a specialty of raising Black Poll cattle, principally for beef purposes. He is one of the enterprising farmers of the community, and has been a member of the town board since 1908. Mr. Schafer was married November 23, 1897, to Anna Weiler, born June 10, 1877, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weiler, a notice of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Schafer have three children living and one dead. Elenora was born in North Dakota, November 23, 1898; Valentine was born in North Dakota, March 7, 1902; Alphonse was born in Maine Prairie, Minn., September 3, 1905; Frances was born May 15, 1910, and died the same day. The family worships at St. Wendel's Church.

Adolph Voigt, one of the influential farmers of St. Augusta township, was born in Germany, February 21, 1869, a son of William and Theresa (Meyer) Voigt. The family came to America in 1879, located in St. Augusta township,

purchased 200 acres in sections 11 and 12, and there established their home. William Voigt died December 27, 1881, and his wife and children conducted the farm until 1892, when the oldest son was given possession. Theresa (Meyer) Voigt died February 19, 1911. Adolph Voigt attended the schools of his native town and of St. Cloud, and remained on the home farm until 1891, when he purchased 200 acres in sections 11 and 12. Six years later he added forty acres more, so that he now has a splendid place of 240 acres. He carries on general farming, has been successful in his operations, and has improved the place in various ways. He has not cared to mingle in public affairs, but consistently votes the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Voigt was married November 17, 1891, to Elizabeth Dorenkemper, a daughter of Fred and Gertrude (Plake) Dorenkemper. Mr. and Mrs. Voigt have two children, Hubert and Angeline. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Fred Dorenkemper was born in Germany and there married Gertrude Plake. They came to America, and reached Stearns county with an early German colony in 1856. They settled in sections 11 and 12, St. Augusta, and as the years passed became prosperous and progressive farmers. Mr. Dorenkemper died November 19, 1905, and his wife January 6, 1894. Their farm is now occupied by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Voigt.

William Voigt, a progressive farmer of St. Augusta, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 7, 1853, son of Ignatz and Mary K. (Glorious) Voigt. He received a thorough education in the land of his birth and there grew to manhood. In 1880 he came to America, located in the township of St. Augusta, and purchased the old Henry Messmann farm of 250 acres in section 11. Later he sold forty acres, leaving him a fine farm of 210 acres. Mr. Voigt's untiring industry has resulted in success and prosperity. He broke the land, erected a suitable residence and a good set of outbuildings, and today is registered among the leading farmers of his community. Every acre of his farm shows his thrift, care and foresight. Mr. Voigt was married October 19, 1881, to Mary K. Messmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Messmann, the pioneers. Mrs. Voigt died November 23, 1905. The children are: John, Barney, Paul, Anna, Mary, Elizabeth, August, Tobey, Vincent and Alphonse. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Gerhard Wolters, for many years a respected farmer of St. Augusta, was born in Germany, in October, 1845, and there received a good education. In 1867 he came to America, and located in St. Augusta township. In time he purchased the Henry Fibbe farm of 200 acres in sections 7, 8 and 18, and became one of the solid men of the community. He died May 2, 1897. He was married November 22, 1869, to Philemina Fibbe, born April 9, 1855, daughter of Henry and Mary A. Fibbe, who settled near the mouth of Johnson's creek with a colony in 1854. Mrs. Wolters was the first white child born in St. Augusta township, and with the exception of short visits, has spent her life on the farm where she first saw the light of day. Mr. and Mrs. Wolters have had seventeen children: Gerhard, Jr., on the home farm; Theresa, of St. Augusta; Ann (deceased); Mary (deceased); Henry (deceased); Clara, now



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM VOIGT

Mrs. Thomas Marsh, of St. Paul; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Arnold B. Ergen, of St. Augusta; Dora, now Mrs. Henry Toenys, of Buckman, Minn.; Theodore, of St. Augusta, twin brother to Dora; Lena, now Mrs. John Toenys, of Buckman, Minn.; Henry, John and Frank, of St. Augusta; Agnes, now Mrs. Henry Kloeppner, of St. Augusta, twin sister of Frank; Joseph and Josephine, twins, deceased; one not named (deceased). Gerhard Wolters, Jr., who conducts the home farm was born October 7, 1870, received a good education, and has devoted his life to farm work.

Rev. Father James Walcher, pastor of the Church of St. Mary, R. C., in St. Augusta, was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 14, 1867, son of John and Anna Walcher, who brought him to Stearns county in 1872. The boy, who afterward became Father Walcher, received his early education in the district schools. In 1881 at Meire Grove the family joined the Catholic Church. In 1884 he entered St. John's University at Collegeville, in this county, and remained there until 1887. From 1888 to 1890 he taught school. From 1890 to 1896 he was a student at the Mt. Angel Seminary, at Mt. Angel, Oregon. In 1896 he again entered St. John's University to study theology, and in June, 1899, he was ordained priest by the Right Rev. Bishop James Trobec. For three years he was curate at Melrose. Then he was transferred to Alexandria, Minn., for two and a half years, later to Tintah, Minn., for four and a half years. In 1909, returning to Melrose he was given charge of St. Patrick's Parish at that place. October 18, 1911, he became pastor of his present parish.

Witschen Brothers are among the most modern and progressive farmers in St. Augusta township. Reared as they were to agricultural pursuits they have taken their deepest pleasure in watching the growing of stock and of crops, and few young men are better versed in all the science of farm life than are they. The founder of the family was Bernard Witschen, Sr. He came to America as a young man and for a time did railroad work in St. Louis. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and found his way to Stearns county. Here he met and married Clara Berger, whose parents were also pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Witschen settled on a preemption claim of 160 acres in section 24, St. Augusta township. He erected a log cabin and started farming with one yoke of oxen. When the railroad came through from St. Paul to St. Cloud he assisted in its construction. Most of his life, however, was passed on the farm. To his original tract he added forty acres in section 23, and still another forty acres in section 34, making in all a splendid farm, on which he successfully carried on farming operations the remainder of his life. He erected a good house and commodious barns, and in time became one of the leading farmers in the community. He retained all of his farm except five acres; when he died in 1896 he left his children a comfortable competence as well as the heritage of a good life and a spotless name. His wife died in 1892. In the family there were five children: Bernard, Joseph, August, Henry and Elizabeth. Henry lives in St. Cloud, and Elizabeth is the wife of Frank Schindt, of Lynden township. Bernard, Joseph and August constitute the partnership known as the Witschen Brothers. Bernard was born November 8, 1871; Joseph was born November 14, 1875; and August

was born July 14, 1877. When the father died he left his property to his children in five equal shares. Bernard bought out the shares of Henry and Elizabeth, so that he now owns three-fifths of the property, and Joseph and August each one-fifth. The three brothers work the farm together except during the summer seasons, when August is employed as a bricklayer. They have greatly improved their farm in every way and their stock and equipment are of the best. They believe in modern methods and they are hard workers, and their splendid place with its sightly buildings, its well-kept fences, its spreading and well-tilled acres, its sleek stock, its supply of implements and tools, and its automobile is in striking contrast to the early days when their father lived in a log cabin and worked with a yoke of oxen. The three young men have never married. They keep house for themselves, and it would be hard to find anywhere three more contented men, or better fellows, or more progressive farmers, than these same Witschen brothers.

Stephen Zenner, one of the representative men of St. Augusta township, was born in Germany, in 1856, son of Philip and Mary (Rausch) Zenner, also natives of Germany. The mother died in the old country. The father came to America in 1861, and located in St. Augusta township, where he acquired eighty acres of land in section 30. Later he added eighty acres more and became a substantial land owner. He died in 1889. The children are: Henry, a retired farmer of St. Cloud; Stephen, of St. Augusta township; Mathias, of Buckman, Minn.; Margaret, of St. Augusta, widow of Jacob Lemm; and Barbara (deceased). Stephen received his education in the district schools, and farmed with his father for several years. He first started farming for himself on eighty acres, which he purchased from his father in Rockville township. Later he sold that tract and purchased 158 acres in Maine Prairie township. There he followed farming until 1910, when he sold out and purchased 39¼ acres in section 19, St. Augusta township, where he still resides. He also owns a good farm of 153 acres in the same township, which is now operated by his son, Mathias. Mr. Zenner is a worthy citizen in every way. He served for some time as school treasurer. Mr. Zenner was married February 27, 1878, to Margaret Scheifer, born May 17, 1859, and they have had seven children: Mathias, a farmer of St. Augusta; Paul, at home; Clara, now Mrs. Joseph Pohl; Barbara, now Mrs. Henry Henz; Gertrude (deceased); Susan, now Mrs. Thomas Finnemann; and Pauline, at home. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry Scheifer was born in Germany and there married. In 1860 he and his wife, Clara, came to America, and located in St. Augusta township, this county, and engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted. During that conflict he was taken prisoner and died in a southern prison. His wife died in 1900. Their children were: Mary (deceased); Gertrude, wife of Peter Mohs, of St. Martin township; Mathias, of Holdingford; Katie (deceased); Margaret, wife of Stephen Zenner, of St. Augusta; and Susan, wife of Paul Rausch, of St. Cloud.

John Weber, a capable farmer of St. Augusta township, was born in Luxemburg, May 10, 1844, son of Peter and Anna Katrina (Schurahan) Weber, also natives of Luxemburg. The parents came to America in 1855, took a



MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN ZENNER

claim of 160 acres in St. Augusta township, erected a log cabin, started life in the wilderness, and later became prosperous and successful, erecting a good house and outbuildings, and increasing their holdings to 320 acres. The father died in March, 1889, and the mother in January, 1883. In the family there were five children: John, of St. Augusta township; Nicholas (deceased); Anna, now the widow of John Plattes, of St. Cloud; Katherine, now Mrs. John Hammerel, of St. Cloud; and John Nicholas (deceased). John Weber received his education in Germany, was brought to St. Augusta township by his parents in 1855, and has since lived continuously on the same farm. He and his father farmed in partnership for many years. He bought the home farm a short time before the father's death. He now has 417 acres located in sections 5, 6 and 28, and has made many improvements of various kinds, in lands and buildings. He is far sighted, a hard worker, and a real leader among the people. The march of human affairs, whether ancient or modern, has been the subject of his special thought and observation, and he is a pleasant conversationalist on all subjects of historic and modern significance. He was chairman of the town for two years, and treasurer of School District No. 37, for some thirty-three years. Mr. Weber was married, June 26, 1875, to Cuniguta Hartmann, who was born in St. Cloud township, July 26, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Weber have fifteen children: Peter, of St. Cloud; Ferdinand, of St. Cloud, who married Lizzie Kloepner, and has three children: Loretta, Louise and Alfred; Anne, now Mrs. Robert Ford, of Washington; Susan, who married Michael Hammerel, of St. Cloud, and has two children: Marcella and Clarence; Michael, of St. Cloud; John, twin brother of Nicholas, killed by a dynamite explosion near Fargo, North Dakota; Nicholas, now of Flaxville, Montana, who married Anna Lemm, and has one son, Harold; Rosa, now Mrs. Louis Heimans, of St. Cloud township; Margaret, who married Ignatius Lemm, of Duluth, and has one son, Homer Francis; Amelia, of Duluth; Charles, of Farmington, Minn.; Arthur, of Washington; Leo, of St. Cloud; Paul, who died at nine years of age, and Margaret (first), who died in infancy. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. John Weber is the daughter of Ferdinand and Margaret (Schlerer) Hartmann, natives of Germany, who came to the United States, located in Buffalo, New York; and in 1854, came to St. Cloud township with the earliest settlers. The mother died in 1888. The father was killed in a runaway accident in 1894. The five children living are: Cuniguta, Philip, Susan, Katie and Charles.

Christ Walkley was born in Maryland in January, 1834, came to St. Augusta township in 1856, and since that time has been engaged continuously in farming in section 31. He married Emma Roach, in December, 1861. She died January 15, 1895. They had twelve children: Ida, Alice, Nettie, Carrie, Rose, Martha, Mary, Grace, Eugene, George, James and Oscar.

John Schenk was born in Germany in 1830, came to America in 1853, lived five years in Louisville, Kentucky, came to St. Augusta township, in 1858, engaged in farming until 1912, and then sold to his daughter with whom he now lives, on the old homestead. He was married in 1855 to Helena Braun, and of their seven children two are living. Mr. Schenk served both on the town and school boards.

Peter Maus was born in Prussia, Germany, December 24, 1832, and came to America in 1854, being 163 days on the ocean. He lived in Henry county, Ohio, for two years and in 1856 came to Stearns county and located on a farm in St. Augusta township in 1858, since which time he has devoted his life to farming. In the early days he was a school teacher. He served as chairman, supervisor, road overseer and school clerk. In February, 1863, he married Margaret Diedrick, who was born in Prussia, December 6, 1840. Their ten children are: Anna, John, Elizabeth, Susan, Kate, Nicholas, Peter, Mary, Margaret and Henry C.

Stephen Strack was born in Germany, October 16, 1859, and came to America in 1868, with his parents, Philip and Gertrude (Diedrick) Strack. He attended the district schools and became one of the leading farmers. He is secretary and treasurer of the Luxemburg Creamery Co., of which he was one of the organizers. For three years he was chairman of the town board. Mr Strack was married February 8, 1882, to Kate Theilen, and they have fifteen children: Anna, Anton, Joseph, John, Mary and Nicholas (twins), Christina, Gertrude, Matilda, Alphonse, Andrew, Sylvester, Veronica, Thomas (deceased), and Katie (deceased).

Wilbur F. Fisk, an estimable citizen and worthy pioneer, now deceased, was born in Lunanberg, Vermont, September 10, 1830, son of Henry and Lucinda (Keys) Fisk, who came of a distinguished family prominent in the annals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. About 1835 the family moved to Whitefield, N. Y., where the father died in 1858, and the mother in 1847. In 1851, Wilbur F. Fisk went to Peterboro, N. H. Later he returned to his birthplace. It was in 1857 that he came to Minnesota. He reached Clearwater June 10, and soon after that took in that vicinity the claim that thereafter continued to be his home. February 14, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and was assigned to garrison duty at Nashville, Tenn., where he was mustered out, September 21, 1865. He then returned to his farm, took up the round of daily duty, and became a leading and substantial citizen. He died December 23, 1904. Mr. Fisk belonged to that class of men who honestly, faithfully and quietly meet the everyday duties of life, and who make up the solid and safe element of citizenship upon which the nation's prosperity mainly rests. He was a prominent member of the Old Settlers' Association. Mr. Fisk was married May 9, 1867, to Sarah M. Townsend, and they had two daughters: Lillian Estella and Sarah Emily. Lillian Estella married Azro Darling and they have four children: Sarah E., Howard F., Edith E. and Ira A. Sarah Emily married Willard Dakin, and died in 1909, leaving two children, Willard F. and Marguerite E.

Sarah M. Townsend, now Mrs. Wilbur F. Fisk, is the daughter of Alvin and Harriet (Patrick) Townsend, natives of Pennsylvania. Alvin Townsend was a carpenter by trade. In 1855 he came to Minnesota, and settled in Lynden township, where he secured a part of what is now the Clifford place. The following year his wife and his daughter, Sarah M., came, making the trip from St. Paul in a wagon. Mrs. Fisk is an estimable woman, a good wife and mother, and a good housewife, noted for her hospitality and cheerful temperament, as well as for her abilities as a home maker. She is a member



MR. AND MRS. WILBUR F. FISK



B. F. LYONS AND FAMILY

of the Old Settlers' Association, also a member of the Charles Gibbs Circle, No. 11, G. A. R., Clearwater, Minn. She is a communicant of the Congregational Church. Recently she has taken a homestead claim in North Dakota.

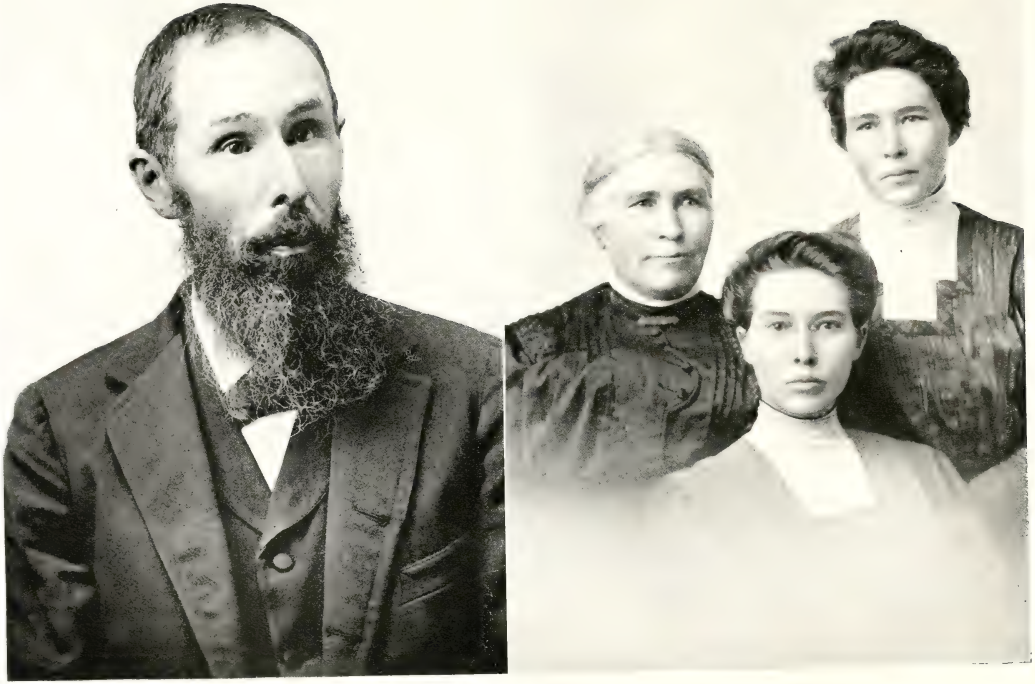
Henry Kiffmeyer, a leading citizen residing on his splendid farm in Lynden township, was born in Richmond, Stearns county, May 10, 1862, son of Bernard and Elizabeth (Landwehr) Kiffmeyer. Bernard Kiffmeyer was born in Westphalia, Germany, October 3, 1834. In the early fifties he came to America and came west to Illinois. It was about 1854 or 1855 when he started for Minnesota. He drove an ox team all the way, leading his cattle. He first took a homestead in Richmond, in Wakefield township, this county. There they lived for several years. It was in 1865 when they moved to St. Augusta, and purchased a tract in sections 1 and 2. In his latter years, Bernard Kiffmeyer sold this farm and moved to the village of St. Augusta, where he died September 1, 1906. In the family there were twelve children: Henry, Barney (deceased), Herman, Gertrude, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Theresa, Annie, George, Lena and Rose. Henry Kiffmeyer was reared on the home farm, and was educated in the old log house where Henry Krebs kept school. When he was twenty-four years of age he bought 160 acres of wild land in sections 28 and 29, Lynden township, and on it built a shack in which he lived for about a year. Then he erected his present sightly residence. He has also erected a good barn, and other sheds and outbuildings. The farm embraces 200 acres and in addition to this Mr. Kiffmeyer owns another farm of 160 acres. He is a prosperous, progressive man, a desirable citizen in every respect, one who has assisted materially in the development of the community. Mr. Kiffmeyer married Mary Ergen, daughter of Arnold and Frances (Daub) Ergen, and they have seven children: Joseph (deceased), Arnold, William, Pauline, Sophia, Balbina and Edwin. Pauline married Earl Storm. Sophia married George Thole.

Benjamin F. Lyons, a leading and influential farmer of Lynden township, was born in St. Paul, September 12, 1856, son of Benjamin T. and Lydia (Wince) Lyons. He came to Lynden township with his parents shortly after his birth, was reared on the home farm, and attended school in District No. 53, one of his teachers being D. D. Storms. As he reached manhood, his father presented him with a farm of ninety-seven acres. To this he has added from time to time, and has at intervals erected suitable buildings, until he now has a splendid place, well improved in every way. He has the best of equipment and successfully carries on general farming and dairying. Mr. Lyons is one of the progressive farmers of Lynden. He is particularly interested in the welfare of his community and has done good service on the town board. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Old Settlers' Association. Benjamin F. Lyons married Ann Mitchell, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Deacon) Mitchell, and they have five children: Maria J. (wife of Waite Hoskins), James L., W. Hamline, A. Elizabeth and Esther M. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clearwater, in which Mr. Lyons has been an official for many years.

Benjamin T. Lyons, one of the earliest settlers of Lynden township, is remembered as one of the founders of the county. His memory is honored and

revered throughout the community in which he lived, and his kindly influence still lives in his descendants. He was born on a southern plantation in Warrentown, Virginia, and as a youth found his way to Ohio. He was there married, October 15, 1839, to Lydia Wince, also of Virginia, and settled down to farm life in Newark, Licking county, Ohio. In 1854 they moved to Illinois, and located in Champaign county. It was in 1856 that they set out for Minnesota with two yoke of oxen, one pair of horses, one cow and a colt. They reached St. Paul September 10, and camped for a month on the present site of that city. In October they drove to Clearwater, and secured 160 acres in section 17, Lynden township. The family took up their home in two log cabins, equipped with an old fashioned fire place. They had lost their freight, and had to make the best of such home made furniture as they could manufacture. The beds were made by boring holes in the walls and driving in stout poles for a frame. About three years after their arrival the family moved to section 6, in the same township, where they secured 160 acres of wild land. Here they also lived in a log house, and stabled their stock in a log barn. Later other buildings were erected. Benjamin T. Lyons died November 27, 1888. He was born December 11, 1814. His wife died July 27, 1877. She was born January 16, 1816. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and held many offices. He was an official in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Benjamin T. Lyons was the son of Robert and Sarah (Tolson) Lyons. Robert Lyons was a native of Virginia, a southern planter, and a soldier of the War of 1812. The Tolsons were also well-to-do Virginia planters. Lydia Wince was the daughter of Jacob and Ann (Hittle) Wince. Jacob Wince was a Virginia farmer. In 1840 he moved his family to Ohio, and settled in Licking county. It is interesting to note that when Benjamin T. Lyons came North, three of his brothers, Henry, Robert and John, remained in the South. Henry became a Baptist clergyman. Robert and John joined the Confederate army. Robert was killed at the Battle of Winchester. John, who served as lieutenant, was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieutenant John Lyons also had a son, who served in the Confederate army. On the Union side, Benjamin T. Lyons had two sons, John and James Lyons, who did valiant service for the Stars and Stripes. They fought on the Union side at the battle in which their Uncle Robert was killed.

William Henry Lyons, for many years a conspicuous figure in the life and progress of Lynden township, was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 2, 1840, son of Benjamin T. and Lydia (Wince) Lyons. He received a good education in Ohio, and was taken by his parents to Champaign county, Ill., in 1854. He came to Stearns county with his parents in 1856, underwent with them the rigors of pioneer life, and under the tuition of his father became a proficient farmer. In October, 1862, at the age of twenty-two years, he enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, and was sent to the Northwestern frontier aganist the Indians. In November, 1863, he was honorably discharged for disability. Then he returned to Lynden, and worked on the home farm until 1882. In the meantime he had taken a homestead in section 6, Lynden township. In 1882 he was married, and he and his good wife moved onto this farm and started life together. In 1885 the home and



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. LYONS AND DAUGHTERS



MR. AND MRS. JAMES M. LYONS

other buildings were destroyed by fire, but undaunted by this disaster, they erected a new home, and barns, and continued their work. Prosperity crowned their efforts and they were numbered among the most honored and respected members of the community. The farm was increased to 193 acres, and the thrift, energy and good taste of the owners was everywhere apparent. In the Old Settlers' Association they took deep pleasure, and were very active at all of its meetings. After a life filled with good deeds, he died April 1, 1906, as the result of being injured while working about a circular saw. His remains are laid at rest in the Acacia Cemetery, in Lynden township. A man of quiet habits, of upright character, and for more than thirty years a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors. William Henry Lyons was married October 26, 1882, to Susanna M. Mitchell, born in County Leitrem, Ireland, June 28, 1853, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Deacon) Mitchell. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have been born six children: Lydia E., Samuel W., John A., Henry B., Susanna Jane and George R. Lydia E. is a graduate of the St. Cloud High School, and is a proficient teacher. Samuel W. and John A. conduct the home farm. Henry B. graduated from the Clearwater High School, took a special course in engineering at the Southern Minnesota Normal College at Austin, Minn., and is now a successful teacher. Susan Jane is a graduate of the Clearwater High School and is likewise a competent teacher. George R. is a student in the Clearwater High School.

James M. Lyons, a most estimable citizen of Clearwater village, has had his share in the progress and development of the community, and is highly regarded by all with whom he comes in contact. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, August 19, 1846, son of Benjamin T. and Lydia (Wince) Lyons, the pioneers. With them he went to Champaign county, Ill., in 1854, and with them came to Lynden township, this county, in 1856. He was reared amid pioneer conditions, and learned agricultural pursuits from his father. On February 26, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 1, 1865, being discharged at Charlotte, N. C., and mustered out at Ft. Snelling. For several years thereafter he devoted his time to various pursuits, including logging and rafting. Later he took a homestead in Fair Haven township, and bought 120 acres in section 5, Lynden township. He there erected a shack and engaged in farming about ten years. He then purchased 160 acres in section 9, Lynden township. This farm he improved and developed, adding forty more acres, and bringing the place to a high degree of cultivation. In 1900 he rented the farm, and purchased a residence in the village of Clearwater. For several years he was the village marshal. On August 24, 1913, he purchased his present establishment. He sells ice cream, confectionery, canned goods, cigars and tobacco, and conducts a restaurant and lunch room. He has built up a good business, and has proven himself the right man for the place. Mr. Lyons has been interested in many movements and organizations, and is senior vice commander of the A. C. Collins Post, No. 112, G. A. R., of Clearwater.

Mr. Lyons was married September 19, 1878, to Mary F. Ridley, who was born in Silver Creek, Wright county, September 17, 1862. Mrs. Lyons has

proven a most capable helpmeet throughout their married life. She is an energetic manager, a keen business woman, and a good wife and understanding mother. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have two children: Frank D. and Elsie May. Frank D. lives in Minot, North Dakota. He married Jennie Simley and they have six children: Bessie, James, Harry, Mildred, Howard and ———— Elsie May lives on the old homestead. She married Charles Lumley, and they have five children: Lucile, Margaret, Charles, George and Vernon.

Mrs. James M. Lyons is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Ridley, natives of Maine. They came to Minnesota in the early days, lived for a while in Minneapolis, and then came to Silver Creek township, Wright county, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Ridley died in 1865 and his wife in 1868. Aside from Mrs. Lyons there was in the family one son, Victor E. Ridley, of Sand Point, Idaho.

Homer T. Heaton, a successful farmer of Lynden township, was born in Waterbury, Green county, Vermont, July 16, 1851, son of Tertius and Fatima (Perkins) Heaton, natives of Vermont, who came west to Wisconsin in 1857, and in 1859 to Stearns county, where they located in Lynden township, and here spent the remainder of their lives. Homer T. Heaton came to Lynden township with his parents, attended school here, and has devoted his life to farming. He has been a successful farmer and has a good place of 175 acres, which he has improved and developed in various ways, erecting all the buildings himself. Mr. Heaton was married April 3, 1880, to Ida M. Slattery, and they have seven children: Mollie, now Mrs. Clarence Bentley; Kate Pearl, now Mrs. Willard Clayton; James; Fay A.; Jennie, now Mrs. Clarence A. Miller; Hollis E. and Blanche.

Clarence A. Miller, a splendid example of the modern type of farmer, was born in Lynden township, July 23, 1883, on the homestead where he still resides. His parents were Daniel D. and Harriet (Dawson) Miller. He attended the district schools and learned farming from his father. While still a young man living with his parents, he bought eighty acres in section 20, adjoining the homestead, and by hard work and untiring effort cleared and grubbed it, and brought it to a high stage of cultivation. On his father's death he also came into possession of the homestead, so that he now has a fertile farm of 160 acres, where he successfully carries on general farming. He is of the progressive type, and aims to follow the most modern methods of agricultural science. He has erected a new barn and outbuildings, and is now planning a modern residence. He is especially interested in good stock, and he is well started toward a full blooded herd of cattle and drove of swine. Mr. Miller is constable of the township. He and his wife are justly popular among their many friends and neighbors, and their home is one of the most hospitable to be found in Lynden. Mr. Miller was married, December 5, 1911, to Jennie Heaton, daughter of Homer T. and Ida M. (Slattery) Heaton.

Daniel D. Miller, now deceased, one of the early settlers of Lynden township, was born in Ohio, April 6, 1843, and was there married April 9, 1867, to Harriet Dawson, who was born in the same state, May 16, 1845. It was in 1867 that they came to Minnesota and settled in Lynden township, where he purchased the rights of a homesteader who had settled in section 20. He



MR. AND MRS. D. D. MILLER

opened up a good farm, broke and grubbed the land, and erected a splendid set of buildings. In course of time it was discovered that the farm contained an excellent quality of lime stone, and for several years Mr. Miller successfully engaged in lime burning. His latter years, however, were devoted to farming. He was always loyal to the town, held many town and school offices, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He died June 1, 1908. His wife died July 16, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had ten children: E. C., Carrie L., Lee N., Ella, Edna, William B., Clarence A., Lottie L., Olive and Hattie. E. C. is a prominent citizen of Lynden. Carrie L. married Samuel Stokes, of Lynden township. Lee N. lives in Clearwater. He married Laura Livingston, who died in October, 1912, after being terribly burned, leaving three children. Ella lives in Annandale. She married F. N. Nugent, and they have four children. Edna lives in Clearwater, Wright county. She married Orville A. Smith, and they have three children. William B. lives in Canada. Clarence A. lives on the home farm. He married Jennie Elizabeth Heaton. Lottie L. lives in Clearwater, Wright county. She married Fred Dixon. Olive lives in Clearwater. She married Hughgene Dixon, and they have two children. Hattie, twin sister to Edna, died at the age of two months.

Ernest C. Miller, a prosperous and scientific farmer of Lynden, was born in Fair Haven township, February 4, 1868, son of Daniel D. and Harriet (Dawson) Miller. He was brought to Lynden township when only a few months old and has since continued to reside here. He attended the public schools, learned farming from his father, and remained on the home farm until 1886. Then he purchased 40 acres in section 16. Later he purchased eighty acres more. All this land was wild. He cleared, grubbed and broke it himself, and has brought it to a high degree of cultivation. He also erected a good house and sightly barns, doing nearly all the carpenter work himself. Year by year he has achieved prosperity until now he is one of the leading men of his community. He is a hard worker, a deep thinker, a wide reader and a good business man. His farming is conducted along the lines of the latest discoveries. His herd of mixed Jerseys have brought him a large income, producing the best of milk and cream. His Poland-China swine are also the pride of the neighborhood. He has also achieved good results with the usual crops. Mr. Miller, with all his busy life, finds time to devote to public affairs, and he has been director for some years of School District No. 169, as was his father before him. He was one of the members that aided in incorporating the Clearwater Co-operative Creamery, and is also a member to the Farmers' Club. Mr. Miller was married March 30, 1895, to Mary S. Meacham, who was born in Osseo, Minn., June 5, 1877. This union has been blessed with five children: Morris Alvin, born April 12, 1896; Theodore Willis, born April 9, 1900, and died two months later; Julia Olive, born September 14, 1906; Floyd Clifford, born April 30, 1908; and Effie Adelia, born April 15, 1910. Mary S. Meacham, now wife of Ernest C. Miller, is the daughter of William M. and Julia (Chinver) Meacham. William H. Meacham was descended from the Meacham family, which dates in America from 1613, and figures prominently in the Colonial annals. He was the father of six children: John N. of Long Beach, California; Mary S., wife of Ernest C. Miller; Agnes, wife of

Henry Jones, of Minneapolis; Adelia, wife of William Delaney, of St. Paul; Rachael, wife of Alva Newman, of Fair Haven township; and Nettie, a half sister to the others.

William Mitchell and his good wife, Elizabeth Deacon, were born in County Leitren, Ireland, there received their education, grew to adult years, and were married. After being married for some years, William Mitchell determined to seek for himself and family the wider opportunities and greater freedom of the new world. Consequently in February, 1865, he set sail for America. On reaching New York he at once enlisted in a New York regiment, and was sent south. He was honorably discharged at the close of the conflict at Cloud's Mills, Virginia. Upon his return to civil life he came at once to Stearns county, and took a homestead in Fair Haven township. In July, 1866, his wife and children joined him. After proving up on the homestead he moved to Lynden township, and purchased eighty acres in section 5, Lynden township, where he built up a place which, for that time, was an unusually good one. He became one of the leading men in the community, and died in 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell were born seven children: Susanna M., now Mrs. William Lyons, of Lynden; Eliza Jane (deceased); Alexander, of Lynden; Ann, now Mrs. B. F. Lyons, of Lynden; John, of Lynden; Samuel (deceased); and W. L. P., of Montana. The youngest son was born in Fair Haven, and the rest in Ireland.

Mitchell Brothers. That the farmer is the backbone of the nation is an expression often used, and as the years pass by it is increasing in meaning. The man who develops a farm, and by toiling early and late thereon, provides food for the use of the human race, is taking an important part as a producer, and is helping to solve one of the greatest problems of mankind. Among those who have devoted their lives to the advancement of agricultural conditions in this county may be mentioned Alexander and John Mitchell, widely known as the efficient proprietors of the Lake Maria Stock & Grain Farm, formerly known as the Poplar Grove Stock & Grain Farm. The place is located in sections 5 and 32, Lynden township, and its many natural advantages have been brought to the highest stage of perfection by cultivation, intelligence and care.

Alexander Mitchell was born in 1858 and John Mitchell in 1862. They were born in County Leitren, Ireland, sons of William and Elizabeth (Deacon) Mitchell. The parents came to America in 1866 and located for a short time in Fair Haven township, this county. Then they came to Lynden township, and here the father farmed until his death in 1872. For several years thereafter the mother, and the sons and daughters operated the place. Then John and Alexander bought out the interests of the other heirs, and became the sole owners and proprietors. They are of the most progressive type of farmers, and their success is due to their hard work, their intelligent enthusiasm, and their strictly honest business principles. Their farm, which consists of 350 acres, is one of the best in Lynden. They have erected a modern dwelling, and some splendid barns and other outbuildings. John Mitchell has served as supervisor of the township of Lynden for ten years. He was married June 24, 1908, to Mary E. Ross, who was born in Ontario, Canada, April



ALEXANDER MITCHELL



MR. AND MRS. JOHN MITCHELL



D. D. STORMS

22, 1877. She moved to St. Cloud in early childhood, with her parents, where she grew to womanhood. She is a graduate of the St. Cloud High School, also of the advanced course of the St. Cloud Normal. She taught successfully in the public schools of Minnesota for a period of ten years previous to her marriage.

Frederick J. Ponsford, a well-known resident of Lynden township, was born in Herkimer county, New York, December 22, 1856, and there spent the first four years of his life. It was in 1860 that he came to Clearwater, in Wright county, with his parents, Joseph and Sarah (Vaur) Ponsford. Joseph Ponsford, the father, took a claim of 160 acres, lying partly in Clearwater township, Wright county, and partly in Lynden township, Stearns county. There he successfully farmed for many years, and there his wife died. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Orin Dorsey, in Lynden. Frederick J. Ponsford was reared on the home farm. In 1885 he purchased 160 acres of railroad land in section 29, Lynden township, and on this tract he still lives. He has developed an excellent place, erected a comfortable home and suitable outbuildings, and successfully carries on general farming. Mr. Ponsford married Minnie Beilstein, a native of New York state, and they have four children: Walter, Leroy, Mabel and Archie. Walter married Maude Smith and they have had three children: Ruth and Vernon living, and Glenn, who died at two years of age. Leroy married Blanche Phillips, and they have had four children: Vivian and Wendell, living, and Arnold and Stanley, who died at the age of about one year. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. D. Storms, educator, agriculturist and man-of-affairs, was born in Hannibal, Oswego county, New York, August 17, 1839, son of John Post and Elizabeth (Dady) Storms, natives respectively of New Jersey and Massachusetts. The father was a hatter by trade, but also carried on agricultural operations. He and his wife lived for several years in Oswego county, New York, and in 1860 moved to Paterson, New Jersey, where they spent the remainder of their days. D. D. Storms received his early education in the public and select schools of Hannibal, and completed his studies at the Academy, at Rome, New York. With this preparation he became a teacher, surveyor and farmer. When he first taught he received $14 a month, and boarded around at the different homes. In 1860 he came west to Onarga, Iroquois county, Illinois, to visit his brother, and there he taught school for a short period. But the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in the Band of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. About eight months afterward the band was abolished and Mr. Storms returned to New York state. For some years he taught school winters and farmed summers. In 1867 he started for Denver, Colorado, but on the way stopped to visit his uncle, the Rev. William Dady, who was then preaching at Clearwater. Mr. Storms was so impressed with the advantages of this locality that he abandoned his trip to Denver, partly on account of the Indian outbreak on the plains, and purchased 160 acres of land in section 30, Lynden township, this county. For this tract he paid $700. The land was wild and covered with brush. He broke and grubbed the land, built his home and a set of buildings, and engaged in farming. He

also became one of the leading school teachers of the county. Thus teaching and farming, his industry, his strong will and his ability won him success and he became an important factor in Stearns county life. His first house was rebuilt from an old wagon shop which he moved from Clearwater. This, however, soon gave way to more commodious structures. In addition to his original purchase he bought forty acres of railroad land and homesteaded eighty acres of government land. On his large farm, thus acquired, he lived for many years. In 1904 he retired from the more strenuous duties of farm life and turned the home place over to his son, Frank F. In 1907-08 he was at the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, in North Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Yates, as industrial teacher to the Indians. In the spring of 1914 Frank F. Storms built a cottage home next to the old home, and D. D. Storms now resides with him. D. D. Storms has taken a deep interest in the affairs of his township, and his opinions are eagerly sought and looked upon with the utmost respect. He has served for a long period as clerk of the school board. For some twenty years, at different periods, he has been assessor. He has also been justice of the peace and town supervisor. He is a member of Clearwater Lodge, No. 28, A. F. & A. M., and has been especially active in the G. A. R. For six years he was commander of A. C. Collins Post, No. 112, G. A. R., and is now senior vice commander. He has been a delegate from the G. A. R. posts in the Sixth Congressional District to National Grand Encampments at Salt Lake City, Utah; Los Angeles, California; Atlantic City, New Jersey, and Rochester, New York, and Detroit, Mich. Mr. Storms was married, April 18, 1863, to Mary Ann Ketcham, who died December 12, 1884, leaving one son, Frank F., who was born March 9, 1866. Frank F. Storms is one of the prominent men of the township. He conducts the old home farm, and is regarded as a substantial and successful man in every way. He was married April 9, 1886, to Laura Foster, and they have two sons, Lewis D. and Earl F. Lewis D. was born April 5, 1885, and married Regina Thole. They live in Lynden township. Earl F. was born December 19, 1890, and married Pauline Kiffmeyer. They occupy the old home residence, making the third generation that has lived there. D. D. Storms came from a patriotic family, his grandfather having served in the War of 1812, and he, with four brothers, having served in the Civil War, no two being in the same regiment. The four brothers were: L. P., J. C., H. and E. C. There would have been two more, H. C. and E. G., but they were too young.

Samuel Stokes, an influential farmer of Lynden township, was born in Herkimer county, New York, June 5, 1859, son of Luke Hillis and Mary (Weilding) Stokes, who brought him to Lynden township, this county, in 1867. He obtained a good education in the district schools, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. After his father's death he purchased the old homestead of 120 acres, in sections 19 and 20, and by hard work and close application to business he has become one of the leading and representative farmers of his county. To the original place he has added eighty acres in section 16. The whole place is an unusually attractive farm property, and is in a high state of cultivation. He has remodelled the residence and has erected a large and roomy barn, together with a good set of outbuildings. He



GEORGE W. STOKES AND FAMILY—ADAM BEILSTEIN

has a full equipment of farm machinery, and follows general farming and stockraising.

Mr. Stokes was married, December 23, 1886, to Carrie L. Miller, who was born in Lynden township, August 9, 1869, daughter of Daniel D. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have two children: Jennie Olive, born December 20, 1887, and Arthur D., born January 16, 1891.

Luke Hillis Stokes, a pioneer, was born in England, and was there educated and reared. He there married Mary Weilding, a native of the same country. In 1849 they came to America, and located in the Bronx, Westchester county, New York, now one of the boroughs of New York city. Later they moved to the northern part of the state and a year later moved to the westward and settled in Herkimer county, in the same state. His trade was that of carpenter and joiner, and this is the line of work he followed until 1866. In that year he came to Stearns county, Minn., and secured a farm of eighty acres in section 20, Lynden township. He erected a pleasant home and a good barn and outbuildings, and developed the farm. His character and worth soon caused him to be regarded as one of the substantial and representative men of the community. He died in 1886. His good wife died in 1888. In the family there were four children: George W., a retired farmer of Lynden township, now living in Clearwater; Mary (deceased); Mattie (deceased), wife of Isaac Philo (deceased); and Samuel, who owns and operates the old home farm in Lynden township.

George W. Stokes, a prominent citizen of Lynden township, was born in the Bronx, Westchester county, New York, August 26, 1850, son of Luke Hillis and Mary (Weilding) Stokes. He was reared in New York state and there received his early education. At the age of sixteen he was brought to Stearns county by his parents, and here he completed his schooling. He was taught pioneer farming by his father, and was still a youth when he purchased a farm of eighty acres in section 16, Lynden township. To this he has later added eighty acres in section 17, and forty acres in section 9, making a good farm of 200 acres. He also erected a complete set of sightly and commodious buildings. He broke the land and brought it to a high degree of cultivation. He was a prosperous and active farmer, and well deserved the success which rewarded his strenuous efforts. He continued farming until April, 1913, when he purchased his present home in the village of Clearwater, where he is now reaping the fruits of his years of toil. He has ever taken an active interest in town affairs. For twenty years he was a member of the town board and for ten years of that time he was chairman. For eight years he was clerk of School District No. 78. When his property was placed in District No. 169 he became treasurer and so remained until he retired in 1913. He still owns the home farm. It is operated by his sons, David and Roscoe. The family faith is that of the Methodist Church. George W. Stokes was married April 24, 1881, to Mrs. Eliza Beilstein Carlile, and to them have been born four children: Hattie, Roscoe, David and Gertrude. Hattie took a course in the St. Cloud State Normal School, and is now a proficient teacher. Roscoe and David, as noted, live on the home farm. David married Annie Hansen. Gertrude is a student in the St. Cloud State Normal School. Eliza

Beilstein, now Mrs. George W. Stokes, was born in New York state, February 6, 1857, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Fetters) Beilstein. Mr. and Mrs. Beilstein were born in Germany, and came to America in 1856. They lived in New York state until 1866, and then came to Minnesota and located in Wright county, where they took a homestead. In 1867, Mrs. Beilstein died. Soon afterward Mr. Beilstein took a farm in Clearwater township, in Wright county. Four years later he traded this farm for one in section 8, Lynden township, on which he lived for a short time, after which he took up his home with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stokes, with whom he lived for over twenty-five years. He died February 8, 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Beilstein were born two children: Eliza and Minnie. Eliza is now Mrs. George W. Stokes, of Clearwater. Minnie is now Mrs. Fred Ponsford, of section 27, Lynden township. Eliza was first married, October 11, 1875, to H. G. Carlile, who died November 4, 1876, leaving one child, Frederick Edwin Carlile, a farmer of Wright county. Frederick Edwin Carlile married Louise Lyons and they have two children, Lulu and Floyd.

William Stewart, an active and progressive farmer of Lynden township, was born in County Leitrem, Ireland, August 19, 1866, son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Stewart, who brought him to Lynden township in 1880. In 1894 he purchased the home farm from his father and here he has since continued to live. He has greatly improved the place in many ways, has remodeled and rebuilt the dwelling, and in 1910 erected a large modern barn, which is a model of its kind. At the same time other outbuildings were erected. To his original tract of land he has added until he now owns 240 acres, well stocked and improved. He is engaged in scientific farming and keeps thoroughly abreast of his times by reading, observation and experiments. He is a valuable citizen in every way. Mr. Stewart was married December 28, 1897, to Elizabeth Eickmeyer, who was born in Fair Haven township, June 8, 1873, daughter of Christ and Caroline (Bodierson) Eickmeyer. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children: Emily E., born November 22, 1898; Blanche E., born January 13, 1901; and Jessie A. W., born February 22, 1907. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Christ Eickmeyer and his wife, Caroline, were natives of Germany. They came to America in 1867, and located in Fair Haven township, this county, and became representative farmers. First they took a homestead of eighty acres, and later they bought eighty acres. Here he farmed the remainder of his life. He died in 1894 and his wife in 1903.

Arthur Stewart, for many years a worthy resident of Lynden township, was born in County Leitrem, Ireland, and there became a farmer. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, a native of the same neighborhood. It was in 1880 that they came to the United States, found their way to Minnesota, and located in Lynden township. Here he purchased 160 acres of land, and engaged in farming. He erected a comfortable home and suitable outbuildings, and successfully conducted agricultural operations until 1894, when he turned the farm over to his son, William, with whom he continued to make his home for many years. In 1906 he took up his home with his daughter. He died on October 3, 1906. His wife died in March, 1908. In the family there were six



MR. AND MRS. ARTHUR STEWART



MR. AND MRS. HENRY SCHMIDT

children: Alexander, now of England; James, who died in Australia; George who lives in Australia; Ellen, now Mrs. Wallace Bowers, of Clear Lake, Minn.; William, of Lynden; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Gustave Eickmeyer, of Fair Haven. In the Eickmeyer family there were eight children: Augusta, now Mrs. Henry Trunow, of Fair Haven; Lena (deceased); Minnie (deceased); Gustave, who conducts the home farm in Fair Haven township; Anna, now Mrs. William Maurrer, of New Rockford, North Dakota; Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Stewart, of Lynden township; Mary, now Mrs. William Rode, of South Haven; Ida, now Mrs. Julius Gasser, of Kimball.

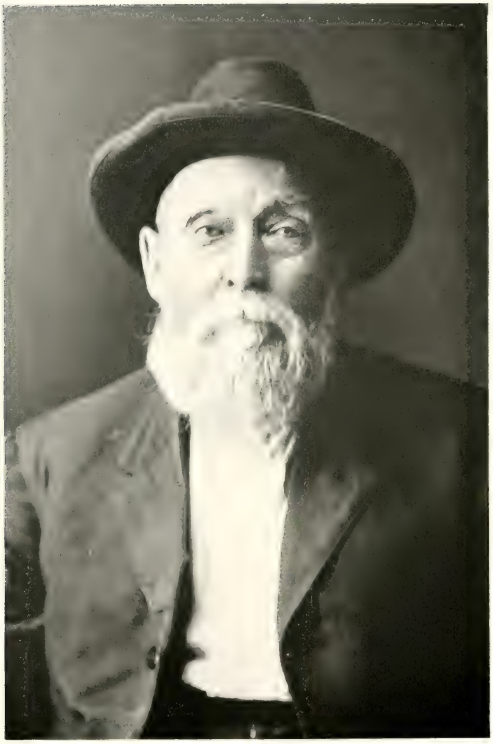
Frank Schmidt, an industrious farmer of Lynden township, was born in Mercer county, Ohio, September 24, 1856, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Dirks) Schmidt, and grandson of Gerhart Schmidt. Gerhard Schmidt was born, reared and married in Germany. In an early day he brought his family to America and settled in Mercer county, Ohio. Henry was but five years old when his family came to Ohio. He was there reared and educated, and was there married. But he desired to be a pioneer as had his father before him, so with his family he set out for Minnesota. October 12, 1874, he arrived in Lynden township, and purchased a farm in section 19, from his brother-in-law, Henry Dirks. This farm he developed and cultivated and successfully conducted. He and his wife both died in 1904. Frank Schmidt received his early education in Ohio, and was seventeen years of age when his parents came to Minnesota. He has since then devoted his life to agricultural pursuits on the home farm. He has 120 acres of cultivated land, and twenty acres of heavily timbered land. He is one of the progressive farmers of Lynden and is interested in everything that pertains to the advancement of the town and county. Mr. Schmidt married Elizabeth Witschen, a native of Lynden township, daughter of Barney and Clara (Berger) Witschen, and they have six children: Frances, Annie, Edna, Lawrence, Albert and Marie. Frances married Martin Storkamp, and they have two children. Emma married Edward Kuhn, and they have one child.

C. B. Whitney, a pioneer of Stearns county, was born in Vermont, near the Canadian line, August 24, 1850, son of Abijah and Altha Jane (Ingalls) Whitney, natives of Vermont. It was in 1863 that they came to Clearwater and purchased a farm of forty-three acres in Lynden township, this county. Abijah Whitney was a model man in every respect, a loving husband and a good father. He died in 1894. His wife died in 1911. C. B. Whitney attended the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1863, at the age of thirteen, he came with his parents to Lynden township, and engaged in agricultural pursuits under the tuition of his father. In 1872 he bought 120 acres in Lynden township, and there successfully conducted general farming for twelve years. Then he sold out and purchased a farm in Rockville township, this county. He was there three years; on a farm in New London township, Kandiyohi county, three years, and on a farm in Fair Haven five years. Then he returned to Lynden and purchased a farm of 140 acres. In 1898 he sold this property, but still retains his parents' homestead of forty-three acres, where he now lives. Aside from carrying on farming, he has taught school for many years. He is a man of sterling qualities of the old New England type,

just and upright, and has won the respect of his community. He has been school clerk and town supervisor for several years. He has taken a keen interest in public affairs, and is ever ready to lend aid to any move that has for its object the betterment of the community. Fraternally he is a member of Clearwater Lodge, No. 3686, M. W. A. The family worships at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Whitney was married November 20, 1873, to Mary F. Heaton, who was born in Waterbury, Green county, Vermont, May 25, 1853, daughter of Tertius and Fatima (Perkins) Heaton, who brought her in 1857 to Wisconsin and in 1859 to Stearns county where they both died. Mrs. Whitney is a most affable lady, and has been a devoted wife and mother. She owns the beautiful home in which they now reside and several lots adjoining. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have been born two sons, Daniel E. and Hugh A., both of whom received good educations and are now engaged in business. Daniel E. was born October 20, 1878, and is now in the undertaking business at Brainard, Minn. Hugh A. was born September 8, 1880, and is now engaged in the furniture business at Bermidji, Minn. He was married, September, 1901, to Stella Bentley, who died in 1912, leaving two children, Sumner and Altha. Since their mother died they have lived with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Whitney. On June 17, 1914, Hugh A. was married to Hazelle Phillips. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Whitney also had a daughter, Elsie, now deceased. She was born March 16, 1875, and died August 15, 1896. She was married October 22, 1893, to Frank West, who died 1896.

William J. Weyrauch, a well-to-do farmer of Lynden township, was born in St. Cloud township, December 2, 1855, being thus one of the first white children born in this county. His parents were Henry and Anna May (Braster) Weyrauch. Henry Weyrauch was brought to America by his parents and located with them at Goose Creek, Missouri. There he lived for some fourteen years. In 1855 he came with his wife to St. Cloud, and took up his home in a shack which stood in the rear of the residence of Mr. Beutler, St. Cloud township. By trade Henry Weyrauch was a cooper as was his father before him. For many years he made flour barrels for the early millers. He also became a carpenter, and assisted in building many homes in this vicinity. At odd times he also worked his farm. He died in December, 1913, after a long and useful life. William J. Weyrauch received his early schooling in St. Augusta, one of his teachers being Henry Krebs. He was reared to farm pursuits, and even at an early age took charge of the farm while his father was attending to the duties of his trade. He bought a tract of land in section 29, Lynden township. Here he erected a log cabin, and started to wrest a farm from the wilderness. In this historic old cabin, four of his children were born. In 1892 he erected his present home. It is a pretentious structure, and the other buildings are well in keeping with it. The Weyrauch farm now consists of 240 acres, and is a model place in every particular, showing in every acre the thrift, industry and progressiveness of the owner, as well as his excellent taste and modern spirit. He carries on general farming and makes a specialty of raising Shorthorn cattle. Fraternally he belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to St. Mary's Society.



GEORGE E. WARNER

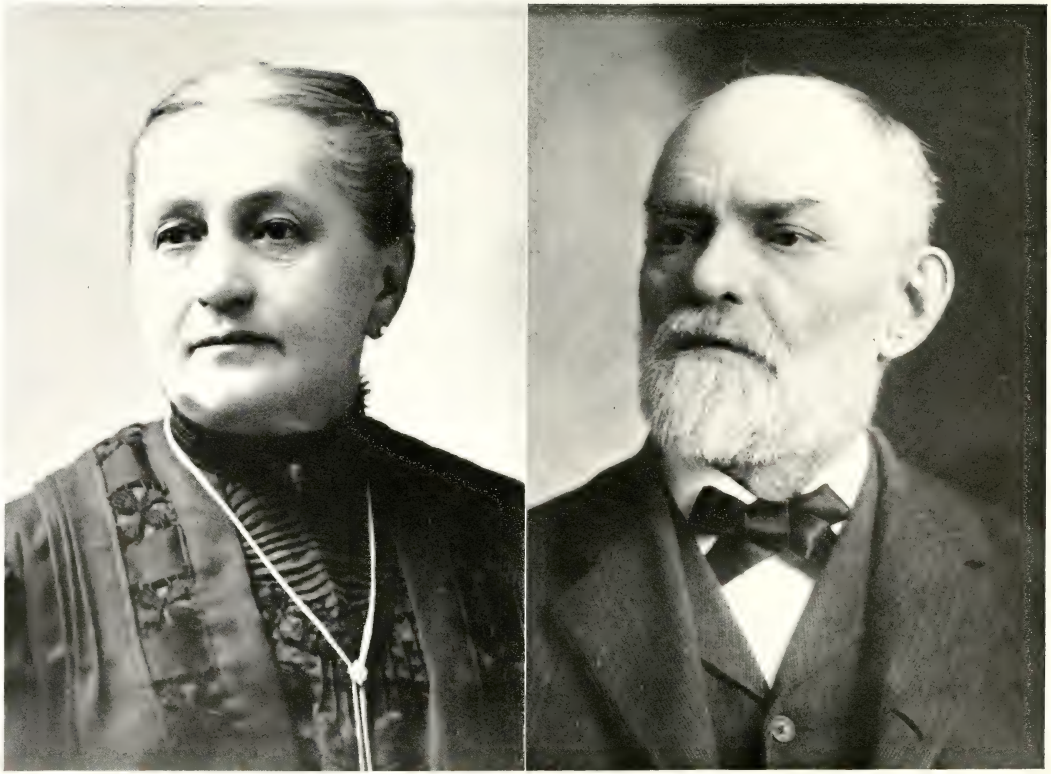
Mr. Weyrauch married Annie Schmidt, who was born in Ohio, and they have six children: Mary, Elizabeth, Frank, John, Henry and Alvin. Mary married Joseph Falke, and they have three children, Alphonse, Alice and Marsder. Elizabeth married Mr. Higgermeyer, and they have one child, Florentine. Frank married Lena Thall and they have one child, Olga. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church.

George E. Warner, for many years a respected and substantial farmer of Lynden township, now living in retirement in Clearwater, was born in Quebec, Canada, November 16, 1826, son of Joseph and Martha (Cole) Warner, the former of whom was a native of Vermont, and devoted his life to farming and harness making. George E. Warner was reared and educated in Canada. In 1860 he left that Dominion, and located in Derbyline, Vermont, where he worked as a blacksmith for four years. It was in 1864 that he came to Minnesota and took a claim in sections 19 and 20, Lynden township. He developed and improved this place, and brought it to a high stage of cultivation. After nearly four decades of busy endeavor, he sold his farm in 1902 and moved to St. Cloud. There he remained until 1914, when he took up his residence in Clearwater. He has been an active and progressive man during his entire adult years, and is now enjoying that rest, peace and contentment which he so richly deserves. He has taken a deep interest in the affairs of Lynden and St. Cloud, and is an active worker in the Old Settlers' Association. The Masonic body has also found in him a valuable member. He joined originally at Clearwater, but was later demitted to St. Cloud. Mr. Warner married Sarah Ann Wilcox, who died in 1894, and they had two children, Edward G. and Minnie, both now deceased. Edward G. married Fannie Lock and they have four children. Two are dead. Charles H. and George H. are married, and live at Great Falls, Montana. Minnie married John Boynton, and they had one child, Edna. She is now Mrs. Dickson, of Coon Rapids.

Marcus Maurin, one of Cold Spring's leading citizens, now deceased, was born April 11, 1836, at Unterwald, Unterkrain, Austria, son of Marcus, Sr., and Anna Maurin. Marcus, Sr., was a wine dealer, a farmer and a dealer in tools for goldsmiths and watchmakers, a man who traveled widely through Europe, and was extensively known. The children in the family were Marie, Marcus, Peter, Joseph, Margaretha, George, Katherina, Margreth, Martin and John. Marcus, the subject of this mention received a splendid education. Obtaining a taste for learning in the schools of his native town, he entered the Gymnasium at Altenmarkt, and from there went to the German school of Koprevnike, where he spent two years. These studies made him ambitious for further learning, so he entered the school of Neustad, in Steiermark. Subsequently he spent six months in study in Paris, France. At the age of nineteen he started for America, landing in New York, October 1, 1855. He found employment as a general trader in furs, with Chicago as his headquarters. Soon thereafter, however, he determined to enter business for himself. Accordingly, with St. Paul as his headquarters he became a full-fledged fur trader. By energy, unceasing work and thrift he built up the business and thus laid the foundation for his future notable success. From St. Paul, with his own team, he made extensive trips through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota,

and even into the Dakotas and Canada. The undaunted courage he possessed gave impetus to his work as he drove to the log cabins, the Indian camps, the hamlets, the Missions and the forts. At Ft. Ripley and Ft. Abercrombie he was an especially welcome guest, and the Chippewa Indians whose language he spoke trusted him fully and gave him their loyal friendship. Thus over almost trackless wilds, through the snow and intense cold of winter, and the sweltering heat of summer, he covered his territory from 1855 to 1863. He had a genial manner and a never-ruffled temper, and made many warm friends. Especially was he honored with the friendship of many a Mission Father of the Northwest. Among these may be mentioned the Right Rev. Bishop James Trobec, then a mission priest; also Mission Father Francis Pierz, at whose Indian missions he many times stopped; as well as the Jesuit Father Wenniger, whom he often assisted in erecting Mission crosses where they might be seen by weary travelers of the Catholic faith. During these years, Marcus Maurin had some most thrilling adventures, and in later times, when he could be induced to talk of them, he related incident after incident in the most dramatic and vivid manner. The story of his life published in detail would make a most interesting and valuable contribution to the early history of the Northwest. In 1863, Mr. Maurin, having married, gave up his career of adventure, and settled in Cold Spring. With his brother, Peter, he organized the firm of Maurin Brothers, which became the strongest in the Sauk valley. It was the original intention of the brothers to open a mill, and in 1863 they purchased the water power rights at Cold Spring. A year later, however, they sold the privilege to T. P. Thompson. At Cold Spring they had a large mercantile establishment, a splendid hardware store, and a large grain elevator. They also had branches at St. Joseph, Little Falls and Elizabeth, all in this state. In 1872, the brother Peter went to Elizabeth to attend to the business there, and Marcus devoted the remainder of his life to building up the interests of Cold Spring. Throughout his life he was a devout member of the Catholic Church. In the early days he and his wife were forced to go to Jacob's Prairie or Richmond to attend religious service. Later he assisted in erecting the first Catholic Church in Cold Spring village. Thoroughly interested in the affairs of the village, he was, in 1904, elected president of the village council. In 1891 he erected the residence which is still one of the show-places in this part of the county. It is said that at one time he owned over five thousand acres of land. Mr. Maurin died November 6, 1905, after a long and severely painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience. Marcus Maurin was married, June 9, 1863, to Mary A. Lauer, of Chicago. To this union were born seven children: Marie Frances, born December 16, 1864; Marie Louisa, born August 23, 1866; Anna Matilda, April 15, 1868; Peter Paul, June 29, 1870; Anna Rose, June 20, 1875; Agatha (deceased), born February 1, 1882; and Joseph Marcus, November 9, 1885.

Marcus J. Maurin, one of Cold Spring's rising young business men, was born in the village where he still resides, November 9, 1885, son of Marcus Maurin, one of the county's most prominent men. Marcus J. attended the public schools of his native place, and in the fall of 1902 entered St. John's University at Collegeville, this county, from the commercial course of which



MR. AND MRS. MARCUS MAURIN

institution he graduated in 1905. With this preparation he at once returned to his home and entered the mercantile business with his father. In this line he has since continued. He has brought energy, new blood, and modern ideas into the business, and is numbered among the native sons of the state who have "made good." He is deeply interested in the advancement of every movement that has for its object the good and betterment of his village, township and county. He is a director in the First State Bank, of Cold Spring, and an enthusiastic worker and loyal member in the Cold Spring Commercial Club. Mr. Maurin was married, June 17, 1908, to Mayme Feiden, a native of Richmond, Minn.

Anton Muggli, Sr., was born in Switzerland, May 21, 1819. He received a good education in his native land, and was there married to Barbara Monn, who was born in Switzerland, March 28, 1824. In 1854 they came to America, and located in Stillwater, from which place in 1858 they came to Stearns county and settled in Munson township. They broke and cleared the land, erected buildings, and experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life. He died August 5, 1888, and she January 13, 1900. In their family there were ten children: Joseph (deceased); Anton, of Cold Spring; Virgilus, of Cold Spring; Edward (deceased); Mary, of Madelia, Minn.; Louise, of Tacoma, Wash.; Anna, of Roscoe, Minn.; Elizabeth, of Portland, Oregon; and Margaret and Barbara of the same city.

Daniel Friedman, a well-known resident of Cold Spring, was born in Little Falls, Minn., February 7, 1860, a son of Nicholas and Mary A. (Young) Friedman. He came to Cold Spring with his parents, and here received his education. At the age of twenty-three he opened a market in Cold Spring. Later he engaged in the same business at Wilmot, South Dakota. Subsequently, for five years, he lived on a ranch in the "Bad Lands," North Dakota, where he had Theodore Roosevelt for his near neighbor. It was at the end of this five years that Mr. Friedman encountered a serious misfortune. An unusually hard winter found his stock without feed or shelter, and he lost his entire herd. Consequently he returned to Cold Spring and engaged in the refreshment business. Before he sold out this business he had started his career as a capitalist by making a number of investments. One of his ventures subsequent to selling out was in a mercantile enterprise in Glenullin, North Dakota, where he bought out a half interest in the establishment conducted by his former employee, William Lutgen, and established the firm of Lutgen & Co., with a capital stock of $30,000. This company still carries on a successful business. Daniel Friedman is president and William Lutgen is secretary and treasurer. In 1900, Mr. Friedman associated himself with an old schoolmate, Joseph Arceneau, in the firm of Friedman & Arceneau, and opened a grocery and produce house in Allouèze, a suburb of Superior, Wis. In addition to these ventures, Mr. Friedman is an extensive owner of real estate in Minnesota and the Dakotas. In spite of his many holdings elsewhere, Mr. Friedman has taken a deep interest in the affairs of Cold Spring. He has here a splendid residence built of rich pressed brick, manufactured in North Dakota, and here maintains his home. For a time he was treasurer of the village. He is a loyal member of the Knights of Columbus. For his first

wife, Mr. Friedman married Elizabeth Hussman. She died May 8, 1889. In 1891, Mr. Friedman married Elizabeth Tamble, a native of St. Joseph, Minn., daughter of M. J. Tamble. This union has been blessed with two children: Rufina, born April 27, 1902, and Evelyn M., born March 11, 1909.

Nicholas Friedman, a pioneer of Stearns county who laid down his life in the Union cause, was born in Baden, Germany, and came to America in the early forties with his parents. After living a few years in Ohio, he took up his residence in Illinois. From there he came with an ox team to Little Falls, Morrison county, this state, in 1856. He farmed in Morrison county a few years, and then came to Stearns county, where he secured land three miles south of Cold Spring. He built a log cabin and a log stable, and farmed with the aid of his oxen, until driven out by the Indians. Leaving the ripened harvest upon which he had set all his hopes, he and his wife and children fled to St. Cloud. After two weeks, he and the family returned with their neighbors to Cold Spring. There the women and children of the neighborhood remained, while the men went each day to the fields. In this way about half of the crop was saved. In 1864, Mr. Friedman was drafted to Company K, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Shortly after entering the service he was taken ill. Lying in a rude tent among the trees, surrounded by unsanitary conditions, and without adequate personal or medical attention, he died September 1, 1864, and was buried at Marietta, Tenn. He was then but thirty-four years of age, having been born April 7, 1830. His untimely death left his widow with four children, the oldest was six years old, the youngest was an infant. They were Magdalena, Daniel, Jacob L. and Mary. The widow worked at whatever she could find to do, and thus kept the family together. Later in life she married her brother-in-law, Jacob Friedman, and by this union had three children, Joseph, Rosa, Anna. Mrs. Friedman was born September 8, 1832, and died October 19, 1907.

Eugene Hermanutz, brewmeister and vice-president of the Cold Spring Brewing Co., was born in Wurtenberg, Germany, May 14, 1870, son of Dr. Rupert and Varina (Sauter) Hermanutz, both of whom died in their native city of Wurtenberg. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a brewmeister and thoroughly mastered that trade. When he reached the proper age he followed the customs of the Fatherland by entering the German army for a term of three years. It was November 1, 1896, when he landed in America. After working as a brewmeister in Wadena, Wadena county, Minn. for two years, he went to Walla Walla, Wash., where he followed a similar employment for a year. He then came to Cold Spring, in 1900, and at the organization of the brewery here, he assumed the duties of his present position. He has been an important factor in the building up of the success of the company, and looks after the numerous details of the business with splendid ability. He has one of the handsomest residences in the village.

Mr. Hermanutz was married in April, 1903, to Mary Roedl, of Watkins, Meeker county, Minn., and they have five children: Alvin, Raymond, Aloysius, Ferdinand and Erwin. Mary (Roedl) Hermanutz was the daughter of John and Margaret (Ripple) Roedl, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came

to America in 1871, and located in Cold Spring, later going to Watkins, Minn., where the father died. Mrs. Roedl now lives in St. Cloud.

John Kray, for many years proprietor of the Central House, at Cold Spring, was born in Germany, March 22, 1833. He came to America in 1849, and before reaching St. Paul in 1853, he worked in cities of Milwaukee and Racine, Wis., and Peoria, Ill. After staying in St. Paul for a while, he located in Scott county, near Shakopee and Marystown. Some years later he rented his farm, and became a driver on the old stage express route between St. Paul and Shakopee. Four mules were necessary to propel the stage, and it took two days to make the round trip, thus enabling him to be in each city alternate nights. Minneapolis and St. Paul were scarcely more than hamlets at that time, and Mr. Kray used to shoot ducks in portions of what is now the business center of Minneapolis. During the Indian troubles he was driver of a provision wagon on the route between St. Cloud and Ft. Snelling. Often the wagon was used to transport soldiers or volunteers. At one time he was carting provisions along the route, when the train was attacked by Indians. He was cut off from the others, and it was only by fleeing on the backs of his mules that he was enabled to regain the rest of the train. During these experiences, Mr. Kray acquired a great love for outdoor life, and at one period when he was recouperating from a siege of sickness, he was enabled to build up his strength by living in the open. He and his Indian companion, Blue Stone, spent much time in the woods and along the streams, hunting, trapping and fishing. It was on August 2, 1872, that he settled in Cold Spring and opened the Central House. The hotel was burned January 17, 1880, but was at once rebuilt on a larger scale, and reopened June 22, of the same year. In the spring of 1890, the business was taken over by the three sons, Philip, Joseph and Valentine. After a while, Philip became sole owner. For a time he rented the place to Otto Wolf. In February, 1904, the hotel was sold to John Meyer. John Kray was married in 1855 to Katrina Hartmann, a native of Germany. They had nine children, of whom five, Mary, Philip, Kate, Valentine and Joseph H., lived to adult years.

Philip H. Kray, miller and elevator owner of Cold Spring, Minn., was born in Marystown, Minn., December 14, 1860, a son of John and Katrina (Hartmann), the pioneers. He was reared in the hotel business by his father, and received a good education in the public schools. In the spring of 1890, he and his two brothers took over the management of the Central House at Cold Spring, which their father had owned for so many years. Later the subject of this sketch assumed the entire ownership. For a short time he rented it to Otto Wolf. In February, 1904, he sold it to John Meyer. He has been more or less interested in grain buying for many years, and in 1909, he bought a part interest in the Farmers Milling Co., of Cold Spring. The enterprise is an important one, and has the liberal patronage of the public. Mr. Kray is one of the prominent men of his community, and has served either as treasurer of the village or as president of the village council for many years. Philip H. Kray was married, November 4, 1885, to Laura Whitford, of Cold Spring, daughter of John Whitford, an early settler. Laura Whitford Kray died in 1888. She had two children: Clarence, and an unnamed

infant. On April 26, 1892, Mr. Kray married Angeline Schafer, the widow of William Messersmith, by whom she had three children: George, Henry B., and Evelyn Margaret, and their union has been blessed with five children: Emeline M., Frank Arthur, Estella M., Leona Emma (deceased), and Alma Caroline. Clarence Kray lives in Joplin, Mo. He married Martha Shelver. George Messersmith lives in Minneapolis, Minn. He married Angeline Schriber. Henry B. Messersmith lives in Decatur, Ill. He married Maude Dalzell. Evelyn Margaret Messersmith is the wife of Dr. M. F. Cook, of St. Cloud. Emeline M. Kray, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Cold Spring Milling Co., is now wife of Joseph H. Peters, of Cold Spring. Frank Arthur Kray lives in Cold Spring. Estella Marie Kray succeeded her sister as secretary and treasurer of the Cold Spring Milling Co. Alma Caroline attends the public schools.

Joseph H. Kray, the genial postmaster of Cold Spring, was born in Shakopee, Minn., February 22, 1869, a son of John and Katrina (Hartmann) Kray. He was reared to hotel life by his father, and in 1890 he and his brothers took over the hotel business. In 1895 he opened a barber shop and confectionery store. In 1906 he disposed of this business. Since about that time he has had charge of the Cold Spring telephone exchange. Since 1897 he has been the postmaster, and has given most excellent service. Mr. Kray is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M. He was married October 3, 1893, to Barbara Stang, a native of Cold Spring, daughter of George Stang, who came to this vicinity about 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Kray have twelve children: Florence, born May 10, 1894; Elmer, born November 6, 1895; Rosa, born September 30, 1897; Milda, born February 13, 1899; Bertha, born September 24, 1900; Edna, born March 4, 1902, and died September 2, 1906; Edward, born December 12, 1903; Raymond, born October 30, 1905; Isabel, born December 26, 1907; Arthur, born October, 25, 1909; Madeline, born March 21, 1911; Norbert, July 26, 1913.

Michael Mienz, educator, now teaching in the public schools of Cold Spring village, was born on the home farm in Rockville township, February 22, 1873, son of Peter Mienz, the pioneer. Michael Mienz received his education in the common schools, of his neighborhood; the St. Cloud State Normal School, at St. Cloud; and St. John's University, at Collegeville. He started his career as a teacher in 1895, and has taught every year since then. He is a wide reader, an excellent instructor, and a prudent disciplinarian, respected alike by pupils and parents. Mr. Mienz was married to Mary Hansen, August 29, 1897, daughter of Nicholas Hansen, Sr., the pioneer There are two children, Olivia, and Marcella

John Oster, Sr., a pioneer, was born in Bassenheim, near the banks of the Rhine river, Germany, and there married Catherine Loecher, who was born in the same village. In 1849 they started for America with their two children, Catherine and Joseph. Their journey was a pleasant one, the sailboat which they were aboard making the trip across the ocean in the unusually short time of twenty-six days. Upon landing, they came at once to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Wisconsin, and from that state to Stillwater, Minn. After remaining there a few years they came to Cold Spring, in Stearns county, and fin-







JOHN OSTER EUGENE HERMANUTZ FERDINAND PETERS
Officers of Cold Spring Brewing Company and Cold Spring Mineral Water Company

ally located a farm in Wakefield township. Mr. Oster alternately worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner and labored on his farm. After settling here, he left for a while, and lived two years in Iowa, and two years in St. Cloud. Subsequently he returned to Cold Spring and here farmed for the remainder of his life. He died in 1908 at the age of eighty-six. His wife died in 1892 at the age of seventy-two. The children born in Stearns county were: Anton, Christina and John.

John Oster, the genial president of the Cold Spring Brewing Co., was born in Stearns county, August 5, 1863, a son of John, Sr., and Catherine (Loecher) Oster, the pioneers. He was reared on the farm, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits until twenty-five years of age, since which time he has devoted his attention to the brewery business. He is a prominent man in the community, and served as president of the village for two years. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters. His home is one of the most beautiful in this part of the country, and his brick garage has a full equipment of cars and fixtures. Mr. Oster was married, November 16, 1890, to Rosa Friedman, daughter of Jacob Friedman, who is appropriately mentioned elsewhere, and they have five children: Daniel, Alice, Edward, Irene and Ferdinand.

In 1876 when John Oster was but thirteen years of age, Michael Seigel started a small brewery in Cold Spring. He sold to John Ladner, and he in turn to Jacob Heamen. In 1890, Jacob Heamen and John Oster established the firm of Heamen & Oster. Their brewery had a capacity of about 1,000 barrels yearly, in addition to a small building which was devoted exclusively to turning out keg beer. Mr. Heamen sold out to Henry Hill, and the firm became Oster & Hill. Mr. Hill sold out to Ferdinand Peters, and the firm became Oster & Peters. In 1900 the Cold Spring Brewing Co., was incorporated, with John Oster as president; Eugene Hermanutz as vice-president; and Ferdinand Peters as secretary and treasurer.

The property of this company forms almost a small village, and amounts in value to nearly a half million of dollars. Absolute cleanliness and purity is their slogan. The widely known Cold Spring mineral water is used exclusively in the manufacture of their beers and soft drinks. The annual business of the corporation for 1913 was about $192,000. The well-known "Red Star" mineral water is shipped very extensively and its demands cover a radius of over a thousand miles from its home, "Cold Spring."

Anton Oster was born in Cold Spring, January 16, 1865, son of John Oster, Sr., and Catherine (Loecher) Oster, the pioneers. He farmed on the old homestead in Wakefield township a number of years, and in 1902 moved to the village of Cold Spring, where he engaged in the refreshment business for six months. He then rented the place and entered the employ of the Cold Spring Brewing Company. In 1906 he again became proprietor of his business and has since continued in that line. In 1889, Mr. Oster married Katie Nierenhausen, daughter of Peter Nierenhausen, a pioneer. In the family there are ten children: Margaret, Peter, Kate, Susan, Hilda, Estella, Albert, Nicholas, Marcus and Viola. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Christian Dreis was born in Prussia, Germany, November 27, 1848, son

of Peter Joseph and Barbara (Michaels) Dreis. He left his home in Germany in 1868 and upon reaching this country, came to Wisconsin, and located at Cavalry Station, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. After three years there he came to Cold Spring, this county, and secured employment with the Northern Pacific. In 1874, after his marriage, he located on a farm of eighty acres in section 16, Wakefield township. A log cabin had been built, and five acres were under cultivation. About 1884 he moved to his present place in Cold Spring, where his house occupies the site of one of the early claim shanties. Mr. Dreis has held such offices as supervisor, and has been marshal of Cold Spring for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Dries married Mary Bruner in 1874, and they have five children: Anna and Elizabeth, of St. Cloud; Mary, wife of Gustave Peters; Catherine (deceased); and Margaret, who died at the age of three years. Having no boys in the family, Mr. and Mrs. Dries adopted a son, James, to whom they have given parental care and affection. He is now in St. Cloud. Mary Bruner, now Mrs. Christian Dries, was the daughter of George and Anna (Uleman) Bruner, the pioneers. She was born in the Bavarian settlement three miles north of Cold Spring, in a covered wagon, August 2, 1856, no houses having at that time been erected there. She was the first white girl born in that vicinity, and the first child to be baptized in the Church of St. James on Jacob's Prairie. Her parents came from Bavaria to America, lived for a while on a farm north of Milwaukee, and then came to Wakefield township.

Gustave Peters was born on the old family homestead, near Cavalry Station, Wis., April 21, 1879, son of John Peters. He left home at the age of fourteen and became interested in the live stock and market business. By native ability and strict attention to business he has achieved success. In 1900 he opened a market in Cold Spring, and in 1908 he opened a branch at Rockville. It was in 1913 that he rented 200 acres of good land joining the village of Cold Spring. Here he has established the Cold Spring Stock farm. He raises good crops which are used for feeding purposes on his own farm. His cattle are of the best. The place is well kept, and the handsome residence and commodious barns make it one of the most sightly places in the community. Mr. Peters was married in 1901, to Mary Dries, and they have five children: Eldred, Albert, Adaline, Emma and Adwenia, who died at the age of three years.

Ferdinand Peters, secretary and treasurer of the Cold Spring Brewing Co., was born on a farm, one mile north of Calvary Station, Wis., May 1, 1874, son of John and Theresa Mary (Hilt) Peters, and grandson of Nicholas and Margaretha (Lentz) Peters. The grandfather, Nicholas, was a true pioneer. He brought his wife and oldest child from Germany, and secured a homestead of 160 acres one mile north of Calvary Station, Wis. There he built a cabin, and started farming, carrying on at the same time his trade as a blacksmith. His genial character, bravery and honesty, made him a great friend of the Indians. In times of Indian troubles when other settlers fled for protection to Fond du Lac, he remained quietly and untroubled on his farm. He died at the age of forty-seven. The children in the family were: Nicholas, John, Hubert, Mary, Christian and Charles. John Peters, the father, still remains

on the homestead of his father, Nicholas. John Peters was born in 1844, and is one of the leading men of the community. His first wife, Theresa Mary Hilt died in 1886, at the age of thirty-one, leaving the following children: Ferdinand, Nicholas, Henry, Gustave, Albert, John and Johanna. The present wife of John Peters was Anna Marie Wagner. She has borne him eight children: Joseph, Mary, Emma, Hubert, Edwin, Edmond, Leonard and Irene. Ferdinand Peters was reared on the home farm, and received his education in the public schools and at Mt. Calvary University, at Mt. Calvary, Wisconsin. As a youth he thoroughly mastered the business of dairying in all its branches, including the care of live stock, and cheese and butter making. Upon coming to Stearns county, he located at Melrose, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for one year. Subsequently he entered the employ of what is now the Cold Spring Brewing Co. After keeping books for this concern for two years, he spent some six months as general agent for the Minneapolis Brewing Co., with headquarters at Brainerd, Minn. January 15, 1899, he bought a half interest in what is now the Cold Spring Brewing Co., and with that institution he has since been connected. He has other extensive interests. Among them might be mentioned the Oak Park (Benton county, Minn.) State Bank, which has a capital of $12,000. Ferdinand Peters is the president, his wife is the vice-president, and Frank J. Pallanch is the cashier. Mr. Peters is a prominent man in the community. He has been an efficient member of the village council, and has served continuously since 1908 as village president. Mr. Peters is the father of the project of bottling the Red Star Mineral Water, that has made Cold Spring famous. The water, the first to be shipped from Stearns county, was put on the market in 1906, and is today used in thousands of homes, buffets, and hospitals all through the Northwest. Mr. Peters was united in marriage, November 10, 1897, at Watkins, Minn., to Margaret Hontheim, born in Chicago, April 10, 1880, only child of Mathias and Gertrude (Bishop) Hontheim. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have four children: Marie, Isabel, Johanna and Lucile. Mathias Hontheim and Gertrude (Bishop) Hontheim, his wife, parents of Mrs. Ferdinand Peters, were born in Murlenbach, Germany. They came to America in 1870, and located in Chicago. In 1885 they came to Watkins, Minn., where Mr. Hontheim is engaged in the mercantile business.

Albert John Peters, merchant of Cold Spring, was born January 16, 1881, on the old Peters homestead, near Calvary Station, Wis., the son of John Peters. He received his preparatory education in the district schools and has supplemented this with wide reading and observation. For a short time he was employed by the Cold Spring Brewing Co. Then he was manager of the Maurin Brothers' Mercantile Co. for several years. In 1905 he became a partner in that concern. In addition to this he is vice-president of the State Bank, of Cold Spring. Mr. Peters was married June 26, 1907, to Rosa Maurin.

George Schaefer, an early hotel keeper of St. Cloud, was born in Kirschof by Heusweiler, Kreis Saarbrueken, Germany, and as a youth learned the trade of carpenter. He also served in the German army. As a young man of twenty-one, when his native land was rent with war, he became entangled in political matters, and as a result was forced to flee for his life. He found

refuge in America, where he started in to carve a new career for himself. For a time he conducted a hotel at Crown Point, Ind. It was in 1860 that he came to Stearns county and opened a hotel in St. Cloud. It was located on the corner of Sixth avenue and First street, opposite what is now the St. Cloud Hotel. Mr. Schaefer conducted the Schaefer House until 1879, when he turned it over to his son, George M. Schaefer. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. P. Craig, in Cold Spring, this county. His wife died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Metzroth, of St. Cloud. Mrs. Schaefer, whose maiden name was Margaret Klein, was born near Trear, Prussia, Germany.

Michael Ellenbecker was born on November 1, 1859, in Sheboygan county, Wis., son of Nicholas and Catherine Ellenbecker, both natives of the grand dutchy of Luxemburg. They came to America in 1848, and lived in Sheboygan county, Wis., until 1867 when they moved to Stearns county and located on 150 acres of wild land in Luxemburg township. They erected a log house and a log cabin, and brought the wild land under cultivation. There they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1891 at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother in the same year at the age of seventy-six. Michael was reared on the home farm, and at the age of nineteen he entered the saloon business at what is now known as Old St. Nicholas in 1878. Two years later he returned to and operated the old farm. In 1883 he engaged in the saloon and grocery business at Cold Spring, in which he continued until 1886, when he again returned to the old farm where he remained until the spring of 1898, after which he re-entered the saloon business at Cold Spring in which he continued until 1904, when he engaged in the livery business and also held a position as rural mail carrier until 1906, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in which he continued for five years, and after disposing of his interests in that business in 1911 he again entered the saloon business in which he is now engaged in Cold Spring. Mr. Ellenbecker married Emma Theisen on May 20, 1884, and they have had seven children: Margaret, Peter I., Anna, Emma, John, Matilda and John F. (deceased).

John Wocken, principal of the Cold Spring schools, was born in Hanover, Germany, August, 26, 1855, son of Bernhard and Elizabeth (Schumacher) Wocken, who spent the span of their years in Germany. There were two daughters, Margaret, living in Germany, wife of Henry Ahlers, and Catherina (deceased). John Wocken attended the graded schools of his native place, and in 1874 graduated from the teachers' seminary at Osnabrueck. With this preparation, he taught school for several years in Germany. In 1881 he came to America, and after a short stay at Shakopee, Minn., came to St. John's University, at Collegeville, this county, to perfect himself in English. Then he resumed his profession as a teacher. He was the first teacher in the parochial school at Melrose. For a while he taught in district 33, this county. It was in 1887 that he became the teacher of the school in Cold Spring. The second year of his service here he was made principal, a position he has since retained. The school now has four teachers and has made wonderful progress under his capable charge. Mr. Wocken is a deep reader and keeps well abreast of the latest developments in the world's events as well as in the most modern aspects of pedagogy. As a hobby he has taken a

deep interest in bees, and his apiary has been very successful. Fraternally he affiliates with the Society of St. Joseph. Mr. Wocken married Kate Schlick, and their living children are: Bernard, Joseph, Paul, Marcus, Raymond, Mary, Amanda and Hortense. Aloysius, Alphonse and Louise are dead.

Otto Wolf was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 22, 1865, son of John and Eva (Salzman) Wolf, who spent the span of their years in Germany. John and Eva Wolf had four children, Leopold, Otto, Henry and Theodore. After the death of his first wife, John Wolf married Margarethe Oechsner, by whom he had three children, John, George and Gretchen. Otto, the subject of this sketch, learned the vintner's and cooper's trades as a youth, and later became interested in the wine business. In 1888, he came to America as a single man. For fourteen years he was identified with the wholesale wine business in New York and San Francisco. In 1899 he gave up his location at 41-45 Broadway, New York, and came to Cold Spring, reaching here April 26. For two years he conducted the old Central Hotel. Then he built the Merchant's Hotel, a sightly modern brick structure, two stories high. He has built up a good trade and is well liked by the traveling public. In addition to the hotel, he has a flourishing wholesale wine business, his cellars containing one of the finest stocks of domestic and imported wines in the Northwest. Mr. Wold has taken an active interest in the development of the village and is one of the stockholders in the Cold Spring State Bank. He is also an extensive land owner. In 1914 Mr. and Mrs. Wolf were in Europe for three months at the time the war broke out. Mr. Wolf was married in New York city to Minnie Wiesner, who was born in his native town. Their only son, the light of their home, was born in New York April 21, 1895, and died at the age of five years.

Joseph P. Benolken, of the firm of Benolken & Rose, general merchants of New Munich, was born in Oak township, this county, June 8, 1876, son of Frank Benolken, early county commissioner and member of the state legislature. Joseph P. was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood, in the St. Cloud State Normal School, and in the Sauk Centre Business School, at Sauk Centre. Thus prepared he taught school four years in district 167, Spring Hill township, and two years in district 102, Freeport village, both in this county. In 1906 he entered the mercantile business at Freeport. In May, 1912, he purchased an interest in the general store of C. A. Brown, in New Munich, and associated himself with Joseph G. Rose, under the present firm name. The company does an excellent business, carries a good stock, and has a splendid building, 72 by 32. Mr. Benolken is a member of the St. Joseph Society and of the German Aid Society. He was married in November, 1900, to Elizabeth Bockhold, of New Munich, Minn. They have had six children: Alfred, Hugo (deceased), Ludwina, Robert, Valeria and Beatrice.

John Frevel, for some years a merchant in New Munich, was born in Prussia, Germany, May 30, 1838, and died October 30, 1909. He was the son of Bartholomus and Anna Elizabeth (Heeresbach) Frevel, who brought the family to America and located on section 18, Oak township, this county. They erected a log cabin, and lived much the same kind of life as their neighbors. John Frevel came with the rest of the family, and lived on the home

farm in Oak township until 1885, when he moved to New Munich and opened a store. Twelve years later he moved to Melrose. After conducting a store there for four years, he returned to New Munich, and again took up the mercantile business here. For some years he was postmaster at that point. He also served in various town offices. For his first wife he married Agnes Kessing. The children were: Bartholomus, Elizabeth (deceased), John (deceased), Anna, Henry (deceased), Henry (deceased), Mary and a deceased infant. For his second wife he married Anna Meisen, whose parents settled in the early days on a farm two and a half miles north of New Munich, in Oak township. In the family there are thirteen children by this marriage: George, Elizabeth, Peter, Agnes, Timothy, Mathew, Appelonia, Francis, Lena (deceased), Rosa (deceased), Marcus, Magdalena (deceased) and Evelyn.

George Frevel was born in Oak township, this county, April 15, 1885, son of John and Anna (Meisen) Frevel. He attended the district schools and the Melrose High school. In 1908 he entered into the mercantile business with his father at New Munich. At the time of his father's death in the fall of 1909 he took over the business, which is now in a flourishing condition. He carries a good stock and enjoys a large trade. He is a leader in the community and an active worker for its progress. He has been postmaster since October 31, 1907, and village recorder since 1910. Mr. Frevel married Minnie Zimmerman, of Freeport, August 17, 1909.

John Herbes, hardware and furniture merchant, of New Munich, was born in New Munich, June 30, 1890, son of Henry and Cecelia (Rieland) Herbes. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and studied two years in St. John's University, Collegeville, and four terms at the St. Cloud State Normal School. Subsequently he worked on the farm for a while, and in 1911 engaged in the hardware and furniture business at New Munich. His is an unusually complete stock, and the attractive appearance of his store does much to give New Munich the aspect of a flourishing village. He married Mary Guenter, daughter of Theodore Guenter. Henry Herbes was born in Germany, and as a young man came to McHenry county, Illinois, where he worked for a time. In 1869 he came to Stearns county, and homesteaded 160 acres in section 32, Oak township. The claim was in the woods and had no improvements. He erected a log cabin and started to clear the land. His log cabin was burned, but, undaunted, he at once started to build another. Gradually he attained success and prosperity. To his pioneer cabin he brought his bride and the two faced life's battles together. As time passed they erected modern buildings, and their holdings were increased to 440 acres. Henry Herbes was school director for a time, and contributed toward building the three successive Catholic churches at New Munich. He died in 1908 at the age of seventy-two. His wife still makes her home on the farm. They had eight children: Frank, Benedine, Eliza, Lena, Joseph, Herman, John and Christina. Mary, Theresa and Benjamin are dead.

Conrad W. Young, New Munich, one of the modern creamery men of Minnesota, was born in Holding township, this county, November 30, 1888, son of Henry Young. He received his early education in the district schools of the township and in the village school of Holdingford. At the age of six-

teen he left the farm to learn the trade of buttermaker at Albany, in this county. In 1906 he entered the Dairy School, Department of Agriculture, of the University of Minnesota, and after the necessary experience received his diploma therefrom in 1907. Subsequently he was employed as buttermaker at Flensburg, Morrison county, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Boyden, Iowa, and Crookston, Minn. In 1910 he became general manager of the Bridgeman-Russell Creamery at Holdingford. August 1, 1911, he and A. H. Wester, of Albany, this state, became owners of the New Munich Creamery. Under the capable management of Mr. Young the creamery is constantly growing in popularity and output, and its standing in the community is high, both among the farmers and the dealers. Mr. Young is of that type of young man which counts so much for the growth of a village, and his friends predict for him a brilliant future. On August 20, 1912, he married Theresa, daughter of Mathias Pitzel, of New Munich.

Jacob Mon, a retired farmer of Oak township, now living in New Munich village, was born in Switzerland, March 27, 1854, son of Antoin and Dorethea (De Florin) Mon, who in 1867 came to Minnesota and settled on 160 acres in Oak Grove. He and his family began in a small cabin, and started farming with the aid of a yoke of oxen. Success came, and Antoin Mon was enabled to erect modern buildings and add to his farm holdings. Two years before his death he retired and moved to New Munich, where he died at the age of seventy-eight. His wife had died at the age of seventy-three. In the family there were seven children: Barbara, Jacob, Joseph, Louis, Antoin, Mary and Margaret. Margaret was born in Minnesota. The rest were brought here by their parents. Jacob Mon was a sturdy youngster of thirteen when his parents reached America. Even at that early day he did his share of the work, and finally came into the possession of the home place. He devoted his life to farming operations for many years and met with excellent success. He retired and moved to his present home in New Munich. Mr. Mon married Regina Caub, daughter of Mathias Caub, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and an early settler of Stearns county. Mr. and Mrs. Mon have had ten children. Six are living: Conogonda, Margaret, Hubert, John, Lawrence and Barney. Benedict, Antoin, Dorethea and Henry are dead.

Joseph G. Rose, successful merchant of New Munich, of the firm of Benolken & Rose, is the son of John and Antoinette Rose. He attended the district schools and as a young man engaged in farming on 280 acres of land in Oak township. Later he conducted a hotel at New Munich for eleven years and then he formed his present partnership with Joseph P. Benolken. They do a large business and have taken a prominent part in the mercantile development of the village. Mr. Rose has been a member of the village council for six years and president of the council two years. Mr. Rose married for his first wife, Anna Roering, who died in March, 1900, leaving two children, Kate, who died at the age of fourteen and Elenora. The present Mrs. Rose was Emma Zimmerman, of Freeport, this county. They have had five children: Clarence, Anna, John, Rolia and Edmund.

John Rose was born in Germany, and after coming to the United States located at Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he came to Stearns county, and settled

on a claim in section 8, Oak township. With him was his wife, Antoinette (Vormvrock), and his two children, John and Kate. The vicinity was wild, no roads had been built, they lived in a log cabin, farmed with an ox team, and went to St. Cloud for provisions. During the Indian uprising they sought refuge in St. Cloud. In after life he owned 340 acres of land, and a suitable number of buildings. He was a town and school officer and took his part in church affairs. He died at about seventy-two years of age. His wife died at the age of fifty-nine. The children in the family were John, Kate, Henry, Mary, Joseph G., Herman, Benjamin.

Edward Meagher homesteaded the southwest quarter of section 6, in the township of North Fork and located there in 1868, coming with his wife (Honorah) and six children from Sibley county, Minn. He taught the first school in the township, in district 66, in the year 1868. The school district then comprised the east half of the township. This school was taught in the log cabin of Aslag Guldbrandson (Maelen). Mr. Meagher took an active part in the public affairs of the township in the early days. In 1869 he was elected to the office of assessor and reelected annually up to 1880. He also held the office of justice of the peace for about the same length of time or until he moved and settled on a farm across the line into Pope county. In the campaign of 1876 he was elected to the legislature, his opponent being A. Barto of Sauk Centre, formerly lieutenant governor, prominent not only in the district but also in the state. Mr. Barto was the Republican candidate and Mr. Meagher the Democratic candidate; the legislative district was strongly Republican. The family has been prominent; three daughters, Katie, Hannah and Margaret were teachers; Mary, now Sister Scholastica, O. S. B., has been a member of this Order for the past 25 years; Nellie resides in St. Paul; the oldest son, Samuel, was a teacher in the western part of the county for several years; another son, James, is a prominent farmer across the line in Pope county, and lives in the old home. Mr. Meagher was born in Ireland in 1828, came to America when a young man. He died at the old home where his son James now resides, on April 10, 1893.

Edward W. Nugent, real estate man of Brooten, was born in Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, June 10, 1859, son of John and Margaret (Keefe) Nugent, natives of Ireland. John Nugent came to America in 1849, and his wife a few years later. They were married in Illinois. For some years he operated a lumber yard and elevator at Dixon. May 13, 1873, he arrived in Minnesota, with his wife and six children, Edward W., M. F., Ellen, William, Margaret and John. Mary was born in Minnesota. The family located on 160 acres in section 18, North Fork township. They erected a frame house and started farming with three horses and two cows. The nearest mill was at Chippewa Falls, now Terrace, in Pope county. By hard work and frugal life, John Nugent secured 320 acres of land. He was chairman of the town at one time, served many years as school treasurer, and did his party good service as chairman of the Democratic town committee. He died April 14, 1905. His wife died September 4, 1913. They were devout Catholics and assisted in erecting the church in Raymond township. Edward W. Nugent was educated in the schools of his neighborhood and in St. John's University, Collegeville, this



E. W. NUGENT

county. For some years he traveled for the McCormick and Deering Harvester companies, as salesman, auditor and adjuster. About 1900 he took up his abode in Brooten, and in partnership with M. F. Rein formed the M. F. Rein Land Co. He is president of the Lancaster Land Co., Inc., of Lancaster, Minn. In 1905 he was a candidate for a seat in the lower house of the Minnesota State Legislature.

Nels Olson, who after a life of many and varied experiences is now spending his years in retirement in Brooten, was born in Norway, November 17, 1834. He came to America with his parents in 1854 and located in Rock county, Wis. In 1857 he moved to a claim in Spring Grove, Houston county, this state, which he had secured during a previous visit. He lived the life of the true pioneer, erected a log cabin, broke the land, and lived under the most primitive conditions. He was a recruiting officer during the Civil War. At the outbreak of the Indian troubles he showed his valor by urging his neighbors to stay on their homesteads and not to flee until there were indications that the Indians were to visit that part of the country. Some of the settlers were induced to return, and Mr. Olson was justified, for the Indians did no damage in that part of the state. In 1865 he came to Stearns county and settled in North Fork township, on 160 acres in section 27, near the Big Grove. To this he added from time to time. Here once more he started as a pioneer, living first in the wagon, and then erecting a building, part frame and partly of logs. Three years later he moved to Wheeling, in Rice county, where he farmed on 200 acres for twelve years. Then he moved to Getty, in Stearns county, and farmed on 240 acres in the southeastern part until 1887, when he moved to Brooten village where he now lives. He owns forty acres inside the village limits and eighty acres on the edge. Mr. Olson has been very active in locating settlers in the mining districts. At one time he selected a claim in the Mesaba district now worth millions, but was forced to relinquish it as he had already used up his preemption and homestead rights. He still owns mining lands. Mr. Olson was married in 1868 to Segre Olson, born in Norway. She died in 1900 at the age of seventy-six. There are seven children living, Engeborg, Christina, Louis, Elana, Elizabeth, Sarah and Samuel. Two, Ole and Lee, are dead.

Ellen Baalson, the first pioneer of North Fork township, was born in Hallingdahl, Norway, November 1, 1834, was there married, March 3, 1861, and on June 21, 1861, arrived in Spring Grove, Houston county, this state. July 4, 1865, he reached North Fork township with Hans Peterson. They were the first to settle in the township. Mr. Baalson secured 160 acres, and started to establish a household in the wilderness. When he first arrived he and his family camped under their wagons. On the same site he erected a log house, and with a team of oxen he started breaking the land. There was great difficulty in getting to market, and money was scarce, his entire cash resources at the time of his arrival consisting of but fifteen cents. Being far-sighted in business, and a hard worker, he managed in time to acquire 800 acres. As the years passed he erected buildings in keeping with his increasing prosperity. For many terms he was town treasurer and school officer. He was a devout member of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of North

Fork township, and assisted in building its first log structure. Ellen Baalson was married March 3, 1861, to Karl Ostensen, born July 23, 1837. Their children are: Bjorn, born October 9, 1861, died January 18, 1874; Austen, born May 12, 1864; Jorgine, born June 26, 1865; Edward, born July 20, 1867; Andrine, born March 26, 1869 (dead); Olava, born January 21, 1871, died July 28, 1912; Henry, born September 23, 1872; Bernhard, born February 24, 1875, died December 20, 1903, and Herman, born May 29, 1878.

Henry Baalson, a successful farmer of North Fork township, was born on the home place in this township, September 23, 1872, and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He was married July 6, 1898, to Ida Regina Bente, and they have six children: Clara Elenora, born April 11, 1900, died at the age of two years, two months and two days; Clara Jenet, born March 10, 1903, died at the age of four months; Elmo Orrin, born August 6, 1904; Oliver Bernhard, born December 1, 1906, Clarance Johan, born October 13, 1909; Herman Ingvold, born October 4, 1912.

Gustav Levorson was born February 22, 1869, in the town of North Fork, Minnesota. When the Willmar Seminary was opened he was one of the sixteen students who enrolled in that institution. After getting a thorough education he became a teacher and taught school for several years, eleven terms in all. Later he secured a homestead in Itasca county and lived there fourteen months. Mr. Levorson is an active worker in the town of North Fork and has held many prominent positions. He has been the chairman of the town and also held the position of justice of peace for several years. Being a farmer he is much interested in their needs and was one of the organizers of the Brooten Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Association and became its first secretary and manager. He still holds the position of treasurer of that association. Since 1903 he has been the secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Fork. In 1895 he was married to Andrina Baalson, who died in 1908. He has five children, Leonard, Clara, Elmo, Gilma and Arnold.

Kittel Halverson, member of the Fifty-second United States Congress, distinguished citizen of North Fork township, was born in Norway, December 15, 1846, son of Halvor and Anne Halverson, the estate name of the family being Kjeldal. In 1848, the family, then consisting of the father and mother and eight children, Ole, Liv, Margaret, Soren, Hans, Halvor, Nels and Kittel, came to America, and located near Whitewater, Wis. From there they moved to Lodi, on the Wisconsin river in Columbia county, Wis. Still later they moved to Winchester, Winnebago county, Wis. The father died April 14, 1861, at the age of sixty and the mother died in 1856 at the age of fifty-five. In addition to the children they brought to this country, there were two, Anne and Thora, born in this country. Four of the sons, Soren, Hans, Halvor and Kittel, served in the Civil War. Kittel Halverson followed the fortunes of his family until September 1, 1863, when, lacking a few months of seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Battery C, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He followed the campaigns of that regiment until the close of the war, doing good service in the Battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and the second battle of Chattanooga. He was mustered in at Milwau-

kee, Wis., and mustered out at Madison; received his honorable discharge, and returned to the home farm in Winnebago, Wis., in October, 1865. The same year he started out with some other boys for the Northwest. In the party were the brothers, Halvor, Hans and Kittel Halverson, a cousin, Hans Swenson, and two other boys named Hans Kittleson and Syvert C. Larson. They made the trip, by foot, by boat, by rail, and by team, until they reached Renville county, Minn. The next day an election took place in Birch Cooley in that county, all being urged to vote. From this point they drove around the country looking for land. In November, 1865, he stopped one night in the tavern kept by William H. Blasdell, a pioneer of Paynesville. November 27, 1865, he filed on 160 acres of land in sections 26 and 27, North Fork township. He worked on the railroad for a few weeks and then returned to the claim of Hans Kittleson, where they built a log cabin in which the six boys spent the winter. As time passed, Mr. Halverson improved this land, erected the necessary buildings, purchased a complete supply of tools and machinery, and became one of the farmers of the community. In 1899 he went to Sargent county, North Dakota, where he farmed ten years. In 1909 he returned to North Fork and took up his residence on 200 acres of land in sections 32 and 33, the property constituting the homestead of his father-in-law, John U. Anderson. Mr. Halverson has been active in public affairs. As a veteran of the Civil War, he was for many years interested in the Republican party. In the early eighties he was nominated by his party as a candidate for the office of county commissioner, but declined to accept the nomination. Later he embraced the cause of the Farmers' Alliance. In 1886 he was elected to the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, being nominated by a mass convention, and endorsed by the Republican party. He served in the session of 1887, being a member of the railroad and educational committees. In 1900, at a mass convention of the Farmers' Alliance held at Fergus Falls, Minn., he was nominated as a candidate for Congress from the Fifth Minnesota District. He was also endorsed by the Prohibition party. His opponents were: Comstock, Republican, and Whitten, Democrat. He was elected and served one term, from March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1893. With the exception of Haldor F. Boen, who served from the Ninth Minnesota District, from March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1895, Mr. Halverson is the only man that the Farmers' Alliance movement ever sent to Congress from Minnesota. Four years later, Mr. Halverson was again nominated for the same office, but was defeated. In local politics, Mr. Halverson has been a prominent man, and has served many years, at different times, as chairman and clerk of North Fork township. He is now a member of the board of supervisors; was a member of the school board for many years. Kittel Halverson was married November, 1870, to Geoline Anderson, daughter of John U. and Aulen Julia (Larson) Anderson. They have had thirteen children. Eight are living. They are: Henry, Josephine, Anna, Alfred, Clara, David, Lenora and Appeline. Those dead are: Nels, Nora, Abel, Noel and Anna.

K. Halverson was active in the organization of the Peoples' party, which he followed until its death in 1900, and has since affiliated himself with the Socialist party.

Frederick Peterson, a retired farmer living in North Fork township, was born in Norway, December 13, 1848, son of Peter and Inger Peterson. The mother died in Norway in 1851; leaving five children: Frederick, Lauritz, Margaret, Christina and Paulina. The father married for his second wife, Catherine Peterson, and to this union were born two children, Ingine and Olena. In 1861 the family came to America and located on a farm of forty acres in Bloomfield, Fillmore county, this state. They erected a log cabin and started farming with an ox team. During the Indian troubles they were often frightened, but no Indians came within many miles of the place. The father lived on that farm until his death at the age of seventy-one. Frederick was reared in Fillmore county, and was there married. As a young man he purchased 100 acres in Bloomfield township, in that county and farmed there four years. Then he moved across the line into Mower county, and farmed there three years. In 1881 he moved to North Fork township, Stearns county, and secured forty acres of school land. No buildings had at that time been erected on the tract. Later he increased his holdings to 160 acres, erected modern buildings, and successfully carried on general farming for many years. He was clerk and assessor of North Fork township for many terms, and also served for a considerable period as school officer. Mr. Peterson was married in 1872 to Petronille Bjerke, born May 6, 1851, in Norway, daughter of Nels and Kjerstine Bjerke, who came to America in 1861 and settled in Spring Grove township, Houston county. In their family there were ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have three children: Ida, Ingine and Nora. Ida died in infancy. Nora married Henry Johnson, who operates the Peterson farm in addition to eighty acres of his own.

Andres Moen, a retired farmer living on his old homestead in North Fork township, was born in Norway, February 8, 1844, son of Nels and Ingerborg Moen. In the family there were four children: Halvor, Ole, Andrew and Ingerborg. By another marriage Nels Moen had three children: Thoren, Kittel, and Barbara. Nels Moen died in Norway, and in 1867 the mother and her four children came to America, and located in Spring Grove, Houston county, this state. As a young man Andres Moen had learned the carpenter trade. In 1869 he came to Stearns county, and secured a homestead of 120 acres in section 25, North Fork township. He built a log house, and with an ox team began clearing and improving the place. His hard work brought him prosperity, as time passed he erected modern buildings, and now owns 575 acres of land, on which for many years he successfully carried on farming operations. As a carpenter he erected the first building of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, in North Fork township. For several years he was treasurer of his school district. Mr. Moen was married in 1871 to Thorga Vig, who died in 1910 at the age of sixty-one years. In their family there were eight children: Nels, Custa, Albert, Emma (deceased), Betsey, Anna and Carl.

Nels Moen, one of the most prominent and enterprising farmers of North Fork township, was born in the township where he still resides, April 24, 1872, son of Andres and Thorga (Vig) Moen, the pioneers. He operates 280 acres of rich land, and has modern barns and outbuildings, and an unusually

sightly home, his farm being equipped with the latest and best farm implements and tools, and everything else that helps to make farm life comfortable and profitable. He has a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle, bred from full-blooded sires, and some excellent Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. At one time he was a successful breeder of Shropshire sheep, and in this line was widely known. For about fourteen years he operated a threshing outfit in the neighborhood. Mr. Moen married Mary Heieie, daughter of Ole Heieie. They have five children: Tillie, Elmo, Evelyn, Odila and Theodore.

Joshua H. Bruce, now deceased, for many years a leading man in the western part of Stearns county, was born at Ladoga, Indiana, March 22, 1833, and there spent the first thirty years of his life. In October, 1863, Mr. Bruce removed to Sauk Centre, in this county, and purchased a quarter section of land on the Melrose road. Ten years later he exchanged with S. M. Beidleman, for the farm in Getty Grove, on which he lived for many years. Embracing 400 acres, the farm was one of the best in Central Minnesota, and the acres were as well known for fertility as the home was for hospitality. Modest and unassuming, a thorough farmer in theory and practice, he had little time for anything that would divide his attention. Aside from holding school district and township offices, he shrank from anything that savored of publicity. Nevertheless, in 1886, wholly unsought, he received the nomination for a seat in the lower house of the state legislature from a people's convention, and was elected without opposition. He served the state and his constituency faithfully, and conscientiously, but declined renomination. He preferred home to the turmoil of legislative life. His death in 1894 came after a brief illness. He had known of his approaching end, and had gone to his long rest with courage and fortitude. At the time of his death it was said of him: "The death of an upright man and an enterprising citizen is a public calamity. When, in addition thereto, the deceased is possessed of a warm heart, sympathetic nature, liberality of action, purity of life, nobility of character and disinterestedness of motive, it strikes deeper, it becomes a personal bereavement to all who knew him. Such a man was Joshua H. Bruce. To him flowed out the esteem and admiration of all who knew him, and his memory will be revered long after his mortal frame shall have crumbled to dust." Mr. Bruce was married in 1855, to Sarah E. La Follette, and to this union were born four sons and four daughters. Joshua H., Jr., is deceased; Mary P., married David Love; Sarah M., married Edward L. Mantor; Ella E., married John H. Love; Mabel L., married Charles L. Gray; Charles R. is a farmer of Ashley; Wallace is deceased; James M., lives in Elrosa, Minn.

Charles R. Bruce, one of the leading citizens of Ashley township, and prominently identified with business interests of this part of the state, was born November 13, 1865, son of Joshua H. Bruce. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has served his township in various capacities on the town and school boards. He is president of the Co-operative Creamery Co., of Westport, Minn., treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Society, of North Fork, this county; and a director in the Merchants' National Bank, of Sauk Centre. Mr. Bruce was married June 5, 1897, to Mary Koterba, and their home is one of the most hospitable in the community.

Gilford D. Cass, a successful farmer of Ashley township, was born in Ohio, October 9, 1859, son of Judge Samuel and Martha A. (Story) Cass. In 1881 he came to Sauk Centre, and purchased 160 acres of land in Ashley township. To this he later added eighty acres. He has served in various offices of different sorts, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Westport, Minn. Mr. Cass married Ella Wilcox, of Mankato, Minn. Samuel Cass was born in Ohio, the son of Julius Cass. Samuel Cass died September 13, 1912, at the age of ninety-three years. His wife is still living in Ohio at the age of eighty years. They had seven children: Eugene, Webster, Paul, Clifford, Freemont, Vienna and Clifford D. Julius Cass engaged in farming and stock buying in New York state. His children were: Joseph, Campbell, Wellington and Samuel.

O. O. Roen, a prominent citizen of Ashley township, was born in Norway, October 6, 1846, and came to America at the age of twenty-one years. For many years he lived in Wisconsin, from which state he came to Ashley township in 1902. He owns a splendid farm of 350 acres, and has been very successful in his farming operations. His son, John, also owns a large farm in the same neighborhood. Mr. Roen married Mary Jansen, and they have six children: John, Emma, Henry, Robert, Frank, Oliver and Rudolph. Frank died in infancy.

James Swift, a substantial and honored citizen of Ashley township, was born in Canada, September 21, 1849, and in 1885 came to Minnesota and acquired eighty acres of land. Conditions when they arrived were primitive indeed. No buildings had been erected on the tract, no road led to it, and there were no church or school advantages in the neighborhood. But they set at work with a will, and by hard work, courage and frugality, they have attained success and are numbered among the best people in the community. They have a pleasant home with the necessary barns, they have a telephone in the home and are served by a rural mail route, while the neat place is beautified by a grove, and equipped with the necessary tools for the successful carrying on of the farm work.

Mr. Swift married Elizabeth Herbert, also a native of Canada. This union has resulted in eight children: William S., Frederick, Annie R., Charles W., James C., Nathaniel E., Charlotte E., and George H. Mr. and Mrs. Swift are members of the Episcopal Church of Ashley, of which church Mr. Swift has been secretary for twenty years.

A. M. Stiles, one of the leading exponents of agricultural supremacy, in Stearns county, was born in Steuben county, New York, April 10, 1838, son of David and Clarinda (Shaw) Stiles, who took up a homestead in this county, in 1862. A. M. Stiles was taken by the family to Indiana in 1853 and to Adams county, Wisconsin, in 1858. When the parents came to Stearns county, he went to Rochester, Minn. In 1864 he made a trip overland to the Rocky Mountains, and there mined in Idaho for about two years. In 1866 he returned to Minnesota, joined his parents, and located on a farm in section 11, Ashley township, where he still resides. He has prospered with the years and is now the owner of several large farms. Mr. Stiles was elected chairman of the board of supervisors when the town was organized, and has served in



JOHN D. AND MILTON ABELL

an official capacity on the board for about thirty years, part of the time as supervisor and part of the time as clerk. He has also held school office for a considerable period. In 1879 he sat in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature. He is honored in Odd Fellowship as one of the founders, and the first Noble Grand of Sauk Centre Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F. In the Methodist Church he has been an efficient and active worker. All-in-all, he is a useful citizen, one whose life has meant something in the community where he has for so long made his home. A. M. Stiles married Mary W. Teeters, and they have four children: Offie, Clara, Bertha and Emma. David and Clarinda (Shaw) Stiles had nine children: Philena, Albert M., Lafayette, Mirah, Orrel, Ellen, Frances, Theodore and Orlando.

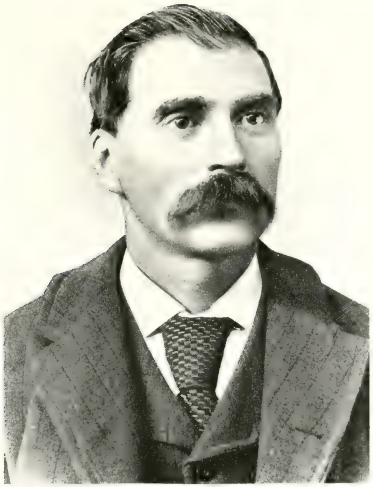
Lovinas Abell, one of the earliest settlers of Fair Haven, was born in Manlius, New York, and as a young man went to Ohio, where he married Harriet Coats, also a native of New York state. For a number of years he lived in Ohio and Indiana. In 1856 he left Mecca, in Trumbull county, Ohio, with five other gentlemen, George G. Root, Henry Root, John L. Dean, J. G. Smith and A. Smith. In the sumer of 1856 they reached Stearns county and after due investigation they discovered the beautiful location to which they gave the name of Fair Haven, owing to its plentiful water and its pleasant prospect. The name was suggested by Thomas C. Partridge, who had preceded the party here, and who laid out the village of Fair Haven. The members of the party cast lots for their locations. Lovinas Abell secured 160 acres in section 33, just north of the village. He put up a log building and started farming. In the fall the wife of Lovinas Abell arrived with the six children: Jane, Newton (a veteran of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry), Wesley, Laura, John D. (a veteran of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry), and Milton. They reached Fair Haven by driving from St. Anthony, accompanied by several other families. Mr. and Mrs. Abell spent the remainder of their days in this township. He died at the age of seventy-five and she at the age of ninety-four. John D. and Milton, sons of this family, are the oldest settlers living in Fair Haven township. John D. was born December 1, 1845, came here with the family, enlisted in Company C, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and was wounded at Petersburg. He is a member of the G. A. R., and for about a year was postmaster at Fair Haven. He was married August 16, 1875, to Henrietta Dean, and they have one son, Horace E. Milton is a wagon-maker by trade. He now farms on twenty acres in the suburbs of Fair Haven. He has been constable for several years.

Elmer J. Baldwin, a substantial farmer of Fair Haven, was born in Eden township, Erie county, New York, April 26, 1852, son of Joseph Barber and Elmira (Dunham) Baldwin, and grandson of Joseph Barber Baldwin, the elder, and of William Dunham. Both grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1812. One of the paternal ancestors was in the Revolutionary War in 1776. A hickory whetstone, a wooden canteen, a pistol and other relics of that conflict are still in the possession of the subject of this mention. Joseph Barber Baldwin, the younger, spent most of his life in Erie county, New York, and in latter years came to Stearns county, where he died in 1898, at the age

of eighty-four. His wife died in 1893. They had ten children. Of these, Joseph Henry was the first to come to Minnesota. He came in 1871. In September, 1872, the other boys, Elmer J., Giles and Egbert S. From Clear Lake, Minn., they came to Clearwater, at the edge of this county, by stage, and then walked to Fair Haven. The landscape looked strange indeed to them, for all their previous life had been spent in a country of rugged hills and picturesque vales, with farms perched on the hillsides. Elmer J., after a few years, was presented by his father with forty acres in section 35, all wild land. He cleared and broke the land, and then sold it. Then he secured 120 acres in section 3. On this land near the village of Fair Haven, he has since continued to carry on farming operations. He has been justice of the peace for many terms, and has been town clerk for the past eighteen years, a position in which he is still serving. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife to the Royal Neighbors. Mr. Baldwin was married August 6, 1877, to Hattie C. Leavitt, the first white child born on Maine Prairie. She was born December 25, 1859, and became a proficient school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have one daughter, Eva L., born November 6, 1891. She was married August 28, 1912, to August May, and they live in Fair Haven village.

Sumner Leavitt came to Stearns county at an early day, and settled in Maine Prairie,. where he engaged in farming on the place known as the Samuel Young Farm. In 1863 he came to Fair Haven. He was engaged at various times as a teamster, stage driver, blacksmith and wagon maker. He was especially well known as a stage driver, having driven for many years on the route from St. Cloud to Fair Haven, also to Litchfield, Monticello, Kingston and Cokato. He was a successful man and was highly esteemed in the community. He died February 3, 1904, at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Leavitt was married in 1852 to Alvira Blake, who died October 24, 1871, at the age of thirty-nine. In 1873 he married Lottie Boolan, who died in November, 1913. By his first wife, he had one daughter, Hattie C. Leavitt. After his second marriage he adopted a boy named Walter J. Walter J. served three years in the Philippines, and after being honorably discharged, remained for two years longer in the service of the government. He is now living on a homestead near Chugwater, Wyoming, with his wife and young daughter. His wife is the oldest daughter of Roscoe Boobar, also an old settler of Fair Haven.

Joseph Henry Baldwin, a respected farmer of Fair Haven township, was born in Erie county, New York, October 24, 1843, son of Joseph Barber and Elmira (Dunham) Baldwin, and grandson of Joseph Barber Baldwin, Sr., and of William Dunham. He spent his early life in his native county, and in August, 1862, enlisted at North Evans, N. Y., in Company K, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service as a valiant soldier under Sheridan in the Red River campaign, and took part in the Grand Review in Washington. In 1869 he came to Stearns county, looked around for a while, and then returned to New York state. In 1871 he came to remain permanently. In 1872 he purchased a farm in Fair Haven township. This farm he increased to about 1,000 acres, and for many years





MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH H. BALDWIN

conducted general farming, making a specialty of Black Poll-Angus cattle. In 1911 he and his wife retired and moved to the village of Fair Haven. At various times, Mr. Baldwin has held town office, having been treasurer and assessor of Fair Haven. Mr. Baldwin was married October 8, 1881, to Mary Lawton, born in Erie county, New York, December 8, 1838, daughter of George and Jane (Bartlet) Lawton, and granddaughter of John Lawton. John Lawton moved into western New York from New Bedford, Mass. George Lawton was born in Collins, Erie county, New York. The Bartlets lived in Rhode Island, in Colonial times. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Christian church.

Calvin J. Boobar, a pioneer, was born in Milo, Maine, December 27, 1811, and was married November 6, 1836, to Eliza H. Merrill, who was born in Auburn, Maine, March 1, 1816. In April, 1858, they came to Fair Haven, and thence to Maine Prairie. In March, 1862, they moved to Sauk Centre, where they lived in a rude cabin on the bank of the Sauk river. In August, 1862, the family came back to Maine Prairie. They left Sauk Centre on the day of the New Ulm massacre, but did not know of that event until afterward. For six weeks they lived in the Maine Prairie stockade. The Indians were unfriendly, though in this vicinity not actually murderous, and the homes and farms were the scenes of looting and pillage until the soldiers arrived. About this time the family went to Minneapolis, and remained some one and a half years before returning to Fair Haven. After the war there came a period of tranquillity, and the family prospered with the years. Calvin J. Boobar was a prominent man, and held a number of local offices. At the time of his death, December 6, 1872, he was town clerk and justice of the peace, both of which positions he had held for many years.

Mrs. Boobar lived to be the oldest woman in Minnesota. She died March 23, 1914, at the age of ninety-eight years. She was one of the mothers of Minnesota, and her long and useful life embraced experiences which fall to the lot of but few women. She bore hardships and happiness with the same undaunted spirit, and was a staunch figure in the life of the county. At the time of her death it was said of her: "The greater part of Mrs. Boobar's later life was spent in Fair Haven, where she was surrounded by an army of admiring friends who loved her for her many deeds of kindness and her charitable spirit. In her active days she was ever willing and eager to aid in times of sickness and distress, so in her own declining years, the welfare of 'Grandma' Boobar was foremost in the minds of all." In her latter years her eyesight failed her, but her wonderful memory remained clear, and her spirit grew stronger and brighter.

Mr. and Mrs. Boobar had twelve children: Anna, born June 19, 1840, is the widow of Aaron Nason, and lives in Thief River Falls, Minn.; Drusilla was born January 2, 1842, was married February 5, 1859, to Aaron Nason, and died July 10, 1859; Lucy J., was born October 15, 1843, married John Bliler, November 14, 1870, and died September —, 1896; Henry C., was born November 25, 1844, enlisted in Company D, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry., and died August 18, 1862; Althea was born January 14, 1847, was married January 14, 1866, to Payson Partridge, and they live at Berryville, Arkan-

sas; George R. was born September 30, 1848, was married December 28, 1877, to Maggie Larson, and they live in Fair Haven; Charlotte was born January 18, 1851, was married January 17, 1872, to Sumner Leavitt, and died November 15, 1913; Hattie C. was born April 26, 1853, was married April 16, 1872, to A. C. Easton; and since his death lives in Minneapolis; Hannah W. was born April 26, 1853, was married October 4, 1874, to Charles Fralick, and since his death continues to live in Fair Haven; James Elmer was born August 14, 1855, and was married December 8, 1884, to Annie Bayless, and they live at Nary, Minn.; Clara E. was born July 13, 1859, was married in 1889, to John Deane, and they live in Girard, Ohio; Frank H. was born July 1, 1862, and was married January 15, 1885, to Jennie Stevens.

Frank H. Boobar was born in Sauk Valley, Sauk Centre township, July 1, 1862, son of Calvin J. and Eliza H. (Merrill) Boobar. Soon after his birth he was taken to the old stockade in Maine Prairie, and shortly afterward to Minneapolis. While still less than two years of age, he was brought to Fair Haven. He attended the public schools, was raised to farm pursuits, and at the age of fourteen started farming with his brothers, George R. (better known as Ross), and Elmer. They purchased 160 acres in section 34, broke the land, erected the buildings, added forty acres, and farmed for about ten years. Then Frank H. sold out and engaged in the meat business in Fair Haven, at the same time buying young cattle for the Montana ranges. At the expiration of four years he engaged in general farming. In 1895 he erected a blacksmith shop and became the village blacksmith, which occupation he successfully followed until 1909: In the meantime from 1903 to 1905 he had purchased the old store building and engaged in general merchandising, but in the latter year he disposed of this business. In 1909 his blacksmith business reached such proportions that he erected a large shop at South Haven, equipped with two fires and all the latest improved machinery. There he carried on general blacksmithing and practical horseshoeing, and had one of the finest shops on the "Soo" line. December 14, 1913, he sold out, and in 1914 erected a new shop in Fair Haven. He has maintained his home in Fair Haven, going back and forth to his work at South Haven, missing in all that time but four days. He has served as supervisor of Fair Haven, has been town clerk for four years, has been justice of the peace since 1902, and has been both director and clerk of the school district.

Mr. Boobar was married January 15, 1885, to Jennie Stevens, and they have had three children. Ivy, born November 27, 1885, was married June 29, 1909, to Jasper Gray, and they have two children, Alice and Marian. They live on a homestead at Scranton, North Dakota. Edith May was born February 14, 1893, and is an educator by profession. Amy Elizabeth was born January 4, 1895.

Benjamin Grinols, one of the best known men in the county, was born in West Otto, Cattaraugus county, New York, November 3, 1833, son of Daniel and Elsie (Tripp) Grinols. Daniel was born in Scotland, came to America, and for many years farmed in Cattaraugus county, New York. He was an old fashioned Whig in politics, and took an active part in the "upstate" New York movements of that party. Daniel Grinols died at the age



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN GRINOLS

of sixty-six, his wife at the age of eighty-three. In the family there were eight children: Amos, Phoebe, Desire, Benjamin, Ruth, Harvey, David and Esther. Benjamin Grinols came to Minnesota in 1856, landing in St. Paul, April 19. He took a claim in Oak Grove, Anoka county, and for a time before his marriage lived alone. In 1858 he was married, and the young people started life in what was practically the wilderness. They had many interesting experiences. In the family the story is still told of one exciting day when the babies, Clinton D. and Ernest, were left in the yard while the mother milked the cow. A flock of sand cranes alighted around the babies, and it was with some difficulty that the birds were frightened away and the boys saved. In 1865 the family located in Fair Haven. Here Benjamin Grinols erected a store in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Cooper. Mr. Grinols and Mr. Cooper secured a stock of general merchandise and started business together. Goods had to be brought in from Anoka by team. In 1878, Mr. Cooper died. Later Clinton D. and Ernest Grinols were taken into the store as partners, and the firm name became B. Grinols & Sons. The place was sold out in the spring of 1893. In addition to conducting this store Mr. Grinols was also a farmer. He operated the farm of 160 acres where his son, Ernest, now lives, erected a splendid house, and good barn, and outbuildings, and made the place one of the model farms of the neighborhood. He has held many township offices, and has been an important factor in shaping the thought of the community. He has contributed liberally of his time, means and property toward the upbuilding of the county. The site of the Star Hotel, conducted by C. R. Thorn, is his gift. He has also been open handed in regard to church matters. His own finances have suffered through his lenient and kindly nature, and throughout the many years when he was in business he gave credit extensively when there was no possibility of the payment of the obligations. Throughout the county he is lovingly known as "Uncle Ben," and few people are held in higher esteem. He is a useful citizen and is one of those men of whom it may truly be said that the world is the happier for his being in it. Mr. Grinols was married in 1858 to Isabella Cooper, daughter of James Cooper, who came to this country from Pennsylvania in 1857. She died in Fair Haven, in 1899, at the age of sixty-nine. There were three children in the family: Clinton D., Ernest and Elsie (deceased). Mr. Grinols was again married, December 24, 1912, to Sarah Jane Norton, born in New York, the daughter of Reuben and Anna (Ladd) Norton, the former being a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. Sarah Jane Norton married for her first husband, John G. Tyler, a carpenter, of Grant county, Wis., who died after one month's service in Company C, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, leaving one son, John Franklin Tyler, now of Minneapolis. For second husband she married Enoch Y. Ousley, a veteran of the Civil War, and a farmer of Grant county, Wisconsin. He died in August, 1910, at the age of eighty years, leaving five children, William Eugene, Marrietta, Sherman T., Hannah Adelia and Minnie.

Ernest E. Grinols was born in Oak Grove, Minn., November 15, 1861, son of Benjamin Grinols, who brought him to Fair Haven township, this county, in 1865. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and had the ad-

vantages of one year's training in the St. Cloud State Normal School. For a time he and his brother, Clinton D., and their father, Benjamin, were in partnership, the father and brother operating a store in Fair Haven village, while he conducted the farm. In 1899 he bought the home place, and on this he now successfully conducts general farming and stock raising. He has a place of 130 acres, well cultivated and well improved, and has become one of the substantial men of the community.

Mr. Grinols was married July 18, 1884, to Etta Gould, and they have three children: Earl L., Mildred Iola, and Elsie Jessamine. Earl L. lives at Bemidji, and is general manager of the Great Northern Timber Co. He married Julie Hillie, of Fergus Falls. Mildred Iola is the wife of Rev. H. P. Archerd, a Methodist Episcopal missionary in Peru, South America. They have two children, Iola and Harvard. Elsie is attending Annandale High School.

Grant Graham, proprietor of the Fair Haven Flour Mills, was born in Springville, Vernon county, Wis., April 16, 1864, son of Jefferson and Maria (Schell) Graham, and grandson of John Graham. The family originated in Scotland. John Graham was born in Virginia. He was a millwright and miller by trade, and a true frontiersman. He was one of the first settlers of Vernon county, Wisconsin. His wife was Miss Reasoner. Jefferson Graham was born in Indiana. He married Maria Schell, a native of Ohio. Like his father he was a miller. For a time he operated a mill at Springville, Wis. It was about 1871 that he came to Minnesota. He lived successively in Mower, Freeborn and Swift counties. He and his wife now reside in California, both at the age of seventy-six. In the family there were three children: Marietta, Grant and Sherman. The family is a patriotic one, and has claims to Colonial, Revolutionary and 1812 honors. Grant Graham learned the milling trade from his father. For a time he operated a mill at Big Bend, Chippewa county, this state, and later one in Milan, in the same county. It was in 1899 that he came to Stearns county and located in Fair Haven. He turns out a good product and his "XXXX" brand is widely known. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A., of Fair Haven. Mr. Graham was married November, 1894, to Alma Olson, of Watson, Minn., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Olson, natives of Sweden. They have four children: Viola, Hazel, Daisy and Ethel.

Henry C. Rickmeyer, a leading and useful citizen of Fair Haven, now deceased, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1842, and came to America as a young man in his early twenties. He located in Manitowoc, Wis., where he acquired farm land, and where he also owned and operated a brickyard. While there he married Jane Cortens, who was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1849; came to America in 1855. In 1878 he brought his family to Stearns county, and purchased the old Sturdevant farm in section 22, Fair Haven township. They moved into the log cabin that stood on the place, and here they resided until the present home was erected in 1901. Mr. Rickmeyer was a progressive intelligent farmer. He took an active part in the affairs of the neighborhood and served in various town offices. He was also a staunch Lutheran, and became one of the founders of the Concordia Lutheran Church of



FAIR HAVEN ROLLER MILL
(Grant Graham, Proprietor)



VIOLA, HAZEL, DAISY AND ETHEL GRAHAM
(Daughters of Grant Graham)



MR. AND MRS. HENRY C. RICKMEYER

Fair Haven. Mr. Rickmeyer died in 1911. His wife died in 1906. Both were highly respected and their death was sincerely mourned. Of the four children born to this family there are now living three: William C., Emma J., and Henry M. Henry M. operates the home farm which he has named "Oak Dale." The place consists of 160 acres of good land, also twenty-eight acres in lot 2, joining Lake Lura. The house was erected by the father in 1900 and the barn by the children in 1913. The farm is well tilled and well cultivated. General farming operations are conducted and a specialty is made of full-blooded Shorthorn cattle. Emma J. keeps house for Henry M., and they have an ideal household.

William C. operates the farm in Wright county, where he is being very successful. Both young men are active, energetic farmers, and are well thought of throughout the community.

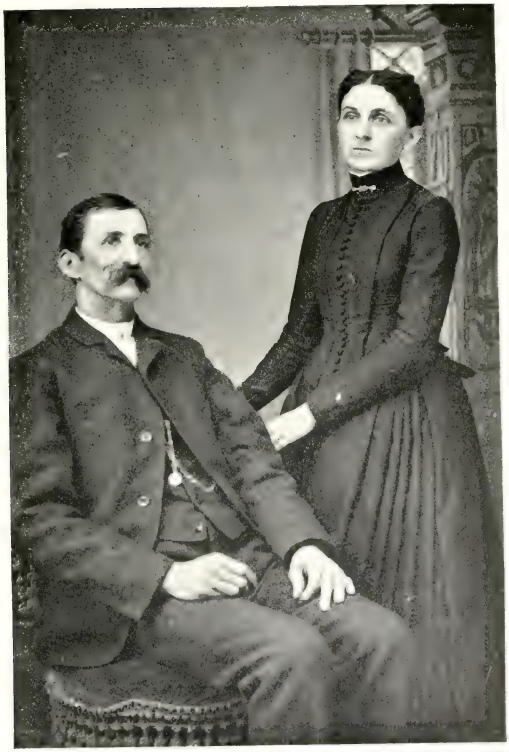
Joseph Schill, a prosperous farmer of Fair Haven township, was born in Evansville, Indiana, April 14, 1854, son of Remigius and Rosina Schill. The parents were natives of Germany. They came to America in 1852 and located in Indiana. In 1869 they came to Minnesota, and purchased eighty acres of land in section 10, Fair Haven township. They made a small clearing, erected a cabin, and started to establish for themselves a home in the wilderness. They broke and grubbed the land and brought it to a high stage of cultivation. Later they added forty acres adjoining in section 11, thus making a good place of 120 acres. They became successful farmers and occupied an enviable position in the community. Remigius Schill died in 1910 and his wife the same year. The children in the family were: Joseph, Nicholas, Sophia (deceased), Mary, Lena, Rosa (deceased), Henry, Anton, John (deceased), and an infant that died at the age of two days. Joseph Schill attended school in Indiana, and came with his parents to Stearns county in 1869. Here he completed his education in the district schools. For several years he farmed with his father, and for a time he also worked out for neighboring farmers. During these years he saved his earnings, and in 1889 he bought 159 acres in section 10. Only about twenty-one acres had been broken when he bought it. He cleared nearly all the remainder and developed a splendid place. He built a sightly residence and a good set of barns and outbuildings, and by working early and late he established himself as one of the leading men of the township. He is a good citizen and has a well equipped farm, and is regarded in every way as one who has achieved success. Mr. Schill was married in November, 1879, to Cecelia Kerstiens, a native of Stearns county, and they have had nine children: Anna, Joseph, Rosa, Theresa, Mary, John, Christina, Edward and Frank. Anna is the wife of August Wessleman. Joseph lives in St. Augusta township. Rosa lives in St. Augusta and is the wife of Christ Gohman. Theresa is the wife of Albert Voigt of Luxemberg township. Mary is the wife of Frank Hinkemeyer, of St. Augusta. John, Christina, Edward and Frank are at home. The family faith is that of the Catholic church at St. Augusta.

Rev. Henry William Weseloh, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, Fair Haven township, was born in Westfield, Sauk county, Wisconsin, August 23, 1869, son of John and Catherine (Schroeder)

Weseloh, natives of Hanover, Germany, who came to the United States in 1863, and spent the remainder of their years on various farms in Sauk county, Wisconsin, the mother dying October 3, 1910, at the age of seventy-three and the father October 2, 1912, at the age of seventy-five. The children in the family were: Henry, William, Dorethea, Fred, Edward, Henry W., Bertha, Minnie, Mary and Martha. Henry, Edward and Minnie are deceased, the two first named having died as infants. The father was a devout Lutheran, and a trustee of his congregation. Thus in a home of piety, Henry W. was reared. He attended parochial school until he was confirmed, and then entered the public schools. By hard work and close application he earned enough money to pay his way through a higher institution. Accordingly he entered Concordia College at Springfield, Ill., and was graduated in 1900. Soon afterward he was ordained and was assigned to a charge in La Mour county, North Dakota. After doing good work there for six years and three months, he came to his present congregation in November, 1906. He is a deep student, a clear thinker, a faithful pastor, a good preacher, and a devout theologian. He has been identified in a general way with several progressive movements in the church and in the community. Rev. Weseloh was married November 25, 1900, to Minnie Elfers, and they have six children: Henry John, Martin Edward, Edward Julius, Adela Mary, Edna Emma and Walter Paul. Minnie Elfers was born in Washington township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, October 28, 1874, daughter of Henry and Catherine Elfers, natives of Hanover, the former born May 4, 1846, and the latter July 24, 1837. They were married in Wisconsin, and had the following children: Henry, John, Minnie, William and Julius.

Richard Morgan Van Dervort, of Fair Haven, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 4, 1842, son of Jonah and Eliza (Phillips) Van Dervort, and grandson of Paul and Elizabeth Van Dervort and Joshua and Lucinda Phillips. Paul Van Dervort came from Holland to New York, and thence to Clinton county, Ohio, where his homestead is still in the possession of his descendants. The Phillips family is prominent in Kentucky. Jonah Van Dervort spent the span of his years in Clinton county, Ohio. He was a practicing physician of the allopathic school. He and his wife had six children: Martha, Emmerson, J. B., Richard Morgan, Jennie and Mary.

Richard Morgan Van Dervort received his early education in Ohio, and as a youth became interested in the mercantile business. In 1861 he came to Minnesota and settled in Fair Haven township. At a cost of $450 he purchased 200 acres in sections 14, 21 and 28. Later he sold this tract and purchased a small farm of sixty acres adjoining the village. There he farmed until 1875. Then he bought cattle and drove them to Ft. Lincoln, near the present site of Bismarck, issuing meat to Custer's army. Subsequently he operated a market for N. P. Clarke at Winnipeg one year. Then he entered the employ of Grinols & Cooper, at Fair Haven. After eight years Mr. Cooper died, and Mr. Van Dervort was appointed the administrator. For two years R. M. and J. B. Van Dervort conducted a mercantile establishment at Fair Haven under the firm name of the Van Dervort Brothers. When this concern was sold out, R. M. Van Dervort secured a position as the purchaser of the



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD M. VAN DERVORT

right of way for the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad. Later he was claim agent for this company for four years, and at the completion of his service had charge of erecting a fence along the tracks of that road from Lowery to the Minnesota state line. Since 1893 he has been a veterinary surgeon, holding a license from the state. Mr. Van Dervort is justly proud of his war record. August 18, 1862, a messenger came through the valley for the purpose of securing volunteers to fight the Indians. Mr. Van Dervort started that very afternoon, and on reaching Kingston joined a company organized to patrol the frontier. In the skirmish at Green Lake, he was wounded in the ankle. In September he returned to Maine Prairie and became one of the guards in the stockade. In civil life he has been no less faithful. In politics a Republican, he has been town chairman, town clerk, justice of the peace, school director and school treasurer. For some years he was a member of the Christian (Disciple) church, but he is now a Baptist. He was married May 24, 1866, to Alma C. Webb, and they have two children. Homer W. lives in Bemidji, Minn., where he is a log scaler. Charles H. is a traveling salesman for a commission house in Minneapolis.

Alma C. Webb was born in Lewis county, New York, April 21, 1848, daughter of Orrin D. and Esther E. (Northrop) Webb. Orrin D. Webb was born in New York state. He was a miller by trade, and built early mills in Sauk Rapids and Fair Haven, Minnesota. He located in Sauk Rapids in 1856, coming here from Illinois. Two daughters, Ella and Alma C., were born in Illinois. Emma was born in Sauk Rapids. Anna and Allison were born in Fair Haven.

Jacob Hamlin Lyons, a representative former of Fair Haven township, was born in Licking county, Ohio, August 5, 1850, son of Benjamin T. and Lydia (Wince) Lyons, who brought him to Stearns county when he was seven years old. He received a district school education, and early in life became a railroad helper. For four years he was employed on what is now the line of the Great Northern, from Big Lake, Minn., to St. Cloud. Before he was twenty-one he was a section foreman. For about seventeen years he worked in the lumbering regions, part of the time as lumber camp foreman for Thomas Steen. Before he had given up his lumbering career he had married, and had acquired eighty acres of land on section 16, Fair Haven. On this farm, he and his wife located. He cleared a large enough space to erect a small frame house one story high, and a straw barn, and gradually he cleared the land for crops. For the first two years he had neither oxen nor horses to assist him. He now owns 160 acres of good land, and is especially interested in dairying. At one time he was actively identified with the Maine Prairie Creamery Association, now out of existence. He is treasurer of School District No. 32, of which he has been a member eighteen years, and is serving his sixth term as assessor of Fair Haven township.

Mr. Lyons was married August 31, 1879, to Mary Ellen Spaulding, born June 25, 1860, daughter of Alexander Spaulding. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have six children: Ernest, a North Dakota farmer, married Mary Brandt. Clarence, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, is a traveling salesman. Thomas Archie lives in

Grand Forks, N. D., and during the harvest season operates a threshing machine. Blanche, a former school teacher, is now Mrs. Fred Goodner, of Alberta, Canada. Hazel is now Mrs. Henry Stueck, of Fair Haven township. Ada is at home.

Oliver H. Knickerbacker, a modern and progressive farmer, of Fair Haven township, was born in Clearwater township, just over the line in Wright county, September 14, 1863, son of Herman and Jane (Hutcherson) Knickerbacker, and grandson of Herman Knickerbacker, the elder. Herman Knickerbacker, the elder, grandfather of Oliver H., was born in Holland, and settled in New York state. Herman Knickerbacker, father of Oliver H., was born in Schaghticoke, New York, and followed the sea as a ship captain for many years. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, and homesteaded 160 acres in section 32, Clearwater township, Wright county, where he farmed for many years. He died in 1894. His wife died in 1899. Oliver H. Knickerbacker attended the Murphy School in Clearwater village, and was reared to farm pursuits. In 1898 he bought 120 acres in section 36, Fair Haven township, where he lives at the present time. He is a genial gentleman to meet, progressive in every way, and is always in favor of improvement and development of farm conditions throughout Minnesota. His own splendid farm shows thrift, intelligence, and scientific management in every acre. The buildings are sightly and modern, and all are well adapted to the purpose for which they were built. His orchard contains 175 apple trees, and the pride of the neighborhood is a vineyard of one-half acre of Concord grapes. Such a vineyard is unusual in this part of the state, and has proven an innovation in fruit growing in central Minnesota. Mr. Knickerbacker is a popular member of the Modern Brotherhood of America. He was married to Mary Mooney, and they have four children: Harvey, Elic, Henry and James.

Edwin Higgins, a well-known farmer of Fair Haven township, was born in St. Anthony, Minn., December 31, 1867, son of John and Sarah (Newton) Higgins, and grandson of Edwin Higgins, the elder. Edwin Higgins, the elder, was born in Ireland. He sailed the oceans for many years, but eventually settled in Canada. John Higgins was born in Ottawa, Canada. He brought his wife to section 30, Lynden township in 1866, and built two log houses. He cleared the land and developed the farm, and in time erected frame buildings. Edwin Higgins, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the Lynden schools, one of his teachers being Sophia Pratt. He was reared on the home farm, and started out for himself at the age of fourteen years. For seven summers he worked for J. H. Baldwin. In 1890 he went to Montana, and for three or four years devoted his time to various occupations such as herding cattle, railroad work and the like. After this he worked several seasons as a harvester. Mr. Higgins now has a splendid farm of 120 acres near the home of his parents. The place is in a high stage of cultivation, and everywhere bespeaks the thrift and energy of the owner. The residence erected in 1910 is home-like and comfortable and the other buildings are modern and commodious. Mr. Higgins is a most estimable man, he has a bright and active partner in life, and they are both proud of their interesting family of children. Mr. Higgins was married in 1894 to Mary, the daughter of Mar-



MR. AND MRS. LORENZO B. JOHNSTON

tin and Catherine (Dougherty) Daley, and they have five children: Laura, Ethel, Sarah, Martin and Louise.

Willard C. Tufts, for many years an estimable citizen of Fair Haven, and an honored veteran of the Civil War, was born in Boston, Mass., and in that city and vicinity was reared and educated. Just before the Civil War he came to Minnesota and located in Fair Haven. At the outbreak of the conflict he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and proved not lacking in valor in many a bloody battle, march, skirmish and siege, notably at the battles of Gettysburg and Second Bull Run, and with Sherman on the March to the Sea. After the war he came again to Fair Haven and settled. He became a prominent farmer, and here lived until his death October 28, 1901. For many years he was a prominent member of the G. A. R. Mr. Tufts was married to Elvira Smith, who died September 29, 1909. In the family there were two children: John H. and Caroline.

John H. Tufts was reared on the home farm. When he was twenty-one years of age he drove the stage from Fair Haven and Kimball to St. Cloud. In this employment he remained some eighteen months. It was in 1905 he opened a livery at South Haven. He is a popular young man, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A. He married Hattie Mericle, and they have three children, Russell, Lewis and Eugene. Caroline Tufts married Alson Noyes, son of George and Laura (Abell) Noyes, and they have four clidren: Raymond, Ruth, Ione and Ercel.

Lorenzo Baker Johnston, veteran and pioneer, was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, New York, June 3, 1837, son of Thomas and Roxianna (McKay) Johnston, who were born in New York state and spent their declining years in Fair Haven, Stearns county, Minn. Lorenzo B. was reared in his native town and in 1860 married Ruth Grinols. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and ten months. When he enlisted he left his wife at home. Three months later, his daughter, Nettie, was born. Upon returning from the war Mr. Johnston set his affairs in order, and started for Minnesota. He secured 160 acres in Fair Haven township, two miles east from Fair Haven village. He erected a log house and log stable, and with two yoke of oxen started farming. The second year he secured some cows. After he had proved up on this homestead he sold out and moved to Minneapolis, where he lived two years. Subsequently he returned to Fair Haven township, and secured a farm of eighty acres on the St. Cloud road, a mile north from Fair Haven village. On this place a frame house had already been erected. Here the family lived until 1895, when Mr. and Mrs. Johnston retired and moved to Fair Haven village. There Mr. Johnston died in January, 1904. Mrs. Johnston, who was born in December 18, 1836, still resides in the village. Mr. Johnston was a prominent Republican. He was one of the organizers of the G. A. R. Post at Kimball, and was its first commander. He was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston had two daughters: Lillian May, is deceased; Nettie married Clark Mitchell, of Tacoma, Wash. They have six children: Robert L., Velonia M., Clara Alberta, Lulu M., Raymond and Roy Lorenzo.

Fred R. Warner, a well-known farmer of Fair Haven township, was born in Spruce Creek, Penn., August 24, 1851, son of Conrad and Susan (Appleholz) Warner. The parents came to America from Germany in 1850, and located at Spruce Creek, Penn. In 1856 they moved to Randall Station, Wis., and farmed until 1860. That year they came to Minnesota and located on a farm in Fillmore county, in which county they were actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880, when they moved to Sherburne, in Martin county, and there spent the remainder of their days in retirement. He died in 1906 and she in 1904. The children in the family were: Fred R., Gust, Kate and Louisa. Louisa is now Mrs. Fred Algrim, of Sherburne, Martin county, Minn. Kate is now Mrs. Frank Sanborn, of Minneapolis. Gust lives in California. Fred R. lives in Fair Haven. Fred R. Warner came to Minnesota with his parents in 1860, and attended the public schools of Fillmore county. It was in 1874 that he started out for himself by going to Martin county where he farmed for two years. But at the end of that period, the grasshoppers ate up everything and he returned to Fillmore county, where he farmed for another five years. Then he preempted 160 acres in Lac qui Parle county. He broke up the wild land, brought it to a high stage of cultivation, erected a sightly residence and other buildings, and became one of the representative farmers in his township. He served on the town board of supervisors, and for fifteen years was treasurer of School District No. 50. It was not until 1900 that he sold out his splendid interests in Lac qui Parle county, and purchased his present farm of 176 acres in Fair Haven township. In the fifteen years or so that he has lived here he has greatly improved his farm, and made it as good as any in the neighborhood. He follows general farming and stockraising along the latest approved lines, and has been most successful in his operations. He is doing good service as clerk of School District No. 79. Mr. Warner was married February 17, 1874, to Eliza Gahringer, and they have had five children: John M., born April 19, 1875; a son who was born in 1878 and died at the age of one year and seven months; Edward, born January 21, 1883; Henry, born October 2, 1887; and Emma, born October 22, 1896. The four are at home. Mrs. Warner is the daughter of Mike and Mary Gahringer, and was born in the state of New York in 1853. Her brothers and sisters are: Mary, Emma, Sarah, F. E., and J. M. J. M. died July 24, 1912.

John U. Anderson, the pioneer, now deceased, was born in Tin, Norway, in 1814, and came to Wisconsin, at about the age of twenty-one. After remaining in that state ten years he went back to Norway, and brought over his parents and most of his brothers and sisters. They all settled in Winchester, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where about 1852 he met and married Juliana Larson Langum. In April, 1864, after selling his farm and other property, he immigrated with his family to Minnesota, going by rail to La Crosse and from there to St. Peter by steamboat, where he camped during the first part of the summer, making trips in various directions, west and northwest, looking for a suitable place to settle. About July he rigged out with two pair of oxen, half a dozen cows and a prairie schooner and moved west as far as Meeker county, where he built a log cabin near Hoop Lake, six miles south of Grove City and about two and a half miles southeast of Acton, where the first

five whites were murdered at the beginning of the Indian outbreak, in August, 1862, where he lived over winter and from this place making trips further north and west looking for his future home, which he found in Big Grove, which later became North Fork township, Stearns county, Minnesota. He was the first man to buy land here and in the spring of 1865 he took up a homestead of 160 acres in sections 33 and 34, North Fork township. With the exception of Ellen Baalson and Hans Peterson Heieie, who had arrived the week before, he was the first settler. He built a pole shack, and covered it with marsh hay, and thus started life in the wilderness. When the terrific rain storms came, which seemed abundant especially that summer, the water came through the roof and the sides of the shack, and the occupants many a night waded in water ankle deep. The nearest railroad was the Great Northern at Big Lake, from where Nels Olson, the first Big Grove storekeeper, hauled with a pair of mules, merchandise, and not to forget a little whiskey, for the new settlers, a distance of about eighty miles. Mr. Anderson hauled flour from St. Peter, a distance of 100 miles. It was on one of these trips that he and his oldest son, Thomas J., then nine years old, who drove one of the ox teams, that the two lived for two days on a twelve-inch pickerel, which they caught in a little stream and fried in the ashes of their camp fire. In order to get seed wheat in the spring of 1866 Mr. Anderson, Ole Benken, Andrew Erickson, Kittle Strande, Ellen Baalson and Hans Heieie went to Spring Hill, fourteen miles east, and got it there at $2.75 a bushel, and each carried on their shoulders from a bushel and a half to two bushels, wading swollen streams and enduring many hardships. The flooded streams were an especially severe drawback to the early settlers as no bridges had been built, but they had enough Viking blood to stick it out, although they have all, at this writing, gone beyond to their forefathers. They all left prosperous descendants, many of whom yet reside on the old homesteads in and around Big Grove. Mail was brought once a month from Paynesville by Ellen Baalson, who in the winter made the trip on skis, an art which he had learned in the old country. Mr. Anderson had been well educated in a seminary in Norway, and being a friend of education he associated himself with Embrick Knudson, in starting the early schools in his neighborhood. When the town was organized he was elected the first assessor. Later he served in other positions. He died in July, 1869. His wife, Juliana, who was born in Arendahl, Norway, in 1833, died in January, 1902. Of the family of six children, all are living. They are: Geoline, now Mrs. Kittle Halverson, of North Fork township; Thomas J., a merchant of Belgrade, and who has also off and on for nearly thirty years, operated stores at Minneapolis and Superior; Amelia, Albert, Clara and Syvert. Clara married Thomas Kjeldahl, a graduate of Prof. D. J. Cogan's College at North Fork. Mr. Kjeldahl was killed in his best age by a runaway team of horses, while stacking grain on his farm.

Thomas J. Anderson, the oldest of the three boys, was born in Winchester, Winnebago county, Wis., December 5, 1855, and was reared on the North Fork farm and picked up his education in the first North Fork log schoolhouse and later at Sauk Centre, but Thomas thought walking after the plow

was too slow and lonesome and at the age of twenty-one, he went to Willmar and entered the employ of C. F. Clark, who kept the postoffice, express office and drug store. The first year, 1876-77 he worked for $100 and board. So well did he attend to his duties that the second year he was paid $50 a month and board. After a year and a half with Mr. Clark he worked in Paulson & Larson's general store. In the fall of 1879 he started a small general store of his own in Big Grove, North Fork township. A year later he took in as a partner there E. E. Knudson, youngest son of old Embrick Knudson, then a druggist of Sauk Centre, and opened a branch store at Minneapolis. In 1886 when the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad came through this county Anderson and Knudson dissolved partnership and discontinued the North Fork store, Mr. Anderson building a large general store at Belgrade, where he has ever since done a large business and Mr. Knudson moving to Brooten, also starting a general store. At about the same time he sold out his Minneapolis interests, and opened a store at Superior, now one of the largest of its kind in that place. In the spring of 1914, however, he opened another store at Minneapolis under the firm name of Anderson Grocery Supply Co., where Thomas Coleman, his oldest son, is partner and manager. "T. J.," as he is familiarly known today to all his acquaintances, stands with his city retail stores squarely between the producer and the consumer. This together with the fact that he is a cash buyer, besides a large and close buyer, accounts for his success and puts him in a position to do well for all his patrons. He has always been a hard worker, attending very closely to business. He has ever since his location at Belgrade been a strong advocate of temperance and other measures tending to lift up mankind, and while he naturally has made some enemies by it he has the frendship and respect of those who have learned to know him of all nationalities. He says he hopes to live to see the American saloon banished, not only from Minnesota, but from every square foot of North American soil.

He married Mrs. Josephine Holt in 1883, and they have six children: Thomas Coleman, Lulla, Samuel Norman, Della, Ruth and Mary, an adopted daughter. Thomas Coleman is in charge of the store at Minneapolis. He married Christine Johnson, and they have three children, Seigmund, Jerome and James. Lulla is the wife of Dr. Hendrick Shipstead, of Glenwood, this state. Samuel Norman has a dairy farm at Cloverland Station, on the Minneapolis and Superior branch of the "Soo," twelve miles south of Superior. The other children are at home. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church.

Ole C. Reiquem, a prominent citizen of Belgrade, was born in Norway, May 27, 1856, son of Ole and Olena Reiquem, who brought him to Wisconsin in 1872 and to Crow river township in 1874. Ole C. remained home until twenty-two years of age. After his marriage he farmed in Crow river township, and still later in Lake George township. In 1884 he moved to Belgrade, and gave considerable of his time to railroading. When the town of Crow River was organized, he was the first constable, a position he held for many years. He was the first marshal of Belgrade and served for thirteen years. For four years he was deputy sheriff. January 22, 1909, he was appointed postmaster at Belgrade by Theodore Roosevelt, and held that position until July 31,

1913. In addition to his interests in the village, he owned his father-in-law's homestead in section 31, Crow River, which is now operated by his son, Oscar. Mr. Reiquem married Betsey Wrolson, who was born near Stevens Point, Wis., the daughter of Torger Wrolson, a pioneer of Stearns county, who came to the United States about 1850. They have five children. Thea is the wife of Benjamin Babcock, of Minneapolis. Anna was assistant to her father in the postoffice. Albert was in the United States naval service and died March 6, 1914. Oscar operates the home farm. Adeline lives at home.

Ole Reiquem and Olena, his wife, were born in Norway. His parents were also called Ole and Olena. The older Ole was a veteran of the Bonepart wars. The older Ole and his wife died in America, fifteen years apart, each at the age of ninety-two. In the family were seven children: Olena, Mary, Ole, Martha, Nels, John and Alpha. It was in 1872 that the family set sail for America. In the family were: Ole and Olena Reiquem, the elder; Ole and Olena Reiquem, the younger; and the eight children of the latter: Lena, Ole C., Christopher, Mary, Anna, Andrew, Alpha, Lillian. After five weeks and two days on the Christopher Columbus, the party reached Quebec, Canada. Then by boat and by rail, they finally reached Eau Claire, Wis., from which place they drove to Bloomer, in Chippewa county, Wis., where two years were spent on a farm. In 1874 they came to Stearns county, and located on 160 acres of land in section 11, Crow River township. They erected a log cabin 16 by 26, over a cellar. As a barn for their pair of oxen and two cows, they dug a cellar and roofed it over with coarse hay. Ole Reiquem, the subject of this sketch, became a successful farmer. He increased his holdings to 400 acres, and replaced his primitive buildings with modern structures. For the sake of old time memories he erected his new two-story house on the cellar of the old log cabin that had been their original home. Finally he sold out. He consistently voted the Republican ticket, but never cared to seek office. He died in 1906 at the age of seventy-three years. His widow, who was eighty-two on April 16, 1913, is still living. The family adheres to the faith of the Lutheran church.

Knute P. Knutson, town clerk of Crow River township, was born in Michigan, January 26, 1853, son of Peter and Anna Knutson. As a boy of eleven years he was brought to Stearns county by his parents, and here grew to manhood. He now owns 240 acres of good land, 200 acres of which was formerly a part of his father's 400 acre farm. He has been very successful in his farming operations, and is one of the leading men in the community. For some years he was postmaster at Crow, and after the name was changed to Belgrade he remained for some years in the same capacity. He was the first town clerk of Crow River, and still occupies that position, though there have been intervals in which he has not served. Coming to this part of the county in pioneer times, he has made himself a useful citizen, and his opinions on important matters are often sought by his associates. By his good wife, Engeborg Maria, Mr. Knutson has had eight children: Peter A., Linnia, Colman, Ida, and Olaf C. are living, and Lewis, Lillie and Bertina are dead.

Peter Knutson and his wife, Anna, were born in Norway, and came to America about 1851. For a time they lived in Michigan, where both worked

for a lumber company, Peter being employed in the mills and his wife in the cook-house. Some four years later they located in Waupaca county, Wis. From there they came to Crow River township, in Stearns county. They arrived just after the Indian outbreak. There were several periods of fright, and at one time the neighbors gathered for defense against the Red Men. But the fright passed and they were not injured. The family first lived in a log cabin, and conducted their farming operations as best they could with an ox team. Gradually they added to their equipment. Their original claim of 120 acres was increased to 400 acres, and the family became an influential one in the community. Mr. Knutson served for some years as treasurer of his school district. He died at the age of forty-seven. His good wife died at the age of eighty. Of their six children, four lived to years of maturity. They are: Knute P., Emma, Carl A., and Theodore M.

J. B. Wimmer, real estate man of Belgrade, is a son of Boniface Wimmer, grandson of Sebastian Wimmer, and grand nephew of the Right Reverend Abbot Boniface Wimmer, who in 1846 brought a band of monks of the Order of St. Benedict from Europe to Philadelphia, and founded a college from which the order has sent its devout followers throughout the United States. Boniface Wimmer, the pioneer, and father J. B. Wimmer, was born in Germany, and upon coming to America located in Albany township, Stearns county. J. B. Wimmer received a good education and then began clerking at Freeport, in this county. Soon he engaged in the general mercantile business for himself. For a time he was connected with a bank at Belgrade, and he was also manager for the Northern Trading Co., operating a line of elevators. He and Michael Schmitz are now partners in the Wimmer-Schmitz Realty Co., operating in Stearns, Pope and neighboring counties. This company is very successful and handles a large amount of real estate. Mr. Wimmer married Susan Stiechen, and they have three children, Mary, Genetta and Cattila.

Paul Bauer, one of the leading farmers of Wakefield township, was born in Germany, December 27, 1857, son of George and Anna (Vice) Bauer. The parents were married in Germany, and there had three boys, Joseph, Mathew and Paul. Joseph came to America in 1879, and found a location in Spring Hill, this county. The next year the rest of the family came. They secured a good tract of land and started to carve their fortunes as farmers. They made their home in a log house 16 by 24, with a kitchen 16 by 18; and housed their two yoke of oxen in a log barn thatched with hay and straw. Gradually the land was broken and planted to crops. George Bauer died at the age of 76 in 1885. His wife died in 1905 at the age of eighty-two. They died, as they had lived, in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and are laid to rest in Spring Hill. Paul Bauer left home as a youth, and worked in various places in the county as a farm hand. Finally he acquired eighty acres of land in St. Joseph township, this county. He was married in 1880, and subsequently he and his wife purchased 160 acres of the old Jacoby homestead near Cold Spring. Through hard work and frugality, they have attained unusual prosperity. Nothing but the smoke-house remains on the place as an evidence of its former occupancy. The residence, the barns, and the other build-

ings are all new, and a complete complement of tools, implements and machinery has been secured. To the original purchase they have added 105 acres of the Lommel farm, 40 acres of the Atwood farm and another farm of 404 acres of which, 40 acres are in Wakefield township and 364 acres in Rockville township. Mr. Bauer is a good and useful citizen. He is known for his honor and integrity, and it is truthfully said of him that "his word is as good as his bond." He is a Democrat in politics, has been town supervisor for nine years, and is now town treasurer. He served three years and three months in the standing army of Austria, being honorably discharged with rank of corporal. Paul Bauer and Mary Hagaman were married October 23, 1880. She was born in St. Joseph, this county, January 3, 1868, the daughter of Frank and Bertha (Hahn) Hagaman. The parents were born in Germany and came to Stearns county in the early days, settling first in St. Joseph township, and later in St. Martin. Frank Hagaman died at Cold Spring at the age of eighty-four. His wife died at St. Joseph at the age of seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer have eleven children: Frank, Bertha, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, George, Barney, Pauline, John, Paul and Maggie. Frank married Agatha Molitor. They live in the town of Rockville and have two children, Leo and Michael. Bertha married Stephen Salzer. They live in St. Cloud and have two children, Rosa and Edmund. Elizabeth married Adam Turk. They live in Browerville, Minn., and have two children, Edwina and an unnamed infant. The rest are at home.

Philip Thull, a supervisor of Wakefield township, was born in the township where he still resides, September 5, 1861, son of Simon and Eva Thull. The parents were born in Germany, and with their oldest daughter, Anna, came to the United States and located in Wisconsin. After a year in that state they came to Stearns county, and located on 160 acres in section 10, Wakefield township. They built a log cabin, 18 by 26 feet, and started farming with an ox team, a cow and a calf. Sometimes the cow was fastened with an ox and used for draft work. Often they were compelled to drive as far as St. Paul for provisions. The father died in 1863 at the age of forty-five. The children in the family were: Anna (already mentioned), Mary (deceased), Susan (deceased), Agnes (deceased), Lizzie, Philip and Christina. The mother stayed on the home farm for a while with the children. Then she married John Schuck, and they located on a farm in section 4, where a child, John, was born. Mr. Schuck was killed by lightning about a year and a half after his marriage. His widow long survived him and died in 1912 at the age of seventy-eight. Philip remained at home until about twenty years of age. Then he learned the trade of a carpenter. For several years thereafter he alternated work at his trade and labor on the farm. At the time of his marriage he settled down on the farm which he still occupies. He has been very successful, gets large crops each year, and raises a good grade of stock. The progress of the years is shown everywhere about his farm, and instead of riding after oxen, as his father did, he has a modern automobile. Mr. Thull is a Democrat and has served in several local offices.

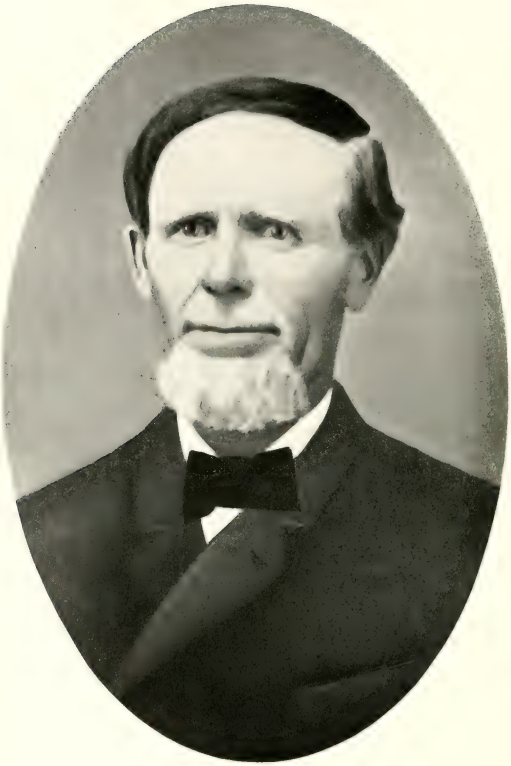
Philip Thull married Mary Fuecker, daughter of Steven and Kate (Olsten) Fuecker, who came to the United States from Germany, separately, and

were married on Jacob's Prairie, in Stearns county, in the late fifties. Mr. and Mrs. Thull have four children: Peter, Kate, Tillie and Edvina.

Christopher C. Brixius was born on the old homestead of his grandfather, Christopher Kock, in Wakefield township, October 6, 1860, son of Michael and Catherine Brixius. In 1853, Michael left Germany, his native land, and after a voyage of three months he reached the United States. As he was a blacksmith by trade, he had no difficulty in finding employment for four years in Cincinnati. In the meantime he was joined by his stepfather, Christopher Kock, and his brothers, Peter and Nicholas. In 1857 they came to Stearns county. Christopher Kock, and Michael and Peter Brixius each secured claims of eighty acres in the northeastern part of the Wakefield township, on the old trail to the Red River valley. Nicholas became identified with the Benedictines. Michael Brixius lived on his claim until his death. He erected a cabin of logs, 18 by 28 feet, and with his ox team began to cultivate the land. He was a hard worker, and after a while was enabled to add forty acres more to his farm. During the Indian uprising, the family went to St. Cloud. Michael was a well-known man in the community, served for a while as supervisor of the township, and assisted in building two successive churches, located on Jacob's Prairie. He died April 13, 1910, at the age of eighty-one. His wife died in 1902 at the age of sixty-four. The ten children in the family were: Christopher, Anna, Jacob, Andrew, John, Margaret, Elizabeth, Michael, Michael (deceased) and Henry (deceased). Christopher the subject of this mention, was reared at home, and spent nearly all his early boyhood there. After his marriage in 1882, he and his wife moved to St. Cloud. For a few years he worked in a grocery store, and then for some time he was employed as a carpenter. Then he rented several farms, and finally purchased the old homestead where he still resides.

Christopher C. Brixius was married in 1882 to Kate Beck, born in Prussia, Germany, April 29, 1863, daughter of Andrew and Kate Beck, who brought their family to America in 1866, and secured a farm at the corner of sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, Wakefield township, on which they erected a log cabin. Andrew Beck was a Democrat in politics, and served several times as township supervisor. He died at the age of seventy-three. His wife was one year younger when she died. In the Beck family there were twelve children: Joseph, Mary, Matilda, Anna, Catherine, Agnes, Kate, Astromia, John, Tracia, Julius (deceased) and Carl (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Brixius have nine children: Michael, Kate, Tillie, Anna, Albert, Margaret, Elizabeth, Aggie and Rosa.

John Fuchs, a successful farmer of section 14, Wakefield township, was born in St. Paul, January 28, 1855, son of John and Gertrude (Lochr) Fuchs. The father and mother were born in Germany, were there married in 1841, and the same year located in Wisconsin in the township of Calumet. In 1854 the family went to Milwaukee, and from there set out with an ox team to drive to St. Paul. They spent the winter in that place, and there the son, John, was born. The other children were Michael, Quirim, Mary Ann, Joseph and Elizabeth. In the spring of 1855 the family came to St. Cloud, then a little hamlet of log houses. After staying there a few days and looking about,



NICHOLAS HANSEN, SR.

they secured a quarter section in Wakefield township now occupied by the subject of this mention. There were then no roads but the stage track and the Indian trails. The nearest neighbor was over a mile distant. Samuel Wakefield, from whom the town was named, lived two miles away. The Fuchs family built a log cabin and a log barn and with two yoke of oxen began to clear the place for cultivation. During the Indian troubles the family fled to St. Joseph for a short stay. John Fuchs, Sr., the father, added 100 acres to his original claim, and became a prominent citizen. For a time he served as assessor of the township. He died in the middle seventies at the age of sixty-six. His wife died many years later at the age of eighty-one. John, the subject of this sketch, has spent his life on the home farm, to which he has added forty acres. In 1894, the cyclone blew down his frame house located on the river bank, and he subsequently erected his present dwelling. He has also erected a good barn and other buildings. Mr. Fuchs has taken an active interest in the affairs of his township. For nine years he has served as chairman of the board of supervisors, and like his father he served for a time as assessor. For ten years he has been secretary of the Wakefield Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Mr. Fuchs was married in 1880 to Anna Witzman, who was born March 5, 1863, daughter of Michael Witzman. Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs have nine children: Michael, Susie (deceased), Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Jeremiah, Tillie (deceased), Alfonse, Nicholas and Anna.

Nicholas Hansen, Sr., was one of the early pioneers of Wakefield township. He was born in Prussia, Germany, and came alone to the United States at the age of fourteen. For a time he lived in Illinois, where he was employed at railroad work and in other occupations. In 1855 he came to Stearns county, and secured a tract of eighty acres in Wakefield township. He built a log house, 16 by 20, with a cellar. Aided by his ox team, he started to break the land, and prepare the place for successful farming. He was on the high road to prosperity when the Civil War broke out. He accordingly went to Rockville and enlisted in Company G, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He received a gold watch in recognition of his being the first to enlist in that regiment from Rockville. He followed the fortunes of his regiment for four years, and was at one time wounded in battle. After the war he returned to his farm. In time he purchased an additional eighty acres. He also built a frame dwelling to replace the log cabin, and as time passed he erected other buildings. He was a Democrat in politics, served the township of Wakefield for fifteen years as chairman, and the county for a term as county commissioner. He was a devout adherent of the Catholic Church, and had a part in the building of the Church of St. James, on Jacob's Prairie. He died January 2, 1910, at the age of seventy-five. His wife died in 1884 at the age of forty. Mr. Hansen married Rosena Bahner, who was born on Jacob's Prairie, the daughter of Peter Bahner, the pioneer. The children were: Theresa, Martha, Catherine, Lena, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth and Nicholas (deceased).

John Hansen was born on the homested where he still resides, March 10, 1877, son of Nicholas and Rosena (Bahner) Hansen. He is a successful man,

has devoted his life to farming, and owns the old homestead of 160 acres. For his first wife, John Hansen married Anna Crever, a native of Stearns county, and the daughter of Casper Crever. She died in 1909 at the age of twenty-five, leaving five children: Edwald, Luella, Roman, Leo and Andrew. The present Mrs. John Hansen was Mary Sand, of St. Joseph. They have two children, Bernard and Olivia.

Mathew Jacoby, a well-known farmer of Wakefield township, was born in Germany, May 24, 1860, son of Peter and Mary Jacoby. There was also in the family a daughter, Susan, now the wife of Albert Radsky, of Chicago. At the age of nineteen, Mathew Jacoby set out for the United States. For about eighteen months he lived in Chicago, and then made his way to Iowa where he worked a few years. It was in 1884 that he came to Stearns county and for some time engaged in farming in the vicinity of Cold Spring. Then for three or four years he farmed in Meeker county. Later he bought the improved farm of 160 acres in Wakefield township, on which he still resides. To this he has added 170 acres in Rockville township. Mr. Jacoby was married November 12, 1895, to Mrs. Thresa (Beachel) Jacoby, the daughter of Peter and Mary Catherine (Krebsbach) Beachel, and the widow of William Jacoby. She was born December 26, 1861, in Stearns county. Her parents were pioneers, coming to Stearns county in the early fifties. Here they located on eighty acres in Collegeville township. Starting with almost nothing, they soon had a good place. Mr. and Mrs. Beachel had seven children: Margaret, Eliza, John, Joseph, Johan, Kate and Thresa. Mr. Beachel died in 1862. His widow married John Maselter, a prominent pioneer farmer of Wakefield township. Mathew Jacoby and his wife have five children: Gertrude, Rosa (deceased), Elizabeth, Magdalene and Louisa.

William Jacoby was the son of Nicholas and Anna Jacoby, who in the early days lived in a log cabin on the river bank in Wakefield township. Upon growing to manhood, William Jacoby acquired 160 acres of land, and carried on farming operations until the time of his death in 1893 at the age of forty-two. He married Thresa Beachel, and by this union had six children: John, Mary, Nicholas, William, Susan and Theresa.

Peter Kellner, a prominent farmer of section 4, Wakefield township, was born in October, 1850, in Jefferson county, Wis., a son of Michael and Frances (Obst) Kellner. The parents were married in Germany, and there one child, Kate, was born. In 1847 they came to America on a sailing vessel, the trip requiring sixty-seven days on the water. After landing they came west and located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. There three children, Peter, Cresentia and Theresa, were born. In 1856 the family started out with an ox team for St. Cloud. After stopping for a week in that hamlet and looking about, they located on a claim in section 4, Wakefield township. Here they erected a log cabin, 18 by 22 feet, shingled with home made shingles hewn from logs. They started farming with two ox teams and a cow. Like the other pioneers they had many interesting experiences. The father drove to St. Paul to sell his grain and purchase supplies, as well as to get his corn and wheat milled. Sometimes on these trips he picked cranberries along the way, selling them at a good price in St. Paul. For many years the father worked hard to build

up his farm. He became prosperous, and in time was enabled to purchase an extra tract of 100 acres located near Collegeville. He was one of the pioneers who helped to build the Church of St. James, on Jacob's Prairie, in Wakefield township. Michael Kellner retired in his latter years and moved to the village of Cold Spring. He died in 1889 at the age of eighty-six. His wife died in 1906 at the age of eighty-nine. Peter, the subject of this mention, came to Wakefield township with his parents and has always remained at home. He successfully operated the home farm for many years, and was so prosperous that he was enabled to purchase an additional 140 acres. Peter Kellner was married, in 1872, to Catherine Thelen, who was born in Prussia, Germany, the daughter of Matthew and Christina (Freund) Thelen, who in 1856 brought her to America, lived four years in Illinois, and then drove with ox teams to Stearns county and settled in section 10, Wakefield township. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kellner have had a long and happy life together. They have built a new house and barn, and have taken a deep interest in the training and education of their children. These children are five in number. Leonard and William have a market in St. Joseph village, this county. Peter is a farmer and makes a specialty of threshing. Kate is the wife of George Neis, of Cold Spring. Matthew operates the home farm for his father. He married Mary Klein, born in Stearns county, daughter of George Klein. Matthew Kellner and his wife have four children: Loretta, Alexander, Reynold, and Arzella.

John Maselter was born on the old homestead in Wakefield township, in 1866, son of John and Mary Catherine Krebsbach Maselter. The father came to America alone from Germany, as a single man, and settled near Cold Spring, Wakefield township, with a party of his fellow countrymen about 1855. There he secured eighty acres of land, and erected a log cabin and a log barn. Like so many of the pioneers he began with an ox team. He erected a frame building on the place and made many improvements. John Maselter, the father, died in 1883 at the age of sixty-six. His wife survived him for many years. She was the widow of Peter Beakle, by whom she had nine children. By Mr. Maselter there was but one child, John, the subject of this sketch. This John still lives on the home place. He has continued to make improvements, has erected a large barn, and has added 160 acres to the original farm. He married Barbara Salzer, daughter of George Salzer, a pioneer of Stearns county. They have seven children: John, Aloysius, William, Rosa, Mary, Susan and Leo. The family attends the Catholic Church at Cold Spring.

Michael Witzman, a supervisor of Wakefield township, was born on the place in section 11, where he still resides, July 29, 1874, son of Michael, Sr., and Susannah (Theisen) Witzman. Michael, Sr., brought his wife and his two children, Mary and Nick, from Germany in 1860, and secured 160 acres in sections 3 and 4, Wakefield township. He there erected a log cabin and began farming. A few years later he moved to section 11, in the same township, where he had secured 300 acres. On this place some of the land was broken, and some log buildings had been erected. With the aid of an ox team he began improving the farm, and in time had as good a place as any

in the township. He died in 1896 at the age of sixty-six. His wife died in 1911 at the age of seventy-nine. Six of their children, Nick, Paul, Anna, N. P., Michael and Elizabeth, were born in Stearns county. All the members of the family are devout Catholics, the parents in the early days having attended the old Church of St. James on Jacob's Prairie. Michael Witzman has always remained on the home farm. He has served in various local offices, is interested in public affairs, and is now serving his twelfth year as town supervisor. He votes the Democratic ticket. Socially he is allied with the Catholic Order of Foresters, and he is a member of the Wakefield Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. The family are members of St. Boniface Church at Cold Spring. Michael Witzman was married, May 26, 1896, to Kate Thelen, and their children are: Benjamin, Rosa, Joseph, Lena, Tillie and Kate (twins), Clara (deceased) and Emma.

Hubert Rieland, a pioneer, was born in Germany, September 16, 1835, and died in Stearns county, Minn., October 5, 1912. He came to America at the age of twenty-one, in 1856, and lived at Louisville, Kentucky, and New Orleans, Louisiana, before coming to Minnesota. In 1863 he secured a homestead of forty acres in section 32, Oak township, and the following year brought his bride there. They lived in a log cabin and experienced the usual vicissitudes of pioneer life. They had to cut a road to the new home, and when in need of supplies drove to St. Paul with two yoke of oxen, carrying wheat and bringing back provisions. By hard work they prospered, and in time acquired 600 acres of land. They erected modern buildings, and became leaders in the community. Together with general farming they made a specialty of raising Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Rieland sat several terms in the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature, and did his district good service there. He was town assessor eighteen years in succession. For twenty years he was school clerk. He donated one acre of land for the school of district 117, and was ever interested in its progress. He was also prominent in church affairs. He helped cut logs for the first church at New Munich, helped select logs for the second church, and by donation assisted in the building of the present beautiful brick church. During the Indian uprising he assisted in building the sod embankment about the church, inside of which the neighbors took refuge. After a useful and successful life he retired and moved to New Munich, where he died. Mr. Rieland was married, January 24, 1864, to Helen Thelen, who was born in Germany, July 24, 1845, was brought to Stearns county by her parents at the age of seven, and died December 2, 1913. The children are: Joseph, born November 1, 1864; Mary, born September 6, 1866 (died in August, 1868); Frank, born November 24, 1870; Diana, born February 17, 1872 (died January 17, 1876); Anna, born April 18, 1875; John, born January 8, 1877; Christina, born September 17, 1879; Anton, born June 19, 1880; Rosa, born October 29, 1882; and Helen, born September 1, 1886 (died the same month). Florence, born February 17, 1895, was adopted in June, 1899.

Herman J. Ricker, since 1903 teacher in School District No. 183, Stearns county, was born April 26, 1879, in Coesfeld, Westphalia, Europe. His parents, Herman Ricker and Anna Maas, were also born at the same place, the

father on June 13, 1838, and the mother ten years later. In the old Fatherland, Herman Ricker followed the vocation of farming, and during the winter season he supervised a small sawmill in his home locality. In 1881, the family, then consisting of the parents and another son besides Herman J., Henry, now of St. Anthony, Stearns county, emigrated to America, and located at Loretto, Lawrence county, Tennessee, where they engaged again in farming. After having lived there ten years they removed to Minnesota living on a rented farm for some time, thereafter buying a farm in section 30, township of Krain, Stearns county. Two years ago the aged parents bought a house and lots in the village of Freeport, where they now reside, leaving the farm in charge of their second son, Henry. Besides the two boys mentioned the following children were born to the Ricker family: Joseph, now residing near Freeport; Anna and Lissie, deceased; Caspar of Ward Springs, Minn.; and Mary, now Mrs. Eutener of Krain township. Herman J. Ricker, the subject of this sketch, was at the time of their emigration to this country two years of age. When becoming of school age he attended a common school in Tennessee which school was however of a very primitive nature and consisted of only two or three months' sessions during the year. Coming to Minnesota he received a fair common school education, some of his teachers having been the well-known Joseph B. Himsl and Judge A. H. Klasen of St. Cloud. After having helped clearing the farm he attended the St. Cloud Normal School during 1898 and 1899, and after that attended one year at St. Johns College and one year at the St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis. He began his career as teacher in District No. 40, town of Rockville, this county, in 1902. He engaged the school where he is now employed the next year, and has faithfully filled that position up to the present time, with prospects of many more years service there, if he chooses. He married Elizabeth Eiynck in 1903, and their union is blessed with one child, a son. Mr. Ricker has served the town of Millwood for the last nine years as assessor and holds that office at the present time.

Kingslake Fruit Farm and Wilwerding's Nursery, located in Millwood township, two miles north of Freeport, were established in 1902, by Anton J. Wilwerding, who has resided here since 1886. Hardy fruit trees, grape vines and evergreens, most hardy shrubs and perennials, ornamental and small fruit plants are grown; and new seedlings, especially prunes and pears, are originated. From a three-acre orchard, eighty to a hundred varieties of fruits exhibited at state and county fairs received high awards; and thousands of satisfied customers have had good success with stock planted according to advice given them by Mr. Wilwerding in his nursery or in their homes.

Anton J. Wilwerding, proprietor of the Kingslake Fruit Farm & Wilwerding's Nursery, was born at Kanach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Europe, September 2, 1849, oldest son of Mathias Wilwerding and Anna Siegfried, his second wife, the former of whom died in 1866 and the latter of whom is still living and will be ninety years of age, January 18, 1915. Mathias Wilwerding was the father of nine children. By his first wife he had two sons, Nicholas, who gave up his life on a Southern battlefield as a soldier on the Northern side in the Civil war, and Michael, who now lives in St. Charles,

Minn. By his second marriage, Mathias Wilwerding had six children. Anton J. is the oldest. Mrs. Nicholas Goedert lives in St. Joseph, Minn. Nicholas lives in Finlayson, Minn. Nick. II lives in Esch, Sur d'Alzette, Luxemburg. John B. lives in Portland, Oregon. John lives in Minneapolis. Anne Mary is dead, dying the same day as her father during the cholera epidemic. Mrs. Victoria Volkmann lives in Buffalo, N. Y. Anton J. Wilwerding received his education in the school at Kanach, winning prizes every term of his school career, and finally completing the courses at the head of his class. He also took Sunday and evening music lessons, but he received his best teaching between his father's knees. His first horticultural training was received from his venerated grandfather, Anton Wilwerding, who was not only a famous blacksmith, but who also did grafting for his numerous customers, keeping on raising young trees until his death in 1863 at the age of eight-four years. At the age of sixteen, Anton J. Wilwerding worked as a teamster for Mr. Maas, saloon-keeper, grocer, vineyardist, and contractor, and there his home-acquired knowledge of distilling whiskey won much approval. Being well prepared to attain a governmental office, he next enlisted as a volunteer in the Luxemburger Jaeger (Hunter) Battalion, and in the winter school for volunteers again distinguished himself for his scholarship, receiving first prize in the third class, and third prize in the second class. Next he sojourned two years in France, where for a winter occupation he learned the trade of making wooden shoes. In his leisure hours he studied English, his knowledge of Latin and French giving him a good foundation for this study. After this experience he again returned to his native town. When he was but twenty-one years of age he became a choir leader. At one time his work in this capacity was rewarded with a "gratificat" of forty francs (eight dollars), and with the reward came the position of organist, the promotion to take affect as soon as an organ was purchased. The instrument, however, was never procured. This love of music has followed Mr. Wilwerding all his life. While at Lewiston, Winona county, this state, he was leader of the St. Charles and Lewiston choirs, and here at Freeport he has been elected president of the St. Caecilia Society, an organization for the promotion of sacred music. While Mr. Wilwerding was still in Germany, he became a candidate for the vacant position of guardian of forests for his home township and two adjacent villages. Lacking certain influences, however, he failed to secure the appointment from the minister. In 1883 he came to the United States with his mother and two sisters. Upon reaching Minnesota, he rented the farm of P. Peters, near Lewiston, in Winona county. There, in April, 1885, he was married to Amalia Johanna Roden, who was born in Delphus, Ohio, February 8, 1859, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Steffen) Roden, then living in Elba, Minnesota. In the fall of 1886, the Wilwerding family came to Stearns county, and settled on eighty acres in section 17, Millwood township, where they still reside. They moved into a log cabin, and started to develop a farm. The land was covered with heavy timber, and to convert it into tillable soil was no easy task. It required incessant hard labor, but with the help of his faithful wife and children he has succeeded in making a most valuable farm of it. While it was not until 1902 that Mr.

Wilwerding established his nursery he has been interested in fruit culture since he first settled here. For his first orchard planting he found on the place eighteen varieties of wild plums. With this beginning, Mr. Wilwerding has been a successful man, and the nursery which he has gradually developed is the only one of its kind in the county. Fruit growing is his hobby as well as his occupation, and he has done everything possible to interest others. He has promoted fruit culture through large displays of native fruits, and he has given his customers personal instruction in the art of grafting, caring for trees and grapevines, and taught them in general the best way to achieve good results. One of his pleasantest thoughts and memories is of the friendly welcome and many favors that he has enjoyed while canvassing throughout this and neighboring counties. He has served also as a newspaper correspondent, and his articles on fruit culture are of much value. In 1898 he joined the State Horticultural Society, and for a period served that organization as vice-president from the Sixth Congressional district. In public life he has been clerk of the town for six years, and has served on the grand and petit juries. He is also the United States crop reporter for this region.

Mr. Wilwerding's career has been one of worthy effort successfully accomplished. His life has by no means been an easy one, and aside from the great inspiration that his family, his grandparents, his parents, his wife and his children have been to him, he has received little encouragement and oftentimes he has received actual discouragements and rebuffs. Originally he left home as a boy to go out in the unfriendly world to make room for his brother Mike. He was compelled to leave his promising career as a soldier in order to help his mother. A few years later he was compelled to go to France with no equipment in the way of a trade except his knowledge of farm work. In France he learned a trade which lost much of its value as a money-earner on account of the high price of wood in his home neighborhood. A musician of more than usual ability, a composer who might have made his mark in the world, he was finally forbidden by a jealous school teacher from practicing any more in school. Year after year he wrote chants and other musical pieces, and did his practicing without the aid of an organ. Here in Minnesota he has worked hard, early and late. During the time when he lived in Winona county when he had but recently arrived in America, he drove every fourteen days from Lewiston to St. Charles, no easy task in those days of bad roads and poor transportation. Now in the afternoon of life he is gradually turning his attention more and more to fruit raising and bee keeping, and in the years to come may not promote the nursery feature as much as formerly. But his fruit, his trees and his shrubs will always be in demand, the thousands who trade with him will long remember his encouragement and advice, and his children will never forget the old home orchard, where they have spent so many joyful days.

The family life of Mr. and Mrs. Wilwerding has been a most happy one, and they have been blessed with eleven children, the oldest of whom have already taken up the duties of life away from the old home: Elizabeth lives in Minneapolis. Anna is the wife of Albert Smith, also of that city. Nicholas is at home. Timothy is a carpenter in Barnesville. Mary is a clerk in Minne-

apolis. Margaret is the wife of M. R. Dickinson, of Herman, Minn. Catherine is a teacher in this county. Anthony is dead. Celia, Rose and John are still at home. Besides this large family mentioned, Mr. Wilwerding makes a home for his honored mother, who in her old age of ninety years, finds with the family a home of happiness and contentment, a home where she is held in high esteem and respect, and where the good qualities of this venerable matron are duly appreciated.

Henry Benoelken, a retired farmer and merchant, now residing in section 16, Oak township, was born in McHenry county, Ill., September 11, 1851, son of John and Margaret (Diedrich) Benoelken, natives of Germany. By a former marriage there had been four children and by this marriage there were seven children of which two died in their infancy. John Benoelken came to America in 1840 and located in McHenry county, Illinois, where he farmed until his death in April, 1860. Henry Benoelken was educated in Illinois, and farmed on his father's place until eighteen years of age. He then married, January 18, 1870, Fannie Revoir, a native of Syracuse, New York. They moved to Niles, Michigan, where he worked several years on the railroad. The wife died January 27, 1873, at the age of twenty, leaving one child, Julia. In 1878, Henry Benoelken first came to Minnesota. Afterward he returned to Illinois, but in 1880 he decided to make his home permanently in Stearns county. He taught school for two winters at Freeport. The schoolhouse was a little log cabin, 16 by 24, plastered with clay, and whitewashed by Mr. Benoelken himself, a wisp of hay being used for a brush. In this schoolhouse, Mr. Benoelken was married, June 21, 1881, to Teresa Hoppe, a daughter of Joseph Hoppe. This was the first marriage in the village of Freeport, and the Rev. Simplicius Wimmer, O. S. B., performed the ceremony. After his marriage, Mr. Benoelken entered the general mercantile trade in Freeport. For a time he worked for John Hoeschen, later he became his partner. In 1894 he sold out to Mr. Hoeschen and again worked for him until April, 1897. He then purchased 226 acres in section 19, Krain township, where he farmed some eleven years. He was a good farmer, and took especial pride in his fine herd of Durham cattle. In 1906 he purchased twelve acres in section 16, the former home of his deceased brother, Frank, where he now lives in retirement. He has a substantial modern home, and is an influential man. He has the distinction of having been the first president of the village of Freeport when it was incorporated in 1893. For many years, at different times he was treasurer and assessor of the township of Oak. From 1894 to 1897 he was postmaster at Freeport. In 1910 he took the government census in this locality. By his first wife, there was a daughter, Julia, as already mentioned. To the second marriage there were born nine children, six of whom died in infancy. Those living are Frances E., Mary D. and Helen P. There are also three adopted children, Henry Kometich, M. J. Ringsmuth and Barbara Hoppe. Julia married Fred Wahnscoffe, who died in February, 1903, leaving six children. Her present husband is Gustave Sontag, and they live at Devil's Lake, North Dakota. Frances married C. H. Rademacher. They reside in section 19, Krain township, having purchased the 226 acre Benoelken farm. Of their nine children, eight are alive and one dead. Mary D. is a nurse. Helen is



GOTTHARD HARREN

at home. Henry Kometich lives in Valley county, Montana. He is the son of John and Catherine (Gross) Kometich, the former a native of Austria and the latter of Germany. Mathias J. Ringsmuth is a graduate of the engineering department of the Southern Minnesota University. He is now in Minneapolis. Barbara Hoppe is the daughter of John and Cecelia (Barrut) Hoppe, the former a native of Stearns county and the latter of New York state. Barbara was born March 3, 1905.

Gotthard Harren, for nearly twenty-five years principal of the public school at Freeport, Stearns county, was born in Luxemburg, Stearns county, on July 27, 1860, the oldest of a family of twelve children. His father, Joseph Harren, emigrated from Hanover, Germany, in the year 1853, landing at New Orleans from where he came by steamboat up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, at which place he stayed for about a year. In those early days traveling, where possible, was on river boats, and for a time Joseph Harren took employment on a steamboat plying on the Ohio river between St. Louis and Cincinnati. A year later he came on one of these boats to Dubuque, Iowa. Coming from a family that had been reared on the farm in the old "Fatherland" he looked for a location along that line, and the country west of Dubuque offering a good opportunity for agricultural purposes, he purchased fifty-five acres on the site where the flourishing town of New Vienna, twenty-two miles west of Dubuque, now stands. In 1857, he disposed of this tract of land at a neat profit and came to Stearns county where he took a claim in section 25, township of Rockville, and obtained some adjoining land in section 30 in the town of St. Augusta. He, having some capital, had a fairly good log house and other buildings erected on the claim. After two years he married Magdalen Bauer, daughter of a neighboring family that had emigrated a short time before from Rhenisch Prussia, Europe. Of the fourteen children that were the issue of that marriage, one son, Joseph Anton, still occupies the old homestead. The community being made up chiefly of German Catholics, a thrifty Catholic congregation soon sprung up, that of St. Wendel, in the founding and maintaining of which Joseph Harren took a prominent part, having for years been one of the officers of the congregation as well as one of the school district, which was organized as District No. 36 of Stearns county in 1861. Miss Bauer, who, as stated above, married Joseph Harren, was the third daughter in the family and one of fourteen children, of which, especially the girls (there being six of them), were noted for their robust and strong constitutions and Magdalen was well suited to bear the hardships and trials of those earlier days. Indeed, much of his later success in life, the professor declared, was due to the lessons his good mother taught him by word and deed and more so by example, in fortitude, diligence and strict adherence to daily duties, she being ever busy and anxious for the welfare of her household, always giving exemplary lessons in diligence, honesty, frugality and self-denial. An especially exciting time was experienced in 1862, the time of the Sioux Indian outbreak, when that tribe devastated a part of Minnesota. Although the savages did not extend their atrocities as far as Stearns county excitement ran high, and rumors of approaching hordes caused the settlers to abandon their homes for a short time and take refuge

in a fortification that had been erected at St. Cloud. Among the refugees that gathered in that fortification for a few days were also the members of the Harren Family, then consisting of the parents and the two oldest children, Gotthard and John Peter. Gotthard, the subject of this mention, was the oldest of twelve children. His early schooling was of a very primitive nature. Five months during the winter generally made up the annual term, and with the long intermission between school days one can imagine that the progress was a slow one. But Gotthard appeared to be destined to become an educator for after having attended the local school up to his fourteenth year of age, and thereafter diligently pursuing his studies privately, he, without, having attended any other institution of learning was licensed October 12, 1879, by the late Professor P. E. Kaiser, then superintendent of schools of Stearns county, to teach the school in District No. 91, town of Rockville. This school he taught during three terms of six months each, the present county attorney, Paul Ahles, a cousin of his, being one of his pupils. After these three years he became a student at the St. Cloud Normal School, thereby preparing himself fully for his life vocation. After leaving the normal he taught one term in Benton county and the next year in District No. 40. In the spring of 1883 he was engaged as teacher of the St. Nicholas School, District No. 17, which position he filled for six years. Here he entered in the employment of organist of the church, shortly after having become the teacher and this position he almost constantly filled for the thirty years preceding his death. The vocation as an organist he filled without any special preparation. But he had in his early days a tutor of great ability along the musical line, in the person of his father. The Harren family had been in the old country noticeable for their musical talent, and an uncle of Gotthard, Bernard Harren, was known far and wide as one of the most distinguished organists in the country. It has often been mentioned how he, being a somewhat eccentric bachelor, had a large pipe organ built to suit his taste, and that after the same arrived, an opening had to be cut in the ceiling of the house where he abode in order to make room for this instrument. Joseph Harren was an expert on the violin, one of the old school, and the lessons that he gave his first born were of a most thorough nature, laying thereby a good foundation for his later career. While engaged as teacher and organist in St. Nicholas he, in July, 1885, married Barbara Rausch, daughter of a prominent farmer of that place. The Rausch family had emigrated during the latter part of the fifties from Luxemburg, Europe, and first located on a farm near Pearl Lake, where Barbara was born. They later removed to a farm in the town of Wakefield near the former St. Nicholas Church. In the spring of 1887 Nicholas Rausch died and Prof. Harren took charge of the last named farm and, in connection with his duties as teacher and organist, supervised and managed that farm for the minors, brothers and sisters of Mrs. Harren. Mrs. Harren's mother had died in 1881 and Mr. Rausch married a second time, but there were no children of this union and one year later the second Mrs. Rausch received from the other heirs of the Rausch estate her dower and removed to South Dakota. In 1890, the position as principal of the Freeport school being offered him, Prof. Harren accepted the same, and at the time of his death had been engaged

to teach the higher grades of that school for the twenty-fifth year. This position which also included the office of organist having been filled by him for a quarter of a century in connection with ten years' former service, gave him the distinction of being one of the oldest educators in the county as to years of service, and he will be remembered for many years to come as a leader in musical circles. When the village of Freeport was incorporated in 1893, Prof. Harren was elected its first recorder, and he held this office for a term of eighteen years, when, owing to the volume of work connected with that office increasing to such an extent that it became too great to handle with his other position, he resigned. The family life of Gotthard Harren must be termed a most happy one. There are nine children living, one son, Conrad, having died in the spring of 1909. Of these, the two eldest boys are bank cashiers, the oldest daughter is becoming a trained nurse, the second daughter has for five years been a most successful teacher in the country schools, and another daughter has entered a convent as a religious. The four youngest children are still enjoying the days of their youth in their parental home. Prof. Harren died in the fall of 1914 and his death was sincerely mourned throughout the county.

Andrew H. Kessler, educator, was born near Richmond, in this county, April 29, 1870, son of Francis Xavier and Cecelia (Riehle) Kessler, and grandson of Othmar Kessler. Francis Xavier Kessler was a farmer by trade. Left an orphan at a tender age, he early learned to shift for himself, and became a man of self reliance at a time when most boys are still sheltered by the love and care of home and school. In 1836 he came to America, and located at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he remained many years. There he married Cecelia Riehle, who was born in Germany, and when less than two years of age was brought to Ohio by her parents, Bartholomew and Ursula Riehle, who afterward came to Stearns county. In 1860 Francis X. came to St. Paul. In 1864 he came to Stearns county and located one mile and a half east of Richmond, where he secured a quarter section of land. Thirty or forty acres had been broken, and a log cabin had been erected. With but poor equipment he started farming, using an ox team to help him to break the land. He was a quiet unassuming man who did his duty day by day, and with honesty and uprightness filled his little corner in life's affairs. He died at Uniontown, Wash., in 1894, at the age of seventy-five. His wife died in 1890 at the age of sixty-three. Andrew H. Kessler received his early education in the schools of his neighborhood, and subsequently took courses in St. Francis Teachers' Seminary, at St. Francis, Wisconsin, in the years 1889 to 1892. In 1892 he began teaching at Alton, Ill., remaining there four years. In 1896 he became a teacher at Albany, in this county, staying there eight years. In 1904 he took a position as teacher in Watkins, Minn., where he remained one year, and in 1907 went to St. Paul, where he taught five years. In 1912 he came to Meire Grove, where he has since been engaged in teaching in the public school.

Mr. Kessler was married in 1899 to Susan Kascht, daughter of Mathias and Catherine (Mehr) Kascht, of Munson township. They have six children: Othman, Beata, Rose, Lydia, Urban (deceased) and Marie (deceased).

Michael Theisen, useful citizen and business man of Meire Grove, formerly a prominent educator, was born at Cold Spring, February 26, 1880, son of Anton Theisen, an early settler of Cold Spring, this county. Michael Theisen attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and subsequently took courses in several of the higher institutions. He was a student at the Pontifical Collegium Yosephinum, in Columbus, Ohio, for three years, and at St. John's University, Collegeville, this county, one year. Thus equipped he started teaching. He taught a year at Pearl Lake, Stearns county; a year in Freeport, Oak township, this county; and nine years in Meire Grove. In July, 1913, he engaged in the general mercantile business. He has already built up a good trade, and is far along on the road to prosperity and affluence. Mr. Theisen married Katie Heidgerken, of Stearns county, daughter of George Heidgerken, and they have four children: George, Hubert, Alice Matilda and Alvin G.

Fritz Hackmann, a business man of Meire Grove village, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 8, 1862, son of William and Angelia (Berheger) Hackmann. William Hackmann spent the span of his years in the rural districts of Germany. He was killed in 1893 at the age of sixty-five by falling from a building on which he was working. His widow came to the United States in 1895, and lived with her children at Quincy, Illinois, until her death in 1909 at the age of sixty-eight. In the family there were five children: Henry, Fritz, William, Agnes and Mary. Fritz came to the United States in 1880. He left home with $19.00. From his native land he went to several Holland cities, then visited Liverpool and London, in England. He crossed the ocean, landed at New York, and in due time was bound for Minnesota. He was possessed of a ticket to St. Cloud and a trade dollar. He did not, however, leave the train at St. Cloud, but was put off at Albany. From that point he walked at midnight to Freeport. After a week there, he joined his brother, Henry, in Meire Grove, where he worked some five years on a farm. In the meantime, Henry had gone to Quincy, Illinois, and there Fritz joined him at the end of the five years. A year later, however, he returned to Meire Grove, where he engaged in agricultural business until 1889 when he opened his present place. He has been prominent in the affairs of the community. In 1896 he made application, with others, for the incorporation of the village. The application was not granted. Later he fathered another application, which was granted, and resulted in the incorporation of Meire Grove. For eighteen years he has been clerk of the school board. Mr. Hackmann was married in 1892 to Anna Schulte, born in Meire Grove, January 27, 1870, and died December 7, 1898. They had five children: Henry, Louisa, Elenora and Rosa, living, and an infant that died with the mother. In 1901 he married Mary Mohr, born in Germany, daughter of Joseph Mohr, the blacksmith. This union has resulted in seven children: Joseph, Anna, Aloysius (deceased), Julia, Aloysius, William and Philip.

Henry John Meyer, one of the pioneers of Grove township, and from whom, and other members of his family Meire Grove (originally called Meyer's Grove, then Meire's Grove and later Myergrove, before assuming its present form) was named was born in Germany, the son of John and Elizabeth Meyer.

John Meyer left the family in the old country in the early fifties, came to America, located in St. Louis, and earned enough to pay the passage of his family. After he had sent the check, he died. In 1853 Henry John set out alone, and after living a while in Kentucky, found his way to Iowa, where he was joined by his mother, Elizabeth, and his brother, Herman. In 1858 the three came to Stearns county, and settled in Grove township, where each secured a claim. Henry John owned 160 acres including the present site of Meire Grove. When they started the three had but $5 in money. On this they lived, and erected a house. Shingle nails were the only things purchased for the structure. Everything else was taken from the forest, even the hinges being made from wood. The building was somewhat more pretentious than some pioneers' houses, for the roof, instead of being thatched, was shingled with shingles split from logs, and hewn into shape. After erecting their habitation they started breaking the land with the assistance of a yoke of oxen. They also kept a cow. The original log house stood about twenty rods south of where the creamery is now located. The three lived together for sixteen years, and the mother continued to live with Henry John until her death in 1877 at the age of seventy-eight years. Some time after settling in Stearns county, Henry John went back to Iowa, married, and brought his wife to his home. In the seventies, a modern house was erected. The barns and outbuildings kept pace with the progress of the times. By adding to his possessions from time to time, he acquired 450 acres, on 140 of this, within a mile north of the village, the son, Henry G., now lives. Henry John Meyer died in 1901 at the age of seventy-two. He had lived in the Catholic faith, had assisted in building the church at Meire Grove, and contributed the five acres of land which the parish still owns. Mr. Meyer married Elizabeth Schulte, daughter of Gerhard and Elizabeth (Mettendorf) Schulte, who came to Iowa in 1854, and later located within a mile southwest of the village of Meire Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Henry John Meyer had ten children: Henry G,. Pauline, Heman H., John C., Clements, Joseph F., Bernard C., Rosa, and two who died in infancy.

Henry Gerhard Meyer was born in Meire Grove, near which village he still lives, February 18, 1865, son of Henry John and Elizabeth (Schulte) Meyer, the pioneers, and the original owners of the site of the village. He was educated in the district schools and in St. John's University at Collegeville, this county. Aside from two winters when he gained practical mercantile experience by working in a store in the village, he has devoted his years to farming. He first began with 140 acres in section 17, within a mile of the village. The land was cultivated, but there were no buildings thereon. He has erected a sightly modern home. His barn, 102 by 36, with patent stanchions and other improvements, is one of the features of the neighborhood. Mr. Meyer was the first to import full-blooded Holstein cattle to this region, and he now has a splendid herd. His large farm of 640 acres is devoted almost exclusively to grain raising and stock breeding. Mr. Meyer was one of the organizers of the Myergrove Co-Operative Creamery, and was its first president. He was also one of the organizers and for several years secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Meire Grove. He

has financial interests in the State Bank of Meire Grove. Mr. Meyer was married in 1889 to Elizabeth Imdieke, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 3, 1871, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Macke) Imdieke, and granddaughter of Gerhard and Catherine Imdieke, who spent the span of their years in Germany, and of Bernard and Adalaide (Poppleman) Macke, who came from Germany to Stearns county in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have had nine children: Henry (deceased), Rosa, Meinulph, August, Albert, Ellenora, Francis, Reinhold and Matilda. Henry Imdieke was born in Germany and came to Cincinnati in 1865. In 1870 he returned to Germany, was married and at once set out on his return to America. In 1878 he again visited Germany. In 1880 he returned to America, and located at Meire Grove in this county. For some years he combined the mercantile business with farming. He is now living in retirement. He and his good wife have had six children: Elizabeth, Wilhelmina, Henry, Rosa (deceased), Bernard and August.

Joseph Nathe, the pioneer, was born in Germany, and in 1859 came to America and located in Stearns county, where he secured a homestead of 160 acres in section 20, Grove township. At about this time he was married to Elizabeth Martho, whose parents, Christof and Gertrude Martho, had come from Germany, and settled where New Munich is now located, they being the first settlers in that village. In the Martho family there were eight children. After his marriage, Mr. Nathe took up his residence on his claim, making a home for his bride in the log cabin which he had constructed. Few people of the present generation realize the hardships and privations of those days. The land was broken with the aid of oxen. The only farm wagon was one made of rough hewn timber, the wheels being slices from a giant oak tree. When Mr. Nathe wished to attend church at New Munich, he was often forced to wade across the river entirely disrobed, carrying his clothes high and dry over his head. Being a carpenter by trade he manufactured many conveniences for the neighborhood, one of his pieces of work being an ingenious, even if crude, threshing machine operated by horse power. He helped to erect the log building, the frame building, and the present brick building of the church at Meire Grove. He also donated $500 for this parish, just before leaving for the south. After leaving Meire Grove, he located on 240 acres of orange land and timberland in St. Joseph, Pacco county, Florida, where he remained until his death. His wife now lives with Bernard Otte, in Grove township.

Bernard Otte, a substantial farmer of Grove township, was born in Westphalia, Germany, July 3, 1857, son of Frederick and Marie (Troboksen) Otte, who spent the span of their years in Germany. In the family there were five children: William, Henry, Bernard, Mary and Louise. Bernard and Mary were the first to come to America. They came in 1880 and settled in Meire Grove. Three years later they were joined by the other three children. In 1883, Bernard purchased a farm of 160 acres in sections 5 and 8, Grove township. At that time there were a few small buildings on the place. He immediately began to make improvements, and has now brought the place to a high degree of beauty and utility. He has a twelve-room brick home, 28 by 38, equipped with modern conveniences throughout. His barns and other out-

buildings are also ample and commodious. Mr. Otte raises the usual crops and breeds a considerable number of cattle, of high grade. He helped to organize the Meire Grove Farmers' Cooperative Creamery and the Meire Grove Farmers' Insurance Co. For eight years he was supervisor of the township, and nearly all that time served as chairman. He has also had a part in the progress and upbuilding of the Catholic Church at Meire Grove. Mr. Otte married Anna Nathe, born September 11, 1864, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Martho) Nathe, the pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Otte have ten children: Joseph, Barney, Mary, Henry, Rosa, Johan, Meinulph, Elizabeth, Julius and Herman.

Gerhard Terhaar was born in Westphalia, Germany, and in 1854 was brought to America by his parents, who settled first in McHenry county, Ill., and in 1858 came to this state, and located in Stearns county. He was married in St. Jacob's Church, on Jacob's Prairie, in Wakefield township, to Dianah Rieland, whose parents brought her from Westphalia in 1859 and settled in Oak township. After the marriage, Gerhard Terhaar settled on 160 acres in Grove township, section 26, which he had obtained a year previous. They lived in a log cabin, and did their farming with the help of an ox team. At the time of the Indian troubles they went to Richmond, but soon after returned. In time they acquired 360 acres of land. They helped to build the early Catholic churches in Grove township and at New Munich, and were useful members of the community in every way. Gerhard Terhaar was the first president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Association of New Munich. He died August 15, 1881, at the age of fifty-six. His wife still lives with the subject of this sketch. They were the parents of ten children.

Herman S. Meyer, a leading farmer of Grove township, was born in Meire Grove, in the township where he now resides, November 13, 1869, son of Henry John and Elizabeth (Schulte) Meyer, the pioneers. He received his early education in the schools of the neighborhood, and later studied at St. John's University, at Collegeville, in this county. As a youth he spent his time with his uncle, Herman. In 1897 he purchased his uncle's homestead. On this 320 acres of good land he is engaged in general farming. In addition to the usual crops he makes a specialty of breeding full-blooded Holstein cattle, and his fine herd is the pride of the neighborhood. He was one of the organizers of the Meire Grove Farmers' Creamery and has been its secretary since it was started. Some idea of the excellence of his diary may be gathered from the fact that his check for the milk and cream from his private herd in 1913 was $1,719. He helped to incorporate the Meire Grove Farmers' Insurance Co., and until December, 1913, held the office of treasurer. He is also a member of the Meire Grove Farmers' Shippers' Association and of the American Society of Equity. Mr. Meyer married Pauline Nathe, daughter of Casper Nathe, an early settler, who came from Germany, and settled in Grove township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have had eleven children: Aloys, Anna, Josephine, Frank (deceased), Antoin, Apolonia, Herman, Joseph, Caroline, Aggie, and one that died in infancy.

Fortunat Zaczkowski, one of the earliest pioneers, was born near Warsaw, Poland, May 6, 1820, the son of Fortunat Zaczkowski, the elder. The family is a noble one, closely allied to one of the dynasties, which reigned in

Poland during the days of her ancient independence and splendor. The subject of this sketch received an excellent education under private tutors, and then made a tour of the capitals of Europe to complete his training. He was married as a young man to Mary F. Holifer, who was also of good blood. One child, Ferdinand, was born to them there. But Fortunat Zackowski was not content to live in his native land with her independence gone, and her territory dismembered. So in 1848 he came to the United States, and located at Mount Carroll, Ill. In 1856 he came to Stearns county, and with headquarters at Richmond, looked over the land in this vicinity. Then he returned to Illinois, and later in the same spring, started in an ox team for Minnesota. He brought his wife and his two children, Ferdinand and Joseph. At the same time, and in the same caravan, some twenty other families came, all induced to settle here by the glowing reports of Fortunat Zaczkowski. This colony was one of the forerunners of the later settlements which sprang up in various parts of Stearns county. Mr. Zaczkowski secured 160 acres in section 34, Munson township, three miles southwest of Richmond. There he built a log house and started farming. He had brought with him two yoke of oxen, two cows, a pair of pigs and a pair of chickens. He also had provisions to last two years. When the supply of flour was gone, he ground wheat in a coffeemill, and was thus able to furnish material with which his wife could make bread. After living on this place about twelve years, he sold out, and moved to a farm in sections 18 and 19 in the same township. He first secured 160 acres, and later added 120 more. He built a log cabin 30 by 20 feet. All the pieces in the cabin were mortised together firmly, and the cabin was considered one of the best houses in this part of the country. It stood a few rods west of where the present house is located. Two log barns were also erected, one 30 by 20 and one 24 by 18. It is interesting to note, by way of digression, that these rude barns are now replaced by two handsome structures, one 38 by 100 and the other 28 by 45, while the two cows and the two pigs, have been increased to 100 full blooded Holstein cattle and 100 thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine. By the time the family settled on sections 18 and 19, they were already well on the road to prosperity. Circumstances too were much better. From the old location they were compelled to drive to St. Paul with an ox team after supplies and to market their produce. The new location was on the line of the Red River trail, and St. Cloud was within comparatively easy distance. Mr. Zackowski was one of the leading Democrats in the county. He served several times as one of the supervisors, and took a particular interest in school matters. He was a devout Catholic, and many of the early mission meetings in this vicinity were held at his home. After a long and useful life, which though lived amid the pioneer conditions of a new country was fully in keeping with the honored traditions of his knightly house, he died January 5, 1910. His wife died January 17, 1882. In addition to the two sons, Ferdinand and Joseph, already mentioned, the children were: Thomas, Mary, Claudius (deceased), Theresa, Barbara and Josephine.

Thomas Zaczkowski, proprietor of Willow Grove Farm, and one of the leading farmers of Munson township, was born on section 34, in the township where he still resides, November 16, 1857, son of Fortunat and Mary F. (Holi-



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS ZACZKOWSKI

fer) Zaczkowski, and descended from the nobility of Poland. He was brought by his parents to the farm in sections 18 and 19, Munson township, which is a part of his present estate. After attending the public schools he entered the St. John's University, at Collegeville, this county. Later he studied at Cogan College, at Grove Lake, this county. His learning has also been augmented by extended journeys through Europe, especially through that portion of Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary and France in the history of which his ancestors figured so conspicuously. In visiting these countries he also visited the dismembered provinces of Poland. Mr. Zaczkowski has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and has been an extensive shipper of stock for the past quarter of a century. He owns 400 acres of good land, and is a successful farmer in every way. He is also something of a horse fancier, having brought to this county the first Percheron horse ever seen here. Perhaps Mr. Zaczkowski is most widely known, especially to the readers of the agricultural magazines, as a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine. He has some 200 in his herd, and they compare favorably with those in the best herds in Minnesota. At the head of this herd is Col's Inventor, 116,529, a remarkably fine boar, weighing 900 pounds, and perfect in every respect. In connection with his stock breeding, Mr. Zaczkowski is manager of the Roscoe & St. Martin's Shipping Association. Mr. Zaczkowski was married January 14, 1889, at Richmond, to Mary Dreher, who was born in Bavaria, January 28, 1866, daughter of George and Julia (Schmidt) Dreher, who spent the span of their years in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Zaczkowski have ten children. Zetta was born March 23, 1891, and is now the wife of John Ley, of Munson township. Anton was born October 17, 1892, and is a student in St. John's University at Collegeville. Mary Ann was born July 25, 1894; Othmar was born January 17, 1895; Marcellus was born November 6, 1897; Julitta was born November 2, 1901; Fortunat was born February 16, 1903; Alexander and Sebastian N. (twins) were born March 3, 1905; Leo Robert was born November 25, 1909, and Caroline Genevieve was born August 4, 1913. Being a deep student and the father of several children, Mr. Zaczkowski has taken an interest in educational matters and has served on the school board of his district.

Jacob Weber, county commissioner, residing on his farm in Munson township, was born in Germany, August 3, 1863, son of Mathias and Catherine (Morepacker) Weber, and grandson of Conrad Weber. Conrad had three sons, Claudius, Mathias and Jacob, all of whom came to America. Claudius came first. The second to come was Mathias. He served in the German war of 1871, and in 1874 came to this county with his wife, and his two children, John and Jacob, the latter of whom is the subject of this sketch. They settled in Munson township, about two miles west of Richmond. Later they moved to the farm in section 32, where they gradually made improvements in the way of developing the land and erecting buildings. Mathias Weber died September 6, 1909, at the age of eighty-one. His wife died in 1906 at the age of eighty-two. Jacob has continued to reside on the home place. He has 200 acres of good land, well improved with buildings, fences and the like. His farm implements and machinery are ample. He successfully conducts diversified farming on an extensive scale, but makes a specialty of his herd

of Holstein cattle, in which he takes particular pride. He has served in school and township offices, and is now in his second four-year term as county commissioner.

Mr. Weber was married in 1889, to Josephine Pirz, born on the old homestead of her father, Bartel Pirz. Mr. and Mrs. Weber have four children: Lena, Barbara, Bartel and Joseph.

Charles C. Holifer was born on the old Holifer homestead, near the boundary line between Eden Lake and Munson townships, June 21, 1865, son of Charles and Minnie (Schultz) Holifer. On this farm he still resides. He has made many improvements and is one of the successful men of his neighborhood. Mr. Holifer was married in 1889 to Rachael Scoaleben, born in Munson township in 1867, daughter of John and Amelia (Knable) Scoaleben, early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Holifer have two children, Benjamin and Fred.

John Scoaleben was born in Germany, and came to this country as a young man. He married Amelia Knable, the daughter of Gotlieb and Fredericka Knable. Mr. and Mrs. Scoaleben located on 120 acres of school land in Munson township, and to this they later added 120 more. They built a log cabin, and made their home on the place the remainder of their lives. John Scoaleben died in 1878 at the age of fifty. Their children were: John, Rachael, Moses, Aaron, Amelia, Tillie and Herman.

Gotlieb Knable and his wife, Fredericka, were born in Prussia, and came to America in 1859 with their six children: August, Herman, Gustave, Gotlieb, Amelia and Tillie. They were eight weeks in crossing the ocean. For a year they lived in Wisconsin. In 1860 they came to Stearns county and settled in Munson township, on 160 acres of land, near Roscoe. They built a log cabin, and with two pair of oxen, and two cows started farming. During the Indian troubles they fled to Richmond. When they returned they found a scene of desolation. The cabin was standing. It had been set afire, and a neighbor had extinguished the flames. But the turkeys and the swine had been killed, and the cultivated fields had been laid waste. Undaunted, however, they again set to work, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Gotlieb reached the age of eighty-seven and his wife that of seventy-eight.

Clemens Kost, the elder, now deceased, was born in Germany, the son of Benjamin B. Kost. Benjamin B. Kost, at an early day, started for America with his wife and ten children: Felix, Lawrence, Joseph, Susan, Peter, Gracene, Mary, Clemens, Leopold and Catherina. Another child had died in Germany. Upon arriving in America, the family located in Johnstown, Penn., where the father farmed and operated a saw mill. Benjamin B. Kost died in Richmond, Stearns county, July 29, 1873. His wife died March 6, the same year. Clemens was married in 1854 in Pennsylvania, and after living there a few years, they came west in 1860, bringing their three children. The trip was made by railroad to the Mississippi river, and from there by boat to St. Paul. In that city they hired Michael Phillips to bring their goods to Stearns county. The family rode on top of the load of goods. After a three days' trip from St. Paul, they reached the county that was to be their future home.

First they went to St. Joseph. Subsequently they settled on a farm of



CLEMENS KOST

160 acres near Richmond. Here Clemens Kost at once set about to carve his fortunes out of the wilderness. He built a log house 12 by 14, and the bears and the deer sported in the yard. These were hard times. Provisions had to be hauled from St. Paul, a long and hazardous trip. At one time the family had no flour or frying-fat, and their only food was boiled fish, eaten without salt. The Indians came to the cabin and frightened Mrs. Kost by snatching food from the table and throwing their hatchets in the ceiling. But Mr. Kost was always fearless in his dealings with the Indians, and they, who admired bravery, never did him or his any real harm. During the outbreak, however, when the Indians in the rage at the inroads of the whites, forgot all past obligations and friendships, the family fled from the home for a while. But the troubles were soon over and the family prospered. Mr. Kost built the first sawmill at Richmond, and operated the first carding mill there. After some years, he moved his family to what is now the village of Roscoe. On a part of his 160 acres he laid out the village, gave it its name, and donated several acres to the railroad authorities whom he induced to locate a station there. He also assisted in the upbuilding of the Catholic faith in this vicinity. After a busy life, filled with good work, he died in November, 1890, at the age of sixty-five years.

Mr. Kost was married in Pennsylvania, in 1854, to Theresa Scheiber, who was born in Bavaria, August 11, 1836, daughter of John and Margaret Scheiber, who in 1836 brought to Baltimore, Maryland, their two children, Barney and Theresa. Barney served in the Civil War, and died of starvation in a southern prison. After living a while in Baltimore, the Scheiber family moved to Johnstown, Penn. The children born there were: John, Peter and Joseph, the last of whom died when young. Mr. and Mrs. Kost had thirteen children: John, Crecence (deceased), Benjamin (deceased), Margaret, Peter, Gregory, Joseph, Mary (deceased), Kate (deceased), Tracie (deceased), Clemens, Tracie and William (deceased).

Clemens Kost, merchant and man of affairs, president of the village council of Roscoe, was born in Munson township, this county, July 7, 1878, son of Clemens Kost, Sr., the pioneer. He attended the district school of his neighborhood, and later took courses in the St. Cloud Normal School. Thus prepared he began teaching, and for four years did efficient work in District No. 115. After this he engaged in the general mercantile business in Roscoe. He has enjoyed a good trade, and has a full line of everything that is found in a first-class store of this description. By hard work and strict attention to business he has built up a flourishing establishment. He is popular among the leading men, and when the village was incorporated was unanimously chosen president, a position he has since held with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow men. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of his community, and is ever in favor of every movement which tends to its advancement. In addition to his many other duties, he is leader of the Roscoe Band. It is interesting to note as a matter of history, and as an illustration of how the villages of Minnesota have grown up on the prairies, that Mr. Kost once plowed and cultivated corn on the same land where his store now stands. Mr. Kost was married October 16, 1900, to Catherine

Neutzling, born in Lake Henry township, this county, daughter of Joseph Neutzling. The children are: Arnold, Leo, Florina, Urban and Woodrow.

Frederick W. Hilger, a prominent man of Roscoe, now engaged in the real estate, loan, insurance and investment business, was born in Kirchesch, Province of the Rhine, Germany, July 16, 1862, son of Michael and Catherine (Bell) Hilger, and grandson of Peter Joseph and Elizabeth Hilger. Peter Joseph Hilger and his wife spent the span of their years in Germany. Their children were: John, Joseph, Peter, Michael, William and Anna Marie. Michael Hilger made a short visit to America in 1893, but aside from this, he and his wife also spent their years in Germany. Michael's son, John, was the first of the family to come to America. He reached St. Louis in 1882. In 1886, Frederick W., the subject of this sketch, completed his service in the German army and set out for America. He spent three months in St. Louis, and then found his way to St. Martin, in this county, where he worked on a farm a little over a year. Then he worked about the same period in an elevator and lumber yard at Albany. After this work he became manager of a lumber yard there for eight months. His next venture was to form a partnership with his brother-in-law, P. J. Nett, with whom he built the elevator at Roscoe. In 1889, Mr. Hilger started a five and ten cent store in Roscoe. This business grew to such proportions that in 1892, Mr. Hilger built an addition to the store, and put in a full supply of general merchandise. He also started a lumber yard. In the meantime in 1900 he had sold his wheat and elevator interests to the Cargill Elevator Co. In 1900 he sold his store to Roeder & Kost. In 1901 he sold his lumber interests to Thomas Sauer. About this time he made an extended trip in Germany. It was in 1899 that he built a stately modern brick block in Roscoe village. From 1892 to 1896, he was postmaster at Roscoe. In 1901, Mr. Hilger invested heavily in Morrison county lands, and since then he has been engaged in his present business. He was one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Roscoe and for five years served as one of the directors. Mr. Hilger was married in 1888 to Elizabeth Terres, born in St. Martin township, this county, daughter of John Terres, who settled in Stearns county in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Hilger have had nine children: Catherine (wife of Lucas Knese), Eleanor (known in the church as Sister Mary Inez, of the Order of St. Benedict), Mary, Hilda, Elizabeth, William, James, Julia and Rosa.

Valentine Becker, auctioneer, nurseryman, and office holder, was born at Richmond, Munson township, this county, January 24, 1865, son of John and Susan (Garding) Becker, both natives of Germany. John Becker came to America in 1855 with his two brothers, lived a year in Indiana, near Chicago, and in 1856 came to Stearns county by stage. Each of the brothers secured 160 acres of land. John secured his in section 26, one mile southwest of Richmond in Munson township, on the locality known as the Becker prairie. In 1860, John Becker married Susan Carding, who came from Germany to Wisconsin in 1858, and from Wisconsin to Cold Spring, Stearns county, in 1860, with her parents, Mathias and Margaret Garding. John Becker became chairman of Munson township, and his farming operations brought him prosperity. He died February 26, 1910, at the age of eighty-three. His wife is

still living at the age of seventy-six. In the family there were seven children: Gertrude, who died at six months, Margaret, Valentine, Louise, Barbara and Mary (twins), and Nicholas. Valentine was reared on his father's place and attended the district schools. At the age of nineteen he lost both hands in a saw mill which was being operated on his father's place. Four months after the accident he secured a pair of artificial hands. For about three years he was incapable of doing any work, but after a few years' practice he was able to make his own living. With these hands he can write, care for himself, and do nearly all the work that is performed by the average man. For the past seven years he has been assessor of Munson township. He is a master of the auctioneer's art, and his services in this capacity are much in demand. He also has a nursery which he has built up through seven years of hard work. In this line he does a good business, and is widely known for the honor and integrity with which he deals.

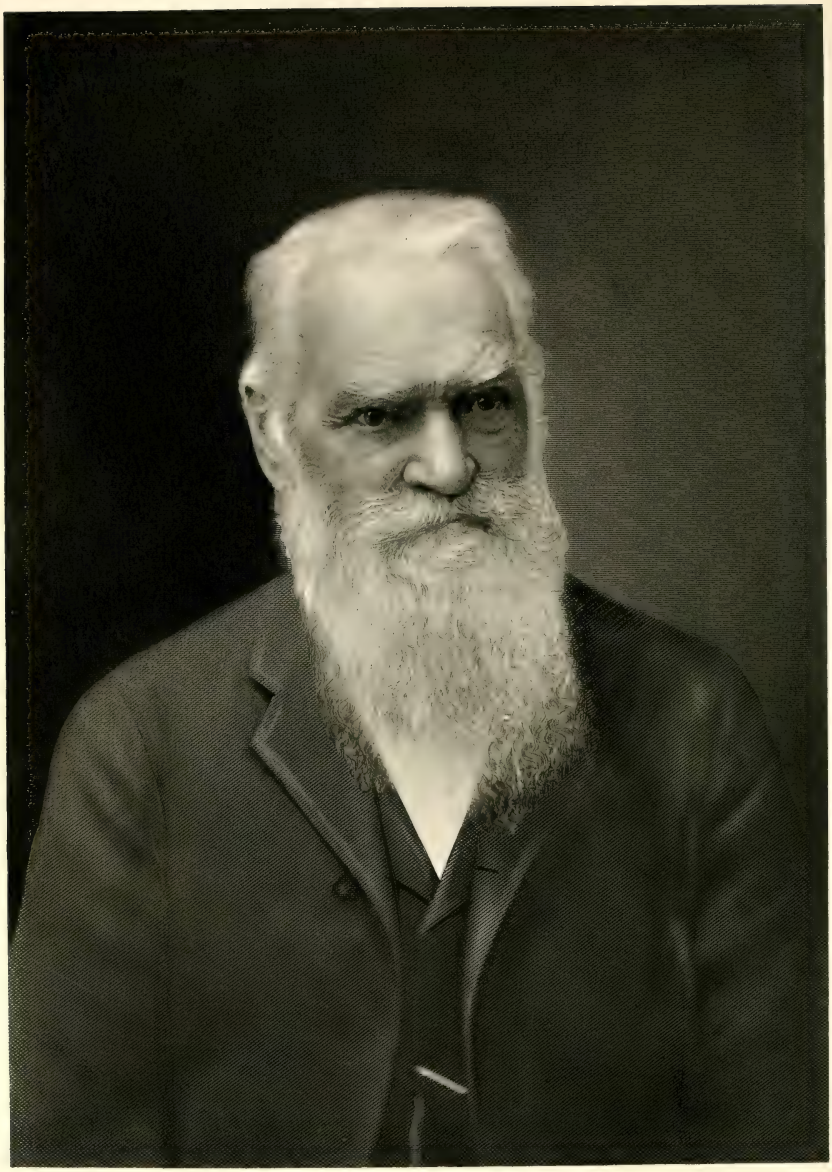
Jacob Englehard, a substantial citizen of Roscoe, was born in Munson township, this county, August 13, 1862, son of Valentine and Barbara (Graf) Englehard; and grandson of Valentine and Catherine (Busch) Englehard, and Philip and Helena Graf; all pioneers. The father, Valentine, was born in Germany, and was brought to America by his parents in 1846. It was in 1859 that he came to Stearns county. He spent a while on his father's farm, and then secured a place of his own in Munson township, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was assessor some thirty years, and in addition to this served in numerous town and school offices. He was born August 25, 1835, and died February 20, 1887, at the age of fifty-two. The children in his family were ten: John, who died in Ohio; Kate, who died in Richmond; Frank, Lena, George, Jacob, Anna, Elizabeth, Trace and Philip. Jacob, the subject of this mention, was reared on his father's farm. As a young man he purchased a farm of 160 acres, one hundred and twenty acres in Lake Henry township, Stearns county, and forty acres lying over the line in Kandiyohi county. Later in life, Mr. Engelhard sold his farm, and opened the Engelhard Hotel in Roscoe village. Some six years later he moved to Richmond. In October, 1912, he returned to Roscoe, where he engaged in his present business. Mr. Engelhard served some thirteen years as assessor in Lake Henry township. He has been a school officer for nine years and a justice of the peace for six years, being the present justice in the village of Roscoe. Jacob Engelhard was married in 1889 to Mary Rossmeisl, born in Germany, the daughter of Antoin Rossmeisl, who brought his family to America in 1863, settled in Trenton, N. J., and thence came to Stearns county and settled in Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Engelhard have ten children: Anton, Otilia, Irene, Otto, Robert, Lena, Alexander, Elmer, Raymond, and Elizabeth. Another child, Frank, is dead. The family faith is that of the Catholic church.

Jacob Ganzer, an early settler, was born in Germany, and came to America at the age of nineteen. He was an only son, an unusual circumstance in that day of large families. As a youth he learned the basket weaving trade, and this trade stood him in good stead in later life, even after he had become a pioneer. For a while after landing he lived in New York city, and there he was married to Johanna Backes, who was born in Germany, and reached New

York at the age of twenty-two. In 1862 he came to Stearns county, and settled on 160 acres in Wakefield township. This was about the time of the Indian uprising. As he had secured considerable experience in military matters, while a member of the Home Guards in New York state, he was given command, with the title of captain, of the home guard raised at Cold Spring to defend the settlers. In the meantime, however, he was wrestling with the problem of pioneer existence. He broke some of his land, and erected a log cabin for a habitation. Then he started making baskets. These he took to St. Cloud on his back, and when he disposed of some he was enabled to purchase provisions for his home. The demand was soon supplied however, and Mr. Ganzer determined to find a market for his wares in St. Paul. Accordingly on October 16, he set out for St. Paul, with an ox team and thirty dozen baskets. But the weather turned suddenly cold, and on his return journey he found himself in the grip of a chilling frost. After much suffering he finally reached St. Cloud, where he was cared for by Peter Seberger, father of the present mayor, J. P. Seberger, of that city. By this freezing, Mr. Ganzer lost all of his toes except one on his right foot. Later in life, Mr. Ganzer became a successful farmer. He was born in 1819 and died in 1886. His wife was born in 1825 and died in 1908. They had four children: Peter and Kate were born in New York city; Nick and John were born in Wakefield township.

John Ganzer was born in Cold Spring, Wakefield township, June 30, 1866, son of Jacob and Johanna (Backes) Ganzer. He was reared on the home farm, and secured a good education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one, he went to Richmond, and learned the wagonmakers' trade. Later he worked at this trade in Duluth. When he returned from Duluth he purchased the shop in which he had learned his trade. This he conducted for fourteen years. After he sold out he came to Roscoe and became grain buyer for the Cargill Elevator Co. for twelve years. Then he engaged in his present business as proprietor of the Roscoe Saloon and Hotel. Mr. Ganzer is an influential man, and is a member of the village council of Roscoe. Mr. Ganzer married Mary Becker, daughter of John and Susan (Garding) Becker, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Ganzer have ten children: John (deceased), Jacob, Louise, Barbara, Kate, Irene, Leona, Susan, Adella and Michael.

Valentine Herman is one of the leading men of Stearns county. For some years he was widely known as traveling representative of the McCormick Harvester Co. He has been president of the village of Holdingford for some thirteen years past, and he is now serving his second term as a commissioner of Stearns county. Through all these years he has successfully engaged in general farming. Mr. Herman belongs to Council 961, Knights of Columbus, and Court 404, of the Foresters, having been a member of the latter order sixteen years. He also belongs to several benefit lodges. Valentine Herman was married October 16, 1894, to Gertrude Langner, and they have seven children: Mary, Paul, Kate, Sophia, Verna, Aloysius and Anglia. The family faith is that of the Catholic church. The parents of Valentine Herman were Lorentz and Christina Herman. They were the parents of six children: Valentine, Peter, Mary, Paulina, John and Francesca. Peter married Vic-



Sebastian Wiesner
M. Am. Soc. of C. E.

toria Langner, and they have eight children. Mary married John Hennek and they have eight children. Paulina married Frank Check, and they have seven children. John married Mona Broda, and they have three children. Francisca married Casper Langner.

Thomas Bejach, a retired farmer of Holdingford, son of Lorenz and Anna (Schoenhoffer) Bejach, natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in 1831, and died in 1898, and the latter of whom was born in 1833 and died in 1889. They were married in Wisconsin in 1855, and had ten children, of whom seven grew to adult years. They were: George, Conrad, Thomas, Jacob, John C., Joseph, and Margaret.

Thomas Bejach was married, January 31, 1895, to Theresa Balk, daughter of George and Mary Balk, natives of Germany. Of the nine children born to George Balk, only two, Theresa and Francis, came to America. Mr. and Mrs. Bejach have six children: John, Mary, Joseph, Rosa, Alma and Leo.

Stanley M. Bielejeski, live stock dealer at Holdingford, was born September 7, 1877. He is a prominent man in the community, and is now serving as town clerk. Mr. Bielejeski was married June 15, 1909, to Annie Bias, and they have three children: Arthur, Evelyn H., and Albina. The family faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. The parents of Stanley M. Bielejeski were Vincent and Frances Bielejeski, the former of whom is still living at the age of seventy-two years, and the latter of whom died June 4, 1911. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom there are living twelve: Joseph, Frank, John, Thomas, Stanley, Wanda, Demus, Rosa, Casimir, Annie, William and Vincent. Joseph married Mary Brunda; Frank married Martha Schluss, John married Helen Goranoski; Thomas married Julia Maliszewski; Wanda married Peter Koneczng; Demus married Anna Rochrs; Rosa married Anton Kossloski; Casimir married Tillie Ketcher; Vincent married Miss Kuffel.

William W. Barron, attorney at law, Albany, was born at Brainerd, Minn., May 21, 1886, son of William and Nora E. (Ryan) Barron, who are still living in that place. William W. attended the graded schools and the high school of his native town and then entered the St. Paul College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1910. For a time he was a legal writer for the Keefe-Davidson Publishing Co. Then he returned to Brainerd, where he practiced law for two years. May 1, 1913, he established himself in Albany, where, even in the short time that has since elapsed he has become an active, prominent and useful citizen. One of his greatest fights has been the effort to secure the removal of the county seat from St. Cloud to a more central location in Albany. He is an active worker in the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and other organizations. He is also in good standing in the Stearns County Bar Association. Mr. Barron married Anna L. Carroll, of Stillwater.

Hon. Sebastian Wimmer, retired, for many years a distinguished figure in the engineering history of the United States, was born January 5, 1831, at Thalmassing, near Ratisbone, Bavaria, son of George Wimmers and Theresa (Hahn) Wimmers. His father was a hotel proprietor at Thalmassing, but

removed to Munich in 1833, where the son graduated from the Technical and Polytechnical School, having also taken up the four year engineering course at the latter school, 1847-1851. His uncle, the late Arch Abbot Boniface Wimmer, of America, being on a visit to Europe at that time, urged him to come to America, and so June 2, 1851, he joined his company of students and others he had engaged for his labor in establishing the Benedict Order at St. Vincent, Pennsylvania. They arrived in New York on the United States steamer "Washington" and made their journey on to St. Vincent by way of canal boats and steamers and even part way by walking until they reached there August 12, 1851. He remained with his uncle until September 15, trying to perfect his English, as without it he would have difficulty in getting a position. He spent a short time visiting two of his brothers, who lived twenty-eight miles distant from St. Vincent, and in 1852 he was tutor to the three children of William Huve, a German farmer. In the spring of 1852 he secured the position of roadman with the county surveyors Hastings and Preisser at Pittsburg. Finding life rather rough, and at this time receiving some money from his friends at Munich, he decided to return home. Before doing so, however, he wished to see his brother in New Orleans, so with his brother, George, he started south, and reached Lafayette, a northern suburb of New Orleans, November 27, where he found his brother. After spending the winter there, he started back March 9, reaching Ferdinand, Dubois county, March 21. Here he spent about seven weeks visiting friends, and finally reached St. Vincent, May 19, 1853.

June 10, 1853, he received an appointment as roadman with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, receiving soon afterwards, the position of sub-assistant. Next he was assigned the subdivision from Canal Crossing to Scranton, having twenty-two miles to take care of. In 1856, having a month's vacation he made his first visit to Minnesota, going with an expedition of priests to establish a college in the German settlement near St. Cloud.

In the fall he left the service of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, going to St. Paul. In 1857 he brought his family to Minnesota, they living at Anoka, as his work kept him moving about. He was first engaged on the subdivision Government land near Cambridge. He was occupied a great deal of the time in sketching the location of the townships and different settlements along the Sauk river, making several trips between St. Paul and St. Cloud. June 30, 1858, he was engaged by T. L. Kellet in the department of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad, and left for Northfield, later being transferred to the Faribault division of that company. As that company failed he decided to visit his brother in the South and look for work there. He was offered a professorship there and came back to get his family but becoming sick, decided not to go south again.

In 1859-1860 he attended the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, taking up bookkeeping and expecting to act as bookkeeper for the St. Vincent Abbey. However, in 1860 he was appointed roadman of St. Vincent and sent to Garland, Erie county, to make surveys for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to Oil City. Next he was transferred to St. Mary's, Pennsylvania, to take charge of the construction of the Luneberg and Erie Railway Company.

In 1865 he received an appointment under Col. T. A. Scott, the assistant secretary of war, and left for Havana to take charge of the Maltrata division of the Imperial Mexico Railroad. He spent 1865-1867 in construction work in Mexico.

On account of trouble in Mexico the whole staff were compelled to leave Mexico, and Mr. Wimmer took this opportunity of visiting Europe, also seeing the Paris Exposition of 1867. He was then ordered back to Mexico, but soon after his return to the United States was offered the position of building the Allegheny Valley extension from Driftwood to Dubois, so did not go to Mexico. In 1874 he was elected to represent Elk county in the Pennsylvania state legislature, There he served two seasons, was chairman of the railroad committee, secretary of the committee on counties and townships, and a member of the Centennial and Geological committee. In 1877-79 he was chief engineer of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad; in 1879-82 was located in New York city as the chief engineer of the New York city & Northern Railroad, building the line from High Bridge to Brewsters, N. Y.; and in August, 1882, he was sent to Mexico by a New York syndicate for the purpose of examining the Mexican Central Railway. During 1882-84 he was chief engineer on the construction of the Erie & Wyoming Railroad from Pittston and Scranton to Hawley. He then returned to New York, and built the Yonkers Rapid Transit Railroad from Van Cortland Station of New York City & North Erie Railroad to Gettys Square, in Yonkers; reported on the line between Turners on the Erie road and Danbury, Conn.; and located lines in Elk and Clearfield counties, Pennsylvania, for the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad. From 1901 to November 1, 1903, Mr. Wimmer was associate chief engineer of the Wabash railway, a distance of 59 miles, comprising the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western Railway, from Pittsburgh to the Ohio river; the Pittsburgh, Toledo & Western Railway from the Ohio river to the connection of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad in Harrison county, Ohio, to Toledo. This was one of the most difficult railroads to build in the United States, having seventeen tunnels, varying in length from 200 to 4,700 feet, and many iron bridges, including two exceptionally long ones over the Monongahela and Ohio rivers at Pittsburgh, and at Mingo Junction, Ohio. From November 1, 1903, to August 10, 1904, he was engaged in surveying about St. Marys and after the death of his wife, May 4, 1904, he soon retired from active life to live on his farm in Minnesota, at Albany. This was a large dairy and stock farm of nearly 600 acres, and a modern house was erected. In 1911 the farm was sold to his nephew, Sebastian P. Wimmer, who had been in charge of it since 1890, but Mr. Wimmer still lives on the place. Here he may be found, surrounded by a large library of books where he devotes much of his time to reading. His profession and his extensive travels have made for him a host of distinguished friends of whom he may well be proud. Mr. Wimmer is a man of distinguished appearance, quiet in manner and of keen intelligence, a gentleman of the old school. At the age of nearly eighty-five he is still well preserved, and at the height of his intellectual abilities. Since March 2, 1881, he has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he is also a member of the International

Engineering Congress at San Francisco, California, to be held September 25, 1915, which he expects to attend.

Mr. Wimmer was married at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1857, to Lavinia H. Blakely, daughter of James Blakely, a prominent real estate man, and three sons were born, Wilfred, at St. Paul, Minn., January 14, 1858 (now deceased); Ernest J. (deceased), born September 11, 1859, at Pittsburgh; and Sebastian J., July 8, 1862, at Latrobe, Penn. Ernest J. graduated from the law department of Columbia University in 1882, and was admitted to the New York bar. Sebastian J. graduated from the medical department of the Columbia University, and is now a practicing physician in New York.

Henry J. Blenker, successful merchant of Albany, was born in Oak township, this county, May 15, 1883, son of Herman and Katherina (Ballah) Blenker. Herman Blenker was born in Westphalia, Germany, October 25, 1833, and was there reared. In 1861 he came to America and located in McGregor, Iowa. It was in 1866 that he came to Stearns county and located in Oak township, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, until a year before his death. Then he came to Albany village and engaged in the cercantile business. He died June 15, 1904. October 13, 1869, Herman Blenker married Katherina Ballah, who was born in Mosta, Austria, March 27, 1849, and came to America in 1866. Herman Blenker and his wife were the parents of eight children: Gertrude, Anna, John, Herman, Frank, Mary, Henry and Elizabeth. Gertrude died in infancy. Anna married A. J. Swinghamer and they have five children. John married Annie North and they have six children. Herman died November 21, 1907. He married Matilda Shulte and they had four children. Frank married Mary Hiltner and they have four children. Mary is the wife of R. G. Sperd and they have three daughters. Henry J. is the one whose name heads this sketch. Elizabeth lives with her mother in the village of Albany. Mrs. Herman Blenker has adopted a bright boy named Edwin, who makes his home with her. Henry J. Blenker was reared on the home farm in Oak township, and attended school in District No. 33. His first teacher was Joseph Himsl, now a prominent attorney of St. Cloud. After leaving the district schools, Mr. Blenker entered St. John's University at Collegeville, and was graduated from the commercial course September 13, 1901. Immediately after graduation he entered his father's store. August 2, 1903, he became owner and proprietor. He conducts a large and prosperous mercantile establishment, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community. His agreeable personality has been one of the greatest factors in his success, and his reputation for fair and honest dealing is wide spread. Mr. Blenker is clerk of Albany township, and financial secretary of the local lodge of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Henry J. Blenker was married May 1, 1912, to Matilda Thielman, daughter of Leonard Thielman, and they have one daughter, Mary C., born April 11, 1913.

Joseph Lehner, who is in charge of the Farmers' Elevator, at Albany, was born in the town of Danesbach, Bavaria, September 13, 1866, son of John and Mary (Swatz) Lehner. He came alone to America, and landed at New York city, March 20, 1881, and imediately came west to Albany. He worked

on a farm, and in the hotel, for a short time, and then entered the employ of the flour mill. Some two years later he went to Wahpeton, N. D., where he remained about two years. Upon his return he worked in the flour mill about six years. After a brief respite during which he worked on a farm in St. Martin township, he resumed his work in the mill, where he was employed ten more years. At the end of that period he was taken ill, as the result of constantly working in a dusty atmosphere, and was disabled for about a year. For the past eight years he has been in his present position, successfully buying and selling grain for the farmers of the community. He is a shrewd buyer, a good seller, and an able judge of conditions. He is president of the village board of Albany, has in times past been on the school board, and has done other public service. He is a member of the St. Joseph Society. Mr. Lehner married Victor, the daughter of Frederick Bier, and they have seven children: Antonia, Andrew M., Maty, Alphonse, Raymond, Annie and Alois.

P. J. Nett was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1847, and was there reared. As a young man he found his way to St. Martin township, in Stearns county, where he engaged in farming. In 1885 he came to Albany village, acquired an elevator, and became a grain dealer. Three years later he engaged in the lumber business. In the meantime he also operated two large farms. He became a very prosperous man, and continued in the lumber business until April 14, 1912, when he died. Mr. Nett married Mary G. Terres, and they have six children: John (deceased); Elizabeth, at home; Matthew, who married Julius Fuchs, and has two sons, Ralph and Jerome; Celia, at home; John, a lumberman of Albany; and Peter J., who also lives in Albany.

John Nett, of the firm of Nett & Berger, lumber dealers, at Albany, was born in St. Martin township, this county, September 27, 1884, son of P. J. and Mary G. (Terres) Nett, who brought him to Albany village as an infant. Since he was old enough to be interested in business he has been identified with the lumber trade, and since babyhood, with the exception of one year spent in the West, he has made his home in this village. First he worked for his father. Then, after his father's death, he and his brother, P. J., Jr., carried on the yard for a while. In 1913, P. J., Jr., sold his interest to J. Borgerding & Co., of Melrose, and the present firm was established. The company does a good business, and is one of the important factors in the business life of Albany. Mr. Nett married Mary M. Barker, and they have two children: Rita and Howard. Mary G. Terres, who married P. J. Nett, was born in Barberg, Luxemburg, daughter of John and Katherina (Charlier) Terres, who brought her to America in 1857. After living in Chicago for one winter they came to St. Martin township, this county. Mr. Terres was a tailor by trade and for many years made a greater part of the masculine clothing used in this vicinity. In latter life he devoted much of his attention to farming.

John B. Pallansch, postmaster of Albany village, was born in Belgium, July 28, 1858, son of Adam and Katherina (Zimmermann) Pallansch. He was reared in his native town, and at the age of twenty was induced to come to

America by his brother, John Peter, who was then home on a visit, but who had previously become a successful man in the United States. John B. therefore accompanied his brother, John Peter, to this country, and entered his employ in a flouring mill at Fredonia, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin. In 1882 he came to Stearns county, and for seven years he was a faithful employe in the mill of Edwin Clark, in Melrose. In 1889 he returned to Fredonia, and once more entered the employ of his brother. Five years later he was forced to abandon the milling business, as further continuance therein would have seriously endangered his health. In 1894, he came back to Stearns county, and engaged in the mercantile business at Holdingsford, for eight years. In 1902 he acquired the mill at Freeport, in this county, which he opearted two years. It was in 1904 that he came to Albany village, and operated a general store. In 1909 he was appointed postmaster by President Theodore Roosevelt. Under his care the postal service has been of the best, and has given general satisfaction. Mr. Pallansch is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He was married, June 17, 1884, in Melrose, by Rev. Father Williams, to Elizabeth Schauble, and they have had six children. Of these, three, Bertha, Eleanor C. and Mary C. are living. Bertha married Dr. Joseph Weyrens. They live in Taylor, N. D., and have two children, Raymond and Erma. Eleanor C. lives at home and assists her father in the postoffice. Mary C. has been a teacher for several years past.

John Schwinghammer, the first pioneer of Albany township, now living in retirement in Albany village, was born in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, March 22, 1840, son of John, Sr., and Katherine (Gruber) Schwinghammer. The family came to America in July, 1856, and settled in Watertown, Jefferson county, Wis. Some three and a half years later they moved to a farm near Appleton, in Outagamie county, in the same state. In 1862, John Schwinghammer, the subject of this sketch, then known as John Schwinghammer, Jr., came to Stearns county, looking for a location for the family. In this quest he reached the locality then known as Two Rivers, now called Albany. There was at that time no evidence of previous occupancy in that locality. After deciding upon a few suitable claims, Mr. Schwinghammer went back to his home in Wisconsin. In 1863 the entire family arrived. The father, John, Sr., took a claim in section 22, the son, John, took a claim in section 23, while another son, Joseph, took a claim in section 24. All of this territory was then a part of Brockway township. When Avon was organized in 1866 it included Albany. John Schwinghammer, the subject of this sketch, was elected the first assessor. Albany was organized in 1868. At the first meeting, John Schwinghammer was elected chairman of the board of supervisors, and his brother, Joseph, was elected justice of the peace. The father, John, Sr., had in the meantime died, October 12, 1870, his being the first death in the township. When the family first settled here, they all lived together in a small cabin on section 22. Three years later they built a more commodious log house on section 23. Subsequently the father and the two sons, each occupied their individual claims. When they first arrived, the land was covered with timber, and it took long years of laborious work to render it tillable. In 1866, John Schwinghammer was married, and the young couple

started housekeeping in the log cabin on section 23. In 1886 a frame house was built, and in 1892 this was replaced by a larger frame structure. In the meantime, Mr. Schwinghammer had added to his original tract, and had also gradually improved, enlarged and increased his farm buildings and equipment. In 1903, Mr. Schwinghammer retired and moved to the village of Albany, where he has since resided. Mr. Schwinghammer has taken an active interest in the affairs of the community in which he has lived. In addition to the offices already mentioned, he has been clerk of Albany township, and of School District No. 111. He was one of the organizers of the Albany Mutual Fire Insurance Co., that started business June 1, 1895. The original officers, Jacob Krebs, president, and John Schwinghammer, secretary, have since continued to serve. John Schwinghammer was married in 1866, to Annie Pfau. They have had eight children. Kate is now Sister Mary, of the Order of St. Benedict. She teaches in the parochial school at Eden valley. Aloys lives in Canada. He married Anna Blenker and they have five children. Simon also lives in Canada. He married Talma Neiser, and they have seven children. Henry lives on the home farm. He married Mary Fenners, and they have four children: Peter lives in Canada. He married Anna Diedricks, and they have four children. Gregor lives in Albany township. He married Margaret Emel, and they have four children. John lives in Canada. He married Kate Biensfield. Mary has been a teacher for several years, first in Albany village and now in the township.

Nickalaus J. Theisen, implement dealer of Albany village, is one of the pioneers of Stearns county, having been brought here by his parents while scarcely more than an infant. He was born in New Regel, Seneca county, Ohio, April 1, 1854, son of Nickalaus and Anna (Ruppert) Theisen, who came to America in 1848, lived in Ohio for a while, and in 1859 came west to St. Joseph, in this county, where a relative, Nickalaus Hoffman, his father and his brothers, had lived for some years. The father had devoted considerable time to railroad work before reaching Stearns county, but here he became a farmer. Nickalaus J. remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years of age, and being the oldest in the family, assumed a special interest in the home place. After he started out in life for himself, he operated a threshing machine, and also got out railroad ties. In 1887, Mr. Theisen moved to the village of Albany, where he opened a hardware store, which he has since continued. In addition to this he has been an extensive shipper of stock for the past few years. Mr. Theisen is a quiet, substantial man, and while he has not cared to mingle in public affairs, he can nevertheless be depended upon at all times to do his share in any movement that has for its object the progress of the village or township. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Theisen was married in 1888 to Mary Stuhl, born in Ohio. They have four children. Aurelia and Eleanor are teachers. Henry J. and Olevia are at home. Mr. Theisen's father died in 1901, and his mother about the year 1894.

Michael Thelen, who is engaged in the bottling business in the village of Albany, was born in Farming township, this county, June 11, 1869, son of Mathias and Mariana (Wagner) Thelen. Mathias Thelen, the father, was

born February 24, 1832, in the village of Leimbach, Kreis Ardow, Koblenz, Prussia, Germany, and came to America in 1852. He at once found his way to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he secured employment in the pine woods. In 1860 he secured some government land in Farming township, this county, at $1.25 an acre. During the Civil War he was employed in the copper mines of Lake Superior. After the close of the war he took up his residence upon his land in Farming township, where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. He died December 19, 1911. His widow still resides on the old homestead. Michael Thelen received a district school education in the vicinity of his home, and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-seven years of age. Then he went to St. Cloud and purchased a soda-water factory. In 1899 he came to Albany, and opened a similar business here. He has been very successful, and has a large trade covering a large district in all directions. Mr. Thelen is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Michael Thelen married Mary Spoden, the daughter of Nathias Spooden, and a native of Rockville township. They have four children: Andrew M., Mariana, Rose C., Olevia M., and Gero P.

John Braun, a successful farmer of Spring Hill township, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., April 16, 1849, son of Mathias and Marion Braun. Mathias Braun came to America in 1846. He went back to Germany, married, and in 1848 brought his wife to Wisconsin, settling on eighty acres near Fond du Lac. They lived in a log cabin, and thus started to carve their fortunes. Four children, John, Peter, Elizabeth and Frank, were born in Wisconsin. In 1856 the family came to Minnesota, going by rail to La Crosse, thence by boat up the river to St. Paul, and from St. Paul to St. Cloud by team. From St. Cloud they went west a few miles, and located on 160 acres two miles east of the village of St. Joseph, in the township of that name. Ten acres were under cultivation and a shack stood on the place. Improvements were made as circumstances permitted. Seven children, Mathias, Herbert, Mary, Joseph, Henry, Agnes and Anna, were born in Minnesota. The family assisted in erecting several of the early Catholic churches. John Braun remained with the family until 1874. Then he purchased 160 acres of wild land in Spring Hill township. In 1875 he married, and brought his wife to the place. They set to work with a will, and the years brought success. Mr. Braun now owns 280 acres in the home farm, and 200 acres in Lake Henry township. Beginning with a meagre equipment he now has a modern farm in every particular, with the best of stock, crops, and buildings. His barn, 38 by 120 feet, is a model of its kind. He makes a specialty of stock raising on an extensive scale, and has taken a deep interest in the Spring Hill Creamery, of which he was formerly the president. He has been both a member and chairman of the town board, at different times, for many years, and is one of the active progressive men of the community. Mr. Braun married Anna Minerat, and they have had eleven children. Of these there are living nine: Josephine, Mary, Mollie, C. A., Elizabeth, John A., Michael, Henry and Elnora.

Joseph Emmel, clerk of Spring Hill township, was born on the homestead in section 22, in the same township, February 7, 1879, son of Henry J. Emmel.

He attended the district schools, and spent one year at the St. Cloud State Normal School, and three years in St. John's University, Collegeville. He has farmed both in Albany and Spring Hill townships. In 1908 he located on his present farm of 240 acres. He is a good farmer, raises good crops and breeds good stock. He has been town clerk since 1911, and treasurer of his school district since 1910. For three years he was secretary of the Spring Hill Creamery Co. Mr. Emmel was married in 1902 to Wilhelmina Watercott, a native of Wisconsin, and they have five children: Rebecca, Albert, Edmund, Mary and Joseph.

Joseph Geris was born in Netherlands, July 18, 1852, son of Nicholas and Gertrude Geris. The father, Nicholas, was a small man in stature, so small that he could stand under his son Joseph's arm. He was, however, strong and courageous, and took his part in the activities of pioneer endeavor. Nicholas Geris left Netherlands in 1862, with his wife, and six children: Lawrence, Henry, Joseph, Martin, Lena and Theodore. After a voyage of sixty-five days they reached New York, and then came to St. Paul. They located in Benton, now called Cologne, in Carver county, and secured forty acres of land. The first flour for the family was a sack of fifty pounds, brought twelve miles by the father on his back. Before the land was ready for crops, the family dug ginseng for which they obtained from seven to fifteen cents a pound. They had been here but a few days when the Indian outbreak occurred. When the news came the family left their food on the table and joined the throng that was fleeing to Carver, for safety. The parents took what household possessions they could. Joseph carried the family coffee mill. The little children carried the dog and cat. After three days, the father and the older children returned to the farm, leaving the mother and younger children at Carver until the scare was over. After Nicholas Geris had been in Benton but fourteen days, he went to the polls and voted. He had no conception of the laws nor of the issues at stake, but voted because his neighbors were voting. As a result his name appeared on the list of citizens and he was drafted for the Civil War. To avoid serving he paid $600 to hire a substitute. This kept him in debt for twenty years. After living a while on the farm, they sold out, and went to Belleplaine, where they operated a brickyard. There the mother died. In 1867 the father and the children started out for Alexandria, Douglas county. The trip was made with an ox team, nineteen days being spent on the road. Upon arriving at their destination, they secured a homestead of 160 acres, erected a log cabin, and started life in the wilderness. In 1872, Joseph took a homestead adjoining that of his father. In 1877 he located on 160 acres in section 28, Spring Hill township, Stearns county. Sixty acres had been broken, and a log cabin stood on the place. He at once set at work to beautify and improve the place. He has added sixty acres, erected a modern home and other buildings, and has been very successful in his operations. His stock is as good as any in the county. Often as Mr. Geris looks over his rich acres with the waving harvests and sleek cattle, with the barns filled with plentifulness, and the house bright with comfort, he thinks of the early days when he lived in a log cabin, and obtained fresh meat for his family by trading rutabagas and garden

produce for bear meat brought by the Chippewa Indians. Mr. Geris is a prominent man and has served on the village council of Spring Hill village.

Joseph Geris was married October, 1876, to Margaret Mehr, a daughter of John Mehr. They have had eight children: Susan (deceased), Ava, Joseph Peter, Anna, Kate, Celia, Frank and Olevia. Susan was the first wife of George Winter: Ava is Mrs. Louis Punk; Anna is now Mrs. George Winter; and Celia is now Mrs. Leo Gillitzer.

John J. Salchert was born in Prussia, Germany, son of Rhinehart and Catherine Salchert, who brought him to America at the age of thirteen, and settled at Calvary, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their days. John J. grew to manhood on the farm at Calvary, and married Catherine Geser. In 1858 he brought his wife and two children, Catherine and John, to Minnesota, and settled on 160 acres of land in Spring Hill township. He erected a log cabin, and with two ox teams and an Indian pony starting farming. By hard work he acquired 820 acres of land, and erected the substantial dwelling in which his son, Joseph, now resides. He died in Lake Henry township at the age of eighty-one. His wife died at the age of thirty-four. In the family there were seven children.

Joseph Salchert was next to the youngest of the children. He was born in Spring Hill township, and was reared on the home farm, attending the district schools of his neighborhood and the graded schools of Sauk Centre. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He owns 400 acres of the old homestead, and successfully carries on general farming. He raises good crops, and breeds some good grade cattle. Of late years he has turned his attention especially to dairying, and is one of the directors of the Spring Hill Creamery, and a stockholder of the Greenwald Bank. He has done good service as assessor for twenty-four years; as constable for sixteen years; and census enumerator for three terms. He has been a successful fire and hail insurance agent for twelve years. Joseph Salchert married Mary Pung, a daughter of Arnold Pung, and they have had seven children: Anna (deceased), Hubert, George, Isabel, Lena, Arnold, and Susie.

John Waldorf, secretary of the Spring Hill Creamery, located in section 28, Spring Hill township, was born in Maine Prairie township, April 7, 1863, son of Peter and Gertrude (Schafer) Waldorf, who were born in Germany, came to America in the early fifties and were here married. For some years they lived in Maine Prairie township, this county, where two of the children, John and Mathias, were born in the old log cabin. It was in 1865 that they came to Spring Hill township, and settled on eighty acres near the town line in section 30. A cabin had already been built on the place. Here the family lived until the grasshopper raids of 1877. Then they moved to 160 acres of wild land in section 32, in the same township. They erected a frame house and other buildings, and successfully engaged in general farming. The father died in 1886 at the age of sixty-four. The mother died in 1888 at the age of sixty-two. They had eight children. One died in infancy leaving five brothers and two sisters. John Waldorf was educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and remained with his parents until 1888, when he located on his present place in section 32. At that time the 160 acres

were without improvements. He has developed the place in many ways, and has a fine farm, with good buildings, and modern equipment. He has been a member of the town board continuously since 1896 and was made chairman of the board in the spring of 1913. He has been secretary of the Spring Hill Creamery for six years. In addition to his home place, Mr. Waldorf also owns his father's farm in section 32. John Waldorf married Kate Weller, born in Waseca county, this state. They have had fourteen children: Anna Michael, John, Margaret, Susan, Kate, Mamie, Nicholas, Gerhard, Joseph, Alfred, Otta, Elizabeth, and Gertrude (deceased).

John H. Emmel, a successful young business man of Greenwald, was born in Spring Hill township, this county, August 4, 1885, son of Henry and Appollonia (Miesen) Emmel. He attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and the graded schools of St. Cloud, and started his commercial career as a clerk at Melrose. In the spring of 1911 he came to Greenwald, and opened a general store. He carries a good line of goods, and has the confidence and respect of the people of the village and neighboring rural districts. He has identified himself with the life of his adopted village, and has taken a special interest in the Spring Hill Farmers' Rural Telephone Co., of which he is one of the directors. In October, 1912, he married Kathryn Reiter, of Waite Park, and they are the parents of one daughter, Emelinda.

August Ernst, a substantial farmer of Lake Henry township, was born in Pomerania, Germany, June 27, 1851, son of Christ and Johanna Ernst. Christ Ernst died in Germany in 1856, at the age of forty-five. In the family there were three children, William, a girl, who died at the age of fourteen, in Germany, and August. The widowed Johanna Ernst married Christ Luekou, who, in 1870, brought the family to America, living first in Buffalo, N. Y., then in Watertown, Wis., and then coming to Stearns county and locating in Zion township, where they spent the remainder of their days. For a time August worked as a farm hand. In due time he secured 200 acres in section 34, Lake Henry township, the tract at that time being without improvements. He erected a log house, a part of which is still standing. He also built a straw shed. His stock consisted of a horse team and a cow. As the years passed he prospered, improved and developed his farm, and erected suitable buildings. He also added forty acres to the original tract. Mr. Ernst is now a prosperous man of the community and a respected member of the Evangelical church. He married Johanna Wentland, and they have four children: Minnie, Frank, William and Lena.

Frank Ernst is one of the successful young men of Lake Henry township. He was born on the home farm in the township where he still lives; son of August and Johanna (Wentland) Ernst. He was educated in the district schools and reared to agricultural pursuits. His farm consists of 120 acres of the old homestead, on which he has made many improvements. He is clerk of the school district and township constable. Mr. Ernst was married in 1902 to Helen Wartenberg, daughter of Antoin and Amelia (Hein) Wartenberg, who came from Germany and settled in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst have two children. Lillian was born August 21, 1906, and died June 8, 1908. Ada was born June 6, 1908.

William Ernst is a native-born son of Lake Henry township, having first seen the light of day on the home farm, June 19, 1881, son of August and Johanna (Wentland) Ernst. He attended the district schools and was taught farming by his father. He owns 120 acres of the old homestead, and has replaced with a frame structure the crude log cabin in which he was born. Mr. Ernst carries on general farming, and is making a specialty of breeding good stock. He was married May 28, 1901, to Martha Grudzmacher, and they have one child, Matilda, born May 17, 1903. Martha Grudzmacher was born in Lake Henry township, daughter of William and Johanna Grudzmacher, natives of Germany, who after coming to America lived in Wisconsin for a while, later reached Stearns county, settled on 160 acres in Zion township, and finally located in Lake Henry township. They had thirteen children, one born in Germany and twelve in America.

Helmet I. Glenz, an active young farmer of Lake Henry township, was born on the old homestead, just over the line in Roseville township, Kandiyohi county, September 18, 1888. He attended the district schools and was thoroughly taught the business of a farmer. On October, 1912, he married Lydia Marquard, the daughter of August Marquard, and rented the Marquard homestead of 160 acres. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical church.

Ernst Emil Kurth, a farmer of section 36, Lake Henry, was born December 31, 1884, son of Ernst and Amelia (Koler) Kurth. He was born in a log cabin on the home place, and has remained with his father. As a youth he attended district school, and all his interests have been along agricultural lines. In 1907 he took over the active management of the farm. His 200 acres includes the homestead taken by his father. He lives in the house erected by his father. The barn was built by himself. He raises general crops, has a nice little orchard, and makes a specialty of full-blooded Jersey cattle and good grade swine. Mr. Kurth was married June 6, 1907, to Martha Schwartz, daughter of Lewis Schwartz, of Kandiyohi county. They have one child, Verona. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Church.

Ernst Kurth was born in Germany, March 20, 1836, son of Christian and Mary (Krueger) Kurth, who spent the span of their years in Germany. He came to the United States in 1863 and located in Racine, Wis. From that city he came to Stearns county in 1877, and settled on 160 acres of wild land in Lake Henry township. They built a log cabin and a barn with a straw roof, and began farming with an ox team. Like his neighbors, he prospered and became a prominent man. He was married in Wisconsin to Minnie Koler, and they had nine children. She died in 1883. In 1885 he married Amelia Koler, a cousin of his first wife, and by this union there was born one son, Ernst Emil, now operating the home farm. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Church.

Michael Kraemer, a farmer of Lake Henry township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 14, 1849, son of Michael, Sr., and Margaret (Searl) Kraemer. Michael Kraemer, Sr., with his wife, and son Michael, left Germany in 1851, on a sailing vessel, the voyage to America consuming two months. For about six months the family lived at St. Louis, Mo., and then located in

Keokuk county, Iowa for two years. Subsequently they came to Minnesota in 1856, and secured a claim of 160 acres in section 14, Lake Henry township. The claim was in the wilderness with no roads and almost no trails. They built a log cabin and a log barn and started farming with a yoke of oxen and a cow. Their wagon was a crude affair with wooden axles. But with the passing of the years they prospered with the community. The father died in 1906 at the age of eighty-eight. The mother died in 1898 at the age of seventy-six. They had four children, Michael, who came here with them, and Margaret, George and Jacob, born in Lake Henry township. Michael remained with his parents until 1882. Then for twelve years he was postmaster and hotel-keeper at Lake Henry village. He now devotes his time to farming. He owns 660 acres of good land, has erected some splendid buildings, and is a successful man in every way. He has various interests in the village of Lake Henry, and is a stockholder in the Lake Henry Farmers' Creamery. Mr. Kraemer was married in 1881 to Hedwig Micholetz, a native of Austria-Hungary, who died in February, 1912, at the age of fifty-seven. In the family there are five children: Jacob, Nicholas, Michael, John and George.

Charles Kruger was born in Prussia, Germany, February 14, 1848, son of William and Johanna (Grouse) Kruger, the former of whom was a wagon maker by trade. In the family there were four children: Louisa, Herman, Charles and Robert. Charles and Herman came to America in 1866, and located in Racine, Wis. Some three years later they made a trip to Minnesota, finally reaching Paynesville, where they spent about a year. Then they went back to Racine. In 1868, the parents and the rest of the family came to Racine. It was about 1871 when Charles again set out for Minnesota. Upon reaching Minnesota, he settled on 220 acres of land in Lake Henry township, this county. Some of this land had been improved, and on it was a log house and a shed. Mr. Kruger devoted most of his time for the next thirty years or so, in developing this farm. His worth was recognized, and he was for two years one of the supervisors of the township. He also took an active part in the affairs of the Grove Evangelical Church. The Farmers' Creamery at Paynesville received his support and encouragement. After bringing his Lake Henry farm to a high stage of improvement he bought land in Roseville, Kandiyohi county, and built a new house and barn thereon. In 1907 they retired and moved to Paynesville, where they still reside. The parents of Charles Kruger came to Stearns county from Racine, Wis., and farmed near Paynesville in Paynesville township. The father died in 1908 at the age of eighty-five. The mother died many years ago at the age of sixty.

Charles Kruger was married in 1871 to Amelia Hemple, who was born in Prussia, Germany, December 2, 1853, daughter of John and Caroline Hemple, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hemple came to America in 1854, with their three children, William, Charles and Amelia. They located in Racine, Wis., where another child, John, was born. In 1870 they came to Stearns county and located in Lake Henry township. Mr. Hemple died in 1888 at the age of seventy-two. His wife died a few years later at the age of seventy-

eight. Charles Kruger and his wife had seven children. Two died in infancy. Edward, William and Albert live in Paynesville. Walter lives on the old homestead in Lake Henry township. Benjamin F. lives with his parents. Walter Kruger is one of the prosperous and progressive men of his township. He was born on the place in Lake Henry township where he still lives, in 1879, was educated in the district schools and was reared to farm pursuits. He was married in 1907 to Helena L. Glenz, of Roseville township, Kandiyohi county, and they have three children, Raymond, Milton and Ethel.

Frederick William Manz, proprietor of the Evergreen farm, in section 35, Lake Henry township, was born February 17, 1874, on the old homestead in section 30, Zion township, son of Herman Ludwick and Amelia (Ladwig) Manz, the pioneers. He received a good education in the public schools, and learned farming from his father. He now lives on the place which his father purchased many years ago. The hedge which his father planted from seeds imported from Germany of the German forest pine variety is still standing, and the old log cabin which his father erected is still in use. As a residence, however, the cabin has been replaced by a modern frame dwelling; and commodious and well-equipped barns take the place of the original straw shed. Mr. Manz takes great pride in the appearance of his farm, his home, his barn, his granary and his other buildings. He does general farming and makes a specialty of grade Holstein cows, and pure blooded Rhode Island Red poultry. He also makes a specialty of raising Norway poplar trees, evergreens, strawberries, raspberries and gladiolus, both for home and commercial use, and is a pioneer in establishing a large commercial orchard.

Mr. Manz is a director in the Zion-Paynesville Farmers' Telephone Co., and in the Paynesville Farmers' Elevator Co. He is a trustee of the Grove Evangelical Association Congregation, whose church is located in section 36, Lake Henry township. He is also state director of the American Society of Equity, a farmer organization made up of national, state, county and local unions, and stands for the intellectual, the moral and the social uplift and better business side of farming by securing profitable prices for all farm products by closer co-operation between the producer and the consumer. Frederick William Manz was married in 1895 to Anna Schneider, born in Bavaria, Germany, January 13, 1878, daughter of August and Anna Schneider. August Schneider, and his wife, with their two children Charles W. and Anna, came to the United States in 1879. Another child, Walter, was born after their arrival. Upon coming to America the family lived in Frontenac, Minnesota, and later took up their residence in St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Manz have four children: Margaret, born August 7, 1906; Marcella, born May 18, 1908; Dorothea, born July 25, 1909, and Hildred, born March 8, 1914.

Emmett E. Nehring, a successful farmer living on section 36, Lake Henry township, was born on the place where he still resides, February 4, 1881, son of William and Bertha T. (Wagner) Nehring. He attended the district schools, and has devoted his mature years to farming. He has taken an interest in the growth of his community, and has served for many years as school clerk of District 112. He married Adelia Hoeft, born in Lake Henry

township, a daughter of William Hoeft, now of Paynesville. Mr. and Mrs. Nehring have one child, Luverna.

William Nehring was born in Germany, April 16, 1852. His parents brought him to Wisconsin at the age of three years, and to Stearns county at the age of twelve. He attended the district schools and learned agricultural pursuits from his father. After his marriage, he and his wife located on 120 acres in section 36, Lake Henry township. To this they afterward added eighty acres more. Mr. Nehring held several town and school offices. The creamery, in which he held stock, found him an ardent supporter. He held office in the Grove Evangelical Congregation Church, and was one of its earnest workers. The children born to him and his wife are: Selma (deceased), Emmet E., who operates the home place; Helen M., the wife of E. E. Finger; and Phylis, who lives at home. Oscar, an adopted son, is a graduate of a business college at Minneapolis.

Mr. Nehring married Bertha T. Wagner, born in Otter Tail county, daughter of Charles G. and Bertha (Miller) Wagner, who came from Germany in 1868 with their two children, Oscar and Bertha T., and after living for a short time in Ohio, settled in Otter Tail county, Minnesota.

William C. Wendlandt, a prosperous farmer of Lake Henry township, was born on the old homestead in section 1, Roseville township, Kandiyohi county, Minn., September 28, 1878, son of Christian F. and Gusta (Leibrenz) Wendlandt. At the age of twenty-one, he secured his present farm in section 33, Lake Henry. On this property, in 1905, he erected a modern home, and in 1909 a splendid barn. He carries on general farming along the latest improved lines, and makes a specialty of full blooded Holstein cattle. His horses, swine and poultry are all of good blood. Mr. Wendlandt is a popular man in the community. A Republican in politics, he has been justice of the peace and school officer. He is a stockholder in the Elevator Company, and in the Zion Mutual Telephone Company. He is also an accomplished musician, and has served for some years as secretary of the Poplar Grove Cornet band.

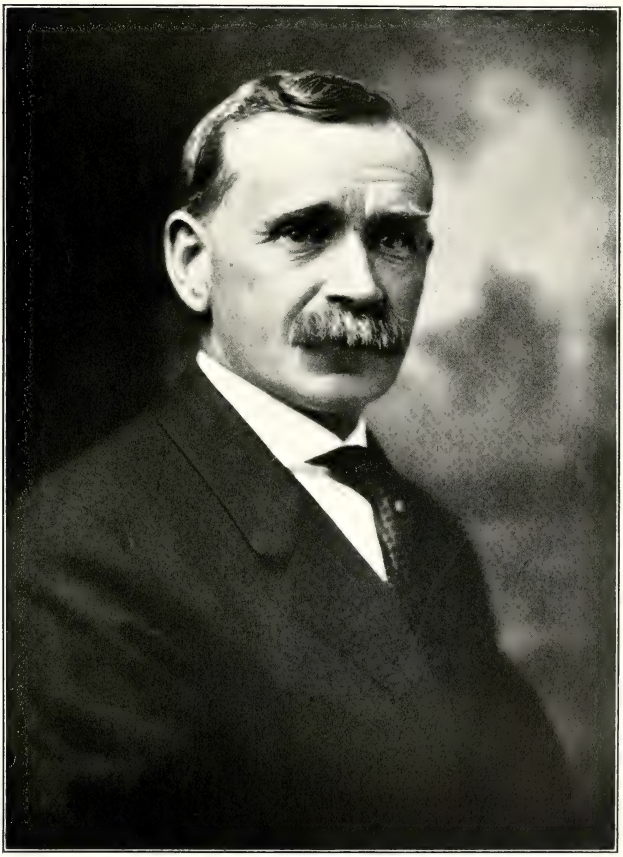
Mr. Wendlandt was married in 1905 to Mary Rein, and they have three children, Edna, Elverna and Millard.

Christian F. Wendlandt was born in Pomerania, Germany, August 15, 1850, son of Michael and Johanna Wendlandt, who brought their two sons, Johan and Christian F., to America in 1866, and after living two months in Wisconsin secured a homestead of 160 acres in Zion township, Stearns county. Christian F. remained with his parents for a while, and later secured a farm over the line in section 1, Roseville township. For a time he was storekeeper and postmaster at Paynesville. He was an office holder in both Kandiyohi and Stearns counties, being a town official in one and a highway official in the other. He married Gusta Leibrenz, who with her brothers and sisters was brought to Stearns county from Germany by her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Christian F. Wendlandt have nine children: William C., Emil Aug., Henry H., John, Edward, Aaron O., Selma, Lena and Amanda. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Church.

John Ahles, a pioneer farmer, living on section 15, Rockville township, was born in Prussia, Germany, June 7, 1836, son of Mathew and Margaret

Ahles. In the family of Mathew and Margaret Ahles were seven boys and one girl. Mathew, the oldest son, was the first to come to America. The father, Mathew, died in Germany, and the mother, Margaret, brought the remainder of her family to America. She became a respected resident of Rockville, and died at the good old age of eighty. John Ahles was but eighteen years of age when he came to America with his mother in 1854. The voyage was a long, tedious one, made in a sailing vessel. For a time, the subject of this mention lived in Kenosha, Wis. Then he went to Illinois. In 1865 he came to Stearns county and located a farm on section 15, Rockville. A part of his 16 by 24 log house is still standing, and is used as a part of a stable. For fifteen years Mr. Ahles did his work on the farm with the assistance of an ox team. Aside from this ox team, his stock originally consisted of one cow, which he purchased at the price of $50. Mr. Ahles has become a successful man, and has raised a splendid family of children. He is well thought of throughout the community, and his fellow citizens have honored him by electing him to such positions as town clerk and assessor. John Ahles married Lucy Bauer, born in Germany, the daughter of Gottlieb Bauer, the pioneer. She died in July, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. John Ahles have had fifteen children: Gotthard, July 2, 1867 (deceased); Margaretha, January 30, 1869; Matthias, February 10, 1870; Johannes, March 29, 1871; Paul, March 26, 1872; Gertrude, September 20, 1873 (deceased); Gotthard, January 3, 1875, Maria, March 4, 1876; Joseph, December 30, 1878; Christopher, March 1, 1880; Anna Marie, May 27, 1881; Lucy, July 15, 1882; Franz Joseph, March 8, 1884 (deceased); Peter, June 3, 1885; Nicholas, March 23, 1887. The mother, Mrs. Lucy Bauer Ahles, came to Stearns county in 1857. She remembers when St. Cloud was a small village, and tells of the days of the Indian massacre, when the people took refuge in the various stockades.

John Clark, managing partner of the firm of Clark & McCormack, granite workers of Rockville, was born in Scotland, October 17, 1859, son of Alexander and Isabella (Hendry) Clark. Alexander Clark, the father, was born in Scotland. In 1854 he came to Canada, and was employed as a bridge-builder. In 1856 he went back to Scotland, where he remained until 1881. In that year, Alexander Clark, with two of his children, John and Eliza, came to the United States. After landing at New York, the two men worked as stone-cutters at Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio. Then they again returned to Scotland. Upon once more reaching the United States, the father, Alexander, and the son, John, worked again for a while at Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, and then went to Stratford, Ontario, Canada. There the family located on fifty acres of land, while the men worked in various places. John, the subject of this mention, while still at home, worked as a stone-cutter in Detroit, Cleveland, and other places, and from his earnings was enabled to add 100 acres to the home place. In 1886 he secured a situation as assistant foreman for Matthew Breen, at St. Paul. In this position he assisted in getting out the stone for many important buildings in St. Paul and Minneapolis. After the death of Mr. Breen he opened up what are now the Benzie & Campbell quarries in St. Cloud. During this period he got out stone for many St. Paul buildings, including the postoffice. In the spring of 1903 he



JOHN CLARK

became vice-president of the P. M. Hennessy Construction Co. While with this company he assisted in building the United States fort located at Bismarck, North Dakota. April 13, 1907, he and John B. McCormack withdrew from the firm and the partnership of Clark & McCormack was formed. The company opened quarries in Rockville, and has been the most important factor in the upbuilding of the village. Offices are maintained at 138 East Sixth street, St. Paul, and the partners own three different quarries, making in all over 100 acres. The plant at Rockville is 350 by 40 feet, and about 100 men are employed there. The company also has a large two-story hotel for the accommodation of their employees. Over these extensive interests, Mr. Clark has a watchful eye. For twenty-seven years before engaging in business for himself he was employed by but two concerns. His long experience has made him a master of the granite-working industry and he has made a most decided success of life. Rockville counts him as one of its most useful citizens. He has been chairman of the school board for some three years and in this as in everything else, he has done good service.

Mr. Clark married Mary Alice Hamilton, and they have seven children: Alexander, John Gordon, Helen, Isabella, Donald Grant, Thomas, and an unnamed deceased infant. The family faith is that of the Central Presbyterian Church at St. Paul.

William Hansen, a prominent and progressive farmer, residing in section 7, Rockville township, was born on the place where he still resides, the son of Matthew and Katherine (Fuchs) Hansen. He was reared on the home place, received a good education in the public schools, and became a successful farmer. He owns 240 acres of land and carries on general farming and dairying along the latest approved lines. Among the many improvements on his place may be mentioned a new barn, 32 by 72, constructed with a cement floor, and equipped with patent stanchions. Mr. Hansen married Magdalena Statz and has five children: Matthew, Frank, William, Nicholas and Aloysius.

Mathew Hansen was born in Prussia, Germany, and as a young man came to Rockville township in the fifties. He took up 160 acres of land, broke the ground, erected a log cabin, and started to hew his fortunes out of the wilderness. Assisted by a team of oxen, he developed the place into a modern farm. In his latter years he delighted in telling stories of the early days when the Indians were still here, and when the pioneers must travel to St. Paul for provisions. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted, and served throughout the conflict. A devout Catholic in religion, he was one of those who assisted in the building of St. James Church on Jacob's Prairie. For two years he lived in Cold Spring. In February, 1898, he died at the old homestead at the age of sixty-eight. His wife died in 1889 at the age of forty-five. They had twelve children.

Frank Herzog, teacher and organist in the village of Rockville, Stearns county, was born November 24, 1891, fourth son of Frank H. Herzog and Elisabeth Blommel. Both his father and mother were born at Damme, Oldenburg, emigrating to this country when they were married. They purchased a farm in section 17, township of Millwood, which they still occupy. Frank

Herzog has the following brothers and sisters: Joseph A., who is the cashier of the Sleepy Eye State Bank; Ben A., teacher and organist at St. Rosa; John, who farms in section 34, township 127, Millwood; Rose, now Mrs. Frank Meyer; and Agnes, Willie, Leo, Christine, Hildegard, and Bertha, who all still live at the parental home. Frank Herzog, the subject of this sketch received his primary education at the St. Rosa school, finishing the grades under Henry Stoetzel who was his teacher for many years. Being exceptionally talented for music he early acquired ability on the organ sufficiently to be able to play for church services when only eleven years of age. He, at the age of fourteen, began attending the St. Cloud Normal School, fitting himself for his chosen vocation as a teacher. He taught his first school in district No. 73, township of Melrose; thereafter he filled the position as principal and organist at St. Anthony, Stearns county, for two terms. He afterwards taught three years in District 164, town of Melrose, becoming principal of the village school at Rockville in the fall of 1913. As principal of this village school he has one assistant.

Michael Hansen, Sr., an early resident of Rockville, and for five years a soldier in the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, was born in Luxemburg in 1784, there spent nearly all his life, came to America in 1857 with his good wife, and spent the remainder of his days with their son, Michael, Jr., of section 16, Rockville township this county, dying January 23, 1872. He married Marie Molitor, who was born in 1796, and died at the home of her son, Michael, Jr., November 1, 1858, not long after her arrival in this country.

Michael Hansen, Jr., one of the pioneers of Stearns county, now deceased, was born in the Province of the Rhine, Prussia, Germany, December 16, 1811. He attended the schools of his native land, and was employed on his father's farm until about thirty-two years of age. In 1852 he came to America, and located in Illinois, where he remained for three years. In 1855 he came to Minnesota, and located on 160 acres in section 16, Rockville township. A thrilling volume could be written of this hegira. Packing his goods on a wagon at Rockville, Ill., and bidding good-bye to his friends there, he started with his family for the Northwest. The wagon was drawn by a yoke of oxen. Aside from the oxen and the household goods, his earthly possessions consisted of a herd of twenty cattle, possibly the largest herd brought into Stearns county in the pioneer days. In these days it is hard to picture that trip over the trackless wastes. Forests must be traveled, swamps traversed, rivers forded, and hills climbed. Part of the way there were no trails. Often the members of the family were up to their necks in water, often it seemed impossible to get the wagon out of the mire, and the feeding and managing of the herd became at times a serious problem. The family slept in the wagons, and did their cooking along the way. At last, five weeks after leaving Rockville, Ill., they arrived, as noted in Rockville, Minnesota. They erected a log cabin, broke and cleared the land, and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. Indians were plentiful and unfriendly, and times were hard. But as the years passed, the family prospered. Mr. Hansen built a fine home and other buildings, and added to his holdings until he owned 240 acres. He was chairman of the first town board of his township, and subsequently, at different



MICHAEL HANSEN'S CABIN, ROCKVILLE, 1856.



MANY YEARS AGO.



PIERRE HANSEN AND MICHAEL HANSEN

times, held nearly all the local town and school offices. For eighteen years he did excellent service as county commissioner. He died April 18, 1882.

Michael Hansen was married February 11, 1840, to Mary J. Borman, who was born in Prussia, March 1, 1817, and died in Rockville, this county, October 1, 1887. They had four children: Susanna (now deceased); Pierre, better known as Peter, of Rockville township; Mary (deceased); and Hubert, of St. Cloud.

Pierre Hansen, better known as Peter Hansen, one of the pioneer settlers of Stearns county, was born in the Province of the Rhine, Prussia, July 9, 1847, son of Michael, Jr., and Mary J. (Borman) Hansen. Pierre, as a boy, came to America in 1852, with his parents, and in 1855 accompanied them on their now-historic trip through the wilderness from Rockville, Ill., to Rockville township, this county, where they secured a farm of 160 acres in section 16. It was on this farm that Pierre spent his later boyhood, receiving such education as the pioneer schools of the day afforded. As he matured in years he became associated with his father in agricultural pursuits. After his father's death in 1882, he purchased the home farm of 240 acres. He worked early and late, made many improvements on the farm, and has added to his holdings from time to time until the home place now consists of 840 acres. Aside from this he has another farm of 220 acres in section 35, in the same township. Both farms are fully equipped with buildings, stock and implements, and speak in themselves as to the thrift and good judgment of their proud possessor. Mr. Hansen has taken an active part and interest in the affairs of the town and county, and for six years served as a member of the school board of his district. On June 1, 1874, he was united in marriage to Marie Classen, who was born in Luxemburg, December 26, 1853, and came to America in 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. Hansen eleven children have been born. Mamie was born June 22, 1875, and died November 11, 1883. Leo H. R. was born October 1, 1878, and lives in St. Paul. Charles was born August 5, 1877, and died July 25, 1907. Jennie was born January 11, 1880, and died November 11, 1883. John Pierre was born October 10, 1881, and died December 3, 1883. Mary J. was born December 10, 1883, and is now Sister Bernadette, O. S. B. Leona was born September 1, 1886. Harry was born July 15, 1888, and is associated with his father on the farm. He is president of the Farmers' Club, of Rockville. Pierre, Jr., born June 13, 1890, is now Rev. Father Leo, at St. Martin's College, Lacy, Washington. Aloysius, born April 5, 1892, and Secunda, born October 19, 1893, are at home. Pierre and Susanna (Wengler) Classen, parents of Mrs. Pierre Hansen, were both born in Luxemburg, he in 1807 and she in 1817. Both died in their native country, he, July 16, 1878, and she, January 23, 1893. They were the parents of three children: Marie, now Mrs. Pierre Hansen, of Rockville; Mary, now Mrs. John Gregory, of Rockville; and Mathias, who still resides in the old country.

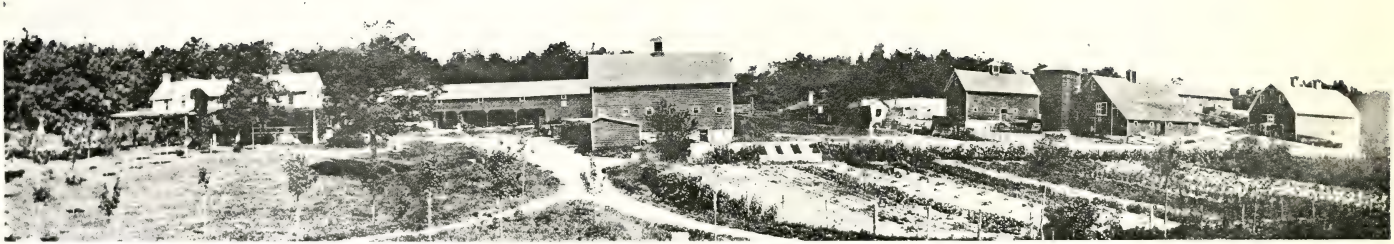
John Krebsbach, a pioneer, was born in Prussia, Germany, November 15, 1827, and died in Rockville township, in 1900. About 1847 he came to the United States, and with a party of several people made a trip through the Northwest. St. Anthony (now a part of Minneapolis) and St. Paul were then frontier hamlets, and St. Cloud had not been thought of. After taking

this trip, Mr. Krebsbach located near New York city. In 1854 he again came to the Northwest, this time in company with John Thelen. The two men came as far as possible by rail, and part of the way by boat, but made a considerable part of the trip on foot. They crossed the Mississippi river at St. Cloud, and found their way to what is now Rockville, where Mr. Krebsbach took a preemption of 160 acres. He built a log house and barn, and started pioneer life in the new country. With the aid of Michael Fuchs he broke some land, and got some seed in the first year. When he finally secured good crops, he had to cart his wheat to St. Paul with oxen, and there purchase supplies. Several times he was driven out by the Indians. The country later began to be thickly settled, and in time it became a prosperous community. Mr. Krebsbach married Theresa Bahner, daughter of Peter Bahner, a pioneer. She now makes her home in McLean county, North Dakota. There were in the family eleven children: Rose, Theodore, Mary, Josephine, Martha, Nicholas, Joseph, Aloysius, Helen, Kate and John.

Aloysius Krebsbach, one of the sons of this family, was born on the old homestead in Rockville township, and spent his early youth there. As a young man he homesteaded a claim in McLean county, North Dakota, where he spent some five years. Since 1907 he has been in the refreshment business in Rockville. Aloysius Krebsbach married Mary Ulrich, the daughter of Max Ulrich, of Belgrade, this county, and they have six children: Julia, Walter, Jerome, Genevieve, Florence and Euphrosine.

The Lakeview Stock Farm, owned by the Hodgson Brothers, represents everything that is ideal in a country estate. Six hundred acres, on which the hand of man has brought Nature to its highest perfection, stretch away in pastures, meadows, tilled land and forests, and here and there herds of blooded stock of the purest breeds give an enlivening touch of pastoral beauty to the slumbering landscape. Amid all this beauty, and surrounded by park-like grounds beautified with picturesque drives, neat walks, velvety lawns, flowering gardens, sightly shrubbery and stately trees are set the comfortable residence and the modern farm buildings, while like a green-set gem, Pearl lake stretches to the southward. About the lake are many cottages owned by city people who here seek rest and quiet during the warm weather, and the view from the wave-lapped shore of the Lakeview Farm is as beautiful a one as a person could desire to look upon. But while the scene ravishes the eye, and delights all the senses, the utilitarian purpose has not been forgotten, and the brothers have been more than usually successful in their farming operations. The excellence of their stock is known in many states, and commands the highest prices, and all the products of their large farm are noted for their excellence and find a ready market. Their work, their surroundings and their achievements represent the culmination of the purpose toward which leading agriculturists have for so many years been striving.

Victor A. Hodgson, general manager of the firm of Hodgson Brothers, of the Lakeview Stock Farm, Rockville township, was born in Ottawa, Ill., June 3, 1882, son of L. G. and Lelia (Ebersol) Hodgson, who in 1883 brought him to Rock county, Minn. He attended the graded and high schools of Luverne,



LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM

Minn., and also the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota. In 1903 he associated himself with his father in the business of stock raising, and this partnership continued until the father's death in 1911. As administrator of his father's estate, he sold the home farm in Rock county, and purchased the Lakeview Farm, of 600 acres, in Rockville township, Stearns county. Then he and his mother and two brothers, Ray W. and Robert, took up their home here. They have made a specialty of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, and their exhibits at numerous state and county fairs have won many blue ribbons.

Mr. Hodgson was married December 4, 1907, to Margaret Peteler, and to them have been born two children, Alice and Lewis. The family faith is that of the Presbyterian Church.

Ray W. Hodgson, second member of the firm of Hodgson Brothers, of the Lakeview Stock Farm, Rockville township, was born in Luverne, Minn., son of L. C. and Lelia (Ebersol) Hodgson. He received his education in the graded and high schools of Luverne. He came to Rockville with the other members of the family in 1912.

Mr. Hodgson married Miss Spencer, and they have one child, Lewis Spencer Hodgson.

L. C. Hodgson, one of the leading stock raisers in Minnesota, now deceased, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, December 21, 1852, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Robinson) Hodgson, and there attended school, grew to manhood and was married. In 1883 he took up his residence in Luverne, Rock county, Minn., and purchased 320 acres, which he developed into the widely-known Hodgson Stock Farm. His farm was considered the best in Rock county and one of the best in the state, while his thoroughbred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, his Percheron horses, and Chester White swine were the very best that choice selection and careful breeding could produce. His success was marked, and his reputation as a stock raiser was only exceeded by his reputation as a man of integrity, force, character and honor.

Mr. Hodgson was married February 14, 1873, to Lelia Ebersol, daughter of Amos and Calista (Whittlesey) Ebersol, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. To this union were born nine children: Lewis (deceased); Ernest (deceased); Nellie C., now Mrs. C. S. Olds, of St. Cloud, and the mother of four children: George, Charles, Dorothy and Lewis E.; Carl W. (deceased); Victor A., of Rockville; Laura C., now Mrs. R. A. Morrison, of Portland, Oregon; Stanley (deceased); and Ray W. and Robert, of Rockville.

Michael Molitor, a pioneer, was born in Prussia, Germany, May 17, 1838, son of Martin and Mary (Hammerding) Molitor. The other children were: Michael (deceased), Peter, Matthew, Mary and Margaret. In 1856 the family set sail for America. After fifty-six days on the water they landed in New York, and at once made their way to Lockport, Ill., where they lived for four years. About 1860 they started out for St. Paul, driving a horse and bringing their goods with them. From St. Paul they went to St. Cloud, and from there came to Rockville. Their nearest neighbor was Pierre Thomy, who had arrived some two years previous. The family set to work to improve the home-

stead of 160 acres. They built a log cabin 16 by 20, and a log barn thatched with straw. The father died in 1882 and the mother in 1891. Michael Molitor has continued to live on the old homestead. The land, which was originally broken with the aid of a pair of oxen is now well developed and highly improved. The farm now consists of 260 acres. A modern home with commodious out buildings has replaced the rude log cabin originally erected. The community from which the citizens fled during the Indian troubles is now a neighborhood of settled peace and tranquillity. Mr. Molitor has developed with the community. During the Civil war he served in Company E, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the famous "March to the Sea," as well as in the Grand Review at Washington. He was one of the first supervisors of the township and has served in other town and school district offices. He was one of the original members of the old log church on Jacob's Prairie, and had a part in building the present splendid edifice in which the congregation now worships.

Michael Molitor was married January 27, 1870, to Elizabeth Schmit, a native of Germany, and this union was blessed with two children, Martin and Mary. Martin, of Roscoe Village, married Elizabeth Eich. Mary, of Rockville township, married Michael Kneip. Elizabeth (Schmit) Molitor died March 19, 1872. On February 3, 1875, Mr. Molitor married Elizabeth Neidhardt, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 22, 1851, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Seifert) Neidhardt. This second union has resulted in the birth of ten children: Peter, of Eden Valley, married Mary B. Westman. George, of Wakefield township, married Elizabeth Theis. Elizabeth, of Ottertail county, Minn., married Peter Jungles. Mary Ann, of Wakefield township, married Jacob Theis. Barbara, of Rockville township, married Albert Meyer. Agatha, of Rockville township, married Frank Bauer. John and Joseph are at home. Lena and Agatha, first, are deceased.

Peter Neidhardt and his wife were born in Germany, came to Ohio as children, and there married. In 1853 they came to what is now Stearns county, and located five miles south of what is now St. Cloud. They took a claim of 160 acres, built a log cabin, broke the land with the aid of oxen, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Like the other pioneers, they carted their wheat to St. Paul and there obtained provisions. Peter Neidhardt died September 8, 1900, his wife in 1896. Of their eight children, three, George, Mary and Elizabeth, lived to adult years.

Peter Meinz was born in Germany, January 22, 1833, and came to America in 1854. Upon reaching Minnesota, he was favorably impressed with the possibilities in Stearns county, and finally took up 160 acres of land in section 4, Rockville township. He built a log cabin, and started in to improve the land. With the help of his faithful oxen he carried on farming during the pioneer days, and as the years passed he kept pace with the trend of the times, until he had the most modern farm equipment. He increased his holdings to 412 acres, all in one tract, except forty acres which is in St. Joseph township. Though busy with his work, he was not unmindful of his duties as a citizen. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company G, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and followed the fortunes of that regi-

ment throughout the conflict, both in the Northwest against the Indians and in the South against the Confederates. In December, 1899, after a long and useful life he retired to St. Cloud, where he died April 18, 1901. Peter Meinz was married July 4, 1865, to Theresia Pohl, who was born in Germany June 6, 1847, and came to America in 1856; for seven years lived in Calumet county, Wisconsin, and in July, 1863, came to Stearns county and located in Jacob's Prairie in Rockville township. His widow still resides in St. Cloud. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Meinz reared a family of twelve children, all of whom have attained success in life and occupy honorable positions in their respective communities. Joseph is a farmer in Rockville township. John is a blacksmith in Rockville village. Henry lives on the old homestead. Frank is a traveling man with St. Paul as his headquarters. Michael is a public school teacher, of Cold Spring. William is a Roman Catholic priest, known as Father Pius, O. S. B., located at St. Paul. Peter is a tinner at the Great Northern car shops at Waite Park. Kate is a sister of the Order of St. Benedict, and teacher at Browerville, Minn., where she is known as Sister Mary Celina. George is the assistant cashier of the Zapp State Bank, of St. Cloud. Aloysius and Theodore are merchants in Rockville. Josephine is the wife of John Hollenhorst, a barber of St. Cloud.

John Meinz, blacksmith of Rockville, was born in Rockville township, this county, September 29, 1868, son of Peter and Theresia (Pohl) Meinz. He received a good common school education, and learned the blacksmith trade from John Thelen, at Rockville. After working at Lake Henry and Freeport for several years he returned to Rockville and purchased the shop in which he had learned his trade. He was very successful, and out of his success he has contributed materially to the upbuilding of the village of Rockville. He built a stone blacksmith shop, a general store building and three good residences. When the village of Rockville was incorporated he was elected mayor, a position which he still retains. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the D. R. K. V. G., of Minnesota, is secretary of two German Catholic orders, is now serving his sixth year as treasurer of school district No. 44. John Meinz was married, September 24, 1894, to Catherine, the daughter of Nicholas Hansen, Sr., and they have one son, Leo Nicholas, and a daughter, Ida Cilinda.

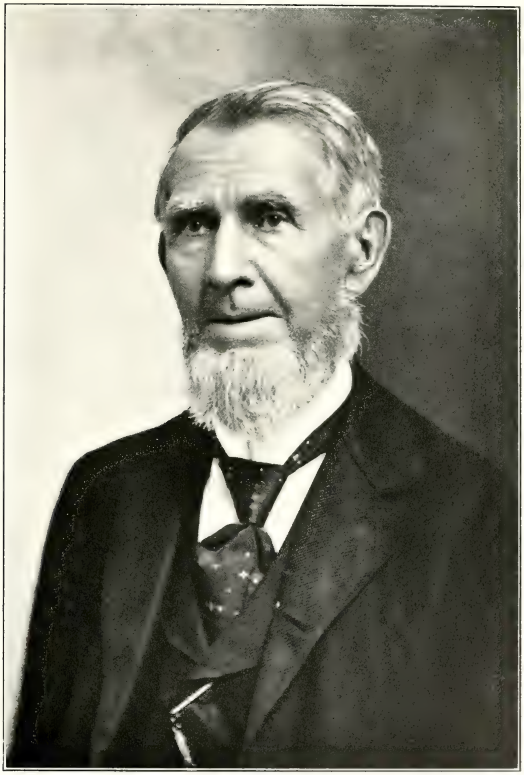
Aloysius B. Meinz, of the firm of Meinz Bros., general merchants, of Rockville, was born on the old homestead in Rockville township April 30, 1884. He received a thorough common school education and remained home on the farm with his father, Peter, until 1899 when the senior Meinz retired. Henry, brother of Aloysius B., then took charge of the farm and Aloysius B. remained with him for four years. He then went to St. Cloud where for two years he was employed in the St. Cloud Grocery Co. Subsequently he was at the Great Northern Shops one year. He then went to Richmond, where he worked for five years in the general store of Lang & Utecht. At the expiration of this time he returned to Rockville and the firm of Meinz Brothers was formed. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He was married July 25, 1907, to Anna Theisen, and they have two children, Norbert and Celina.

Theodore Meinz, of the firm of Meinz Brothers, general merchants, located at Rockville, was born on the old homestead in Rockville township, June 7, 1886, son of Peter Meinz, the pioneer. He attended the district schools on Jacob's Prairie. Then after two years in the graded schools of St. Cloud, he entered the St. Cloud State Normal School. Subsequently he spent six months in a business college. For something over a year he was employed in the Ballard-Trimbell lumber yard at St. Cloud. Then he entered the employ of the Central Lumber Co., first as manager at Jana, South Dakota, and then in the same capacity at Kimball Prairie, in this county. December 31, 1910, he and his brother Aloysius B. Meinz, organized the firm of Meinz Brothers, and opened a general store at Rockville. The company carries a large stock of everything needed in a store of this kind, and in addition to this conducts a creamery station, handling about 1,500 pounds of cream daily. Theodore Meinz votes the Democratic ticket. He has been recorder of Rockville for some three years, and is often spoken of for higher honors. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the D. R. K. U. G., of Minnesota.

Homer Tenney, apiarist and orchardist, of Rockville, was born in Onondaga county, New York, June 12, 1846, son of Amos Thompson and Phoebe L. (Elms) Tenney, both descended from old New England families. As a young man, Homer Tenney went to Missouri, and purchased land near Sedalia. He lived in that neighborhood until 1903 when he came to Rockville township, and located on land which his brother, Orlando, the pioneer, had taken in 1866. Homer Tenney has made many improvements, and erected a comfortable home. His attention is now turned largely to bees and fruit trees. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Tenney was married in Missouri to Mary Etta Jones, who was born in Indiana February 13, 1850. They have ten children: Oscar Anson, born October 21, 1871, died January 17, 1897; Charlotte Elvira, born March 17, 1874, died August 20, 1875; Cora Elnora, born August 20, 1876, died October 9, 1876; Le Grand, born June 24, 1878; Clarence Homer, born February 7, 1881, died January 10, 1882; Ernest Warren, February 16, 1883; Charles Orlando, March 4, 1885; Nathan Amos, February 1, 1887; Henry Cyrus, April 30, 1890; Earl Elms, March 2, 1895.

Amos Thompson Tenney was born November 3, 1792, and died April 5, 1866. He was married May 12, 1814, to Polly M. Whiting, who was born April 13, 1790, and died August 4, 1828. For his second wife he was married March 3, 1829, to Eunice Sebbins, who was born October 19, 1793, and died March 28, 1831. For his third wife he was married to Phoebe L. Elms, who was born May 12, 1809, and died October 27, 1868. Amos Thompson Tenney was the father of eleven children: Emeline, April 16, 1815; Chancellor, February 10, 1817; Mary Ann, August 19, 1818; Eliza, March 31, 1821; Orlando, September 17, 1822; Amos, September 5, 1824; an unnamed infant, August 4, 1828; Charles, July 24, 1833; Charlotte, July 24, 1836; Maria, July 11, 1838; Homer, June 12, 1846.

Orlando Tenney was one of the notable pioneers of Stearns county. As just mentioned, he was born September 17, 1822, the son of Amos Thompson Tenney. He became a millwright, carpenter, and general woodworker, and following these trades traveled extensively. He was a man of striking per-



ORLANDO TENNY

sonality, an artisan of much skill in his work, and his services commanded high compensation wherever he went. It was in 1866 that he came to Stearns county and settled in Rockville township and took land. Much of his life in this county, however, was spent in St. Cloud. He died October 27, 1904.

Mathew A. Schmit, a farmer of section 21, Rockville township, was born in Kenosha county, Wis., January 11, 1860, son of Bernard and Margaret (Streit) Schmit, the pioneers, the former born in Germany in 1831 and the latter in 1833. The parents came from Germany as young people and were married in Wisconsin. In 1861 they came to Stearns county bringing their only son, Mathew A., then a mere infant. They secured eighty acres of land in Rockville township, and lived the life of pioneers. On the place was an old log cabin, and some ten or fifteen acres had been broken. The father began with an ox team, and gradually prospered until he had acquired 280 acres of good land. Here he farmed for many years. In his later life he retired, and moved to Cold Spring where he died June 8, 1904. He was well known in his township, and served a term as assessor. Margaret (Streit) Schmit now makes her home with her daughter Mary, wife of Dominick Schloeder of Luxemburg township. Mathew A. Schmit, the subject of this mention, has always remained on the home place. Like his father he has been assessor of Rockville township, now serving his second term, and is clerk of school district No. 44, and has taken his part in the affairs of the community. He owns 200 acres of land in sections 16 and 21, and has been very successful. Mr. Schmit was married February 7, 1888, to Mary Ahles, who was born March 24, 1869, daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth (Fischbach) Ahles. There were fourteen other children in the Ahles family. Mathias, the father, was a true pioneer, and a veteran of the Civil war. Upon coming to Rockville he lived in the tamarack bush and slept in the woods until his cabin was erected. He secured 160 acres of government land, and before his death increased this to 300 acres. He did good service in the war, was injured in the leg, and received an honorable discharge for disability. Mr. and Mrs. Schmit have eleven children: Mathew, Michael, Edwin (deceased), Benjamin, Susan, Lawrence, Anna, Christopher, Marie and Tracy. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Andrew Weisman was born in Wisconsin, October 21, 1867, son of Michael Weisman. At the age of five years he was brought to Rockville by his parents, and here received his early education. His trade is that of carpenter and builder. He has also been a clerk, a grain dealer, and the operator of a machine shop. Since the early part of 1913 he has been in the refreshment business. He takes much pride in the fact that he was a good carpenter, and such structures as the Granite Company Hotel, the John Weisman residence, his own residence and place of business, stand as monuments to his skill and abilty. For five years he was secretary of Carpenter's Union, No. 930, of St. Cloud. He was one of the organizers of the Cold Spring Lodge of the Catholic Order of Foresters. The St. Joseph Society also numbers him as a member. Mr. Weisman married Elizabeth Wedel, daughter of August Wedel, a pioneer, who came to Munson township, this county, from Wisconsin, and took an active part in the preparations for defense against the Indians

in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Weisman have five children: Leo, of Minneapolis; Oliva, August, Clarence and Hildegard, at home.

Jacob Weisman, general merchant at Rockville, was born July 8, 1865, in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, son of Michael and Kate Weisman. Jacob received his early education in the public schools, after which he had the advantages of a course in a business college, and in the St. Cloud State Normal School. With this preparation he became a teacher. Later he engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1893, he formed a partnership with Peter Hengel and Anton Lommel in a general store at Rockville. In 1895, Mr. Lommel withdrew from the firm. In 1900, John Weisman purchased Mr. Hengel's interest. Since that date the store has been conducted by Jacob and John Weisman, under the firm name of Weisman Brothers. The company has erected a large building, and handles a good line of general merchandise. Jacob Weisman has been postmaster at Rockville since 1900. He is a director in the Rockville State Bank, and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Jacob Weisman was married to Mary Lutgen, November 25, 1895, a daughter of Nicholas Lutgen, a Stearns county pioneer. They have two children: Ruth C. and Veronica.

Michael Weisman came from Germany to Wisconsin. It was about the year 1873 when he came to Minnesota, and secured 200 acres of land in Rockville township, near Grand lake. He erected a log cabin 16 by 20 feet, and experienced all the accompaniments of pioneer life. In time he added forty acres to his original holdings. The cabin was replaced with modern buildings, and the family became prosperous. He and his wife are both dead. They left nine children: Michael, Joseph, George, John, Jacob, Andrew, Catherine, Barbara and Mary.

Johan Frederick Liebrenz was born in Pomerania, Germany, the son of John and Gusta Liebrenz. In 1874 he started for America with his mother (Gusta Liebrenz), his sisters, Amelia (later Mrs. Lewis Schwartz), and Augusta (afterward Mrs. Chris Wendlandt), and his future wife (Caroline Wolter). He worked out for a while as a farm hand, but finally bought a place in section 3, Roseville township, Kandiyohi county. This place consisted of 200 acres of wild land. Mr. Liebrenz erected a log house and log barn, and commenced farming on a small scale, gradually increasing his operations until he was one of the leading farmers in this vicinity. He now owns 900 acres of good farm land and operates 480 acres himself. On his first place he has a beautiful orchard and many other good improvements.

Charles Liebrenz, a successful farmer of Roseville township, Kandiyohi county, was born in the township where he still resides, November 27, 1879, son of Johan Frederick and Caroline (Wolter) Liebrenz. He received a fair education in the district schools, and for several years farmed with his father. Charles Liebrenz and his wife Augusta (Hein) Liebrenz have one son a bright boy, Harry, born June 20, 1902. As a young man he farmed the homestead of John Brown, the pioneer, which his father had purchased for him in 1891. This property consisted of 160 acres. On it stood a log house and a small frame barn. In the development of this farm, Mr. Liebrenz has been especially

successful, and takes much pride in its appearance. He now owns 320 acres of good farm land, and operates 240 acres himself. He also has city property in the west part of Paynesville. All the usual crops flourish on his farm and orchard. He is especially interested in his thoroughbred Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs. Like all the most progressive of his neighbors he owns stock in the local telephone company. It is interesting to note that Mr. Liebrenz's father used to start out for town with an ox cart, prepared for an all-day trip, while Mr. Liebrenz jumps into his automobile and makes the journey in a very short time, and he owned the first car in the neighborhood.

Johan Frederick Liebrenz married Caroline Wolter, and their children are as follows: Augusta married Herman Gruetzmacher. They live in Zion township. Charles married Augusta Hein and is a prosperous farmer of Roseville township. Fred died at the age of about three years. Herman married Lena Kingsriter, and they live on a farm in Lake Henry township. Lena married Carl Rien and they live on the old Rien homestead in Zion township. Ida and William are at home. Minnie is now Mrs. William Bast, of Lintonville. Emmett and John are at home. The family faith is that of the Grove Evangelical Church.

John Adelbert Roach was born on the family homestead, section 12, Roseville township, Kandiyohi county, near the township line of Paynesville, Stearns county, September 22, 1866. He received a good education in the common schools. For several years he lived in Watab township, Benton county, where he took an active part in public affairs, as a member of the school board of his district nine years. He was also constable six years and town clerk one year. He has lived on his present place on the town line between Roseville and Paynesville townships, since 1903. A part of this farm is the old family homestead. It consists of 160 acres; in all he owns 219½ acres, and Mr. Roach has been most successful in his operations. He takes a particular interest in his thoroughbred swine. Mr. Roach is one of the most active men in this vicinity. He is president of the local lodge of the American Society of Equity, and was president of the Farmers' Elevator Company three years. He is vice-president of the Farmers' Zion Rural Telephone Company, also lineman for one of the circuits. Mr. Roach married Anna L. Woolhart, born in Benton county, Minn., daughter of Jacob Woolhart who was born in Holland, settled in New York, and then came to Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Roach have four children: Charles H., Howard E., Letty A. and George L.

Richard Nehring, an active farmer of Kandiyohi county, just across the line from Paynesville township, in Stearns county, was born on the family homestead in Zion township, December 25, 1870, son of Ludwig Ferdinand and Virginia (Helmar) Nehring, the pioneers. He received a good education in the district schools, and after his marriage, rented land for a while in Zion township. Then he purchased two tracts of land that now constitute his farm, one of 120 acres, and one of eighty acres across the river to the westward. Here he successfully carries on general farming.

Mr. Nehring married Ida Ruenger, and they have five children: Milton, Arley, Ada, Chester and Viola. Mr. Nehring is an official and an active worker in the Evangelical Church.

Ludwig Ferdinand Nehring was born in Pomerania, Germany, July 23, 1842, and lost his father when he was two years old. At the age of eighteen he came to America and, after spending four years in Wisconsin, settled on eighty acres in Zion township, Stearns county, where he built a log house. He married Virginia Helmer.

William E. Glenz was born in Zion township, Stearns county, March 21, 1883, the son of William F. and Matilda Glenz. He attended the district schools, and remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age. Then he started out for himself by buying a farm of 160 acres in Roseville township. On it stood a shack. In the comparatively few years that he has owned the place he has been wonderfully successful. He has increased his holdings to 253 acres, has erected a modern eight-room house, and a barn 32 by 58, and also made many other improvements, including the purchasing of a full supply of farm implements and machinery. He raises full blooded imported pedigreed Belgian horses, and good grade horses and swine. Mr. Glenz is a member of the Roseville town board.

Mr. Glenz was married to Emma Kingsriter, a native of Paynesville, Stearns county.

William F. Glenz was born in Germany, and was brought to America by his step-father, Kiend Glenz, and his mother. William F. was the oldest child in the family. The other children brought at the same time were Gustave, Augusta, Amelia, Henrietta and Bertha. After reaching America in 1864, the family came to Paynesville, and secured eighty acres in the locality known as Salem, in Zion township. They began under very adverse circumstances. Their primitive cabin was built of logs and thatched with rushes. Provisions were hauled from St. Cloud with an ox team. Finally they secured a cow. In the seventies, the family sold out their farm at Salem, and came to the tract on the borderline between Stearns and Kandiyohi counties, which has since remained in the possession of some member of the family. There the mother and step-father died, and there William F. spent the remainder of his days. He became one of the leading men of his community. After his marriage, he started life in a log cabin, his farm buildings consisting of a granary covered with hay, and an old log barn. He was supervisor of Roseville township, a member of the school board, and an official in the Evangelical Church. Starting as he did under crude conditions, he lived to see his splendid farm of 220 acres fully cultivated and bearing heavy crops, while his original log cabin gave place to a modern home, commodious barns, and ample outbuildings. The ox team and one cow were replaced by a splendid array of cows, horses, swine and poultry. William F. Glenz died in 1902.

By his first wife William F. Glenz had four children: Gustave (deceased), William, Rachael and Helena. In 1884, Mr. Glenz married Wilhelmina Patetznick. This union has been blessed with five children: Matilda, Helmut, Emmet, Arthur and Martha. Wilhelmina Patetznick was born in

Germany, November 25, 1860, daughter of Ferdinand and Caroline (Angle) Patetznick, who came from Germany to Stearns county in 1882. The children in their family were: William, Carl, Herman, August, Gustave and Wilhelmina.

John Fred William Arndt, usually known as William Arndt, was one of the early settlers of Zion township. He was born in Pomerania, Germany, June 2, 1824, a son of Frederick and Dorathea (Koehn) Arndt. On June 1, 1854, he started for America. After landing he found his way to Monroe, Green county, where he was married. There too, his parents joined him. For a time he worked as a farm hand, later he rented farms in various localities. In 1867 he set out for Minnesota, with one horse team and one ox team. With him were his father and mother, his wife, and his five children. They brought their household goods, a supply of provisions and clothing, some crude farm implements and tools, two cows and some calves. Upon reaching Zion township, the family settled on section 21, where they started to wrestle with the problem of living in a pioneer country. They erected a log cabin, and a straw-thatched log barn. As the family prospered, they added two eighty-acre tracts of tillable land, and a twenty-acre tract of timber land. In 1880 they erected a modern dwelling. Other buildings were also added as needed. The family was prominent in the Evangelical Church, in which Mr. Arndt was a class leader. Mr. Arndt died in 1907, having survived his wife for many years. Mr. Arndt was married in 1856, to Wilhelmina Holtz, a native of Pomerania, Germany. She was born April 16, 1834, and died January 20, 1886. Five children were: Lovina Louisa and Frank Ferdinand, twins, born April 1, 1859; Albert, born December 20, 1860; Augusta Phillipina, born January 11, 1863; Matilda, December 13, 1865. There were two children born in Minnesota; William who was born January 31, 1868, and August Frederick, who was born August 28, 1872, and died June 26, 1876.

William Arndt, a successful farmer of section 21, Zion township, was born on the farm where he still resides, January 31, 1868, son of Fred William Arndt and Wilhelmina (Holtz), his wife. He received a good common school education, and learned farming from his father, gradually assuming entire charge of the home farm. He is now one of the most prominent and progressive farmers of the county. His farm is a model one in every respect, and aside from the usual crops and stock of a general farm, he has made a specialty of graded Holstein cattle, and Percheron and Hamilton horses. He was the first in this vicinity to advocate the establishment of the telephone, and was first secretary of the Zion and Paynesville Farmers' Telephone Co.; was president of the Paynesville Farmers' Elevator Co., and secretary of the Paynesville Farmers' Insurance Co., which latter position he has occupied for the past fifteen years. From 1897 to 1912 he was treasurer of the Roscoe Farmers' Creamery Co. For twenty-two years he has been assessor of Zion township and is still serving. He is one of the trustees of the Evangelical Church, and was Sunday School superintendent for six years. Mr. Arndt was married, February 14, 1889, to Helena Rosalia Helmer, daughter of Frederick Helmer, a pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Arndt have two children:

Sadie Florence Alfreda, born November 10, 1894, and Victor Walter, born June 4, 1903.

Albert Arndt, a modern farmer of section 27, Zion township, was born December 20, 1860, in Monroe, Green county, Wis., son of John Fred William Arndt and Wilhelmina Holtz, his wife, who brought him to Stearns county in 1867. As a young man he started out for himself in life and purchased 160 acres in section 27, Zion township. On this farm, to which he has added another small tract of twenty-three acres, he has since continued to live. When he located on the place, no buildings had been erected. He erected a frame building, and about the same time constructed a barn. A year later he built a log barn thatched with straw. As time passed, new and modern buildings were built. In his early years of farming Mr. Arndt devoted his time largely to grain raising. More recently he has become interested in stock breeding.

Mr. Arndt has served in several town offices, holding such positions as supervisor for three years and constable for twelve years. He was married to Augustine Sack. They have six children living: Herman, Rheuben, Ellwin, Alice, Emma and Lorene. Minnie is dead.

Gotthard Blonigen, a leading farmer of section 2, Zion township, was born in township of Zion on the seventeenth day of January, 1865, son of John and Elisabeth Blonigen. He was educated in the district schools, and worked for his parents until twenty-eight years of age. Then in partnership with his brother, Chris., now deceased, he took over the management of the home place for several years. In 1898 he purchased his present farm of 160 acres. At that time there were no buildings on the place. He has, however, developed it into one of the model farms of the township. Everything about the whole place is kept in neat condition, the crops are plentiful and the stock good, the barns and other outbuildings are commodious and well equipped, while the house is a comfortable structure of brick, containing seven rooms.

Mr. Blonigen was married in 1899 to Thekla Vogt, born in Munson township, this county, daughter of Herman Vogt. Their children are: Regina, Herman, Aloysius Mathias, Monica, Agnes and Rosa Elizabeth. Mr. Blonigen is a friend of education, is taking much interest in the schooling of his children, and is one of the school officers of his district.

George Ehresmann, who owns a large farm in section 3, Zion township, was born in Illinois, February 5, 1864, son of Peter and Katie (Reugemer) Ehresmann, who brought him to Stearns county, in 1866. He was reared in this county, attended the public schools, and finally, when circumstances permitted, purchased the home place where he now resides. He has 320 acres of good land, and operates it to the best advantage. The farm has unusual features for a country place. The farm house is built of red brick, and contains ten large rooms, in addition to the usual closets and the like. The house is modern, among the conveniences being running hot water. The grounds are well kept, and cement walks lead about the yard. A new barn 36 by 78 increases the efficiency of the farm work. The crops are abundant, and the stock is of a good grade.

Mr. Ehresmann is an officer in the Sauk Valley Creamery. He married Elizabeth Blonigen, and they have twelve children: Peter, John, Kate, Johanna, Mathew, Therese, Thaler, Martin and Paul (twins), Mary, Lena and Elizabeth. All the children live at home, and constitute a pleasant and contented family. The household is known for its hospitality and good cheer.

Peter Ehresmann was born in Germany, and came to America at about twenty years of age. For a time he lived in Illinois, and there he met Katie Reugemer, also a native of Germany, who had come to America at the age of eighteen. In 1866, the family, which then consisted of Peter Ehresmann, his wife, and three children, started out for Minnesota, driving a horse team, and bringing their household goods. Upon reaching Stearns county, they located on a tract of 160 acres, three miles west of Richmond, and moved into a log cabin which they found on the place. They lived in this house eighteen years, and then purchased another quarter section and erected a new house. Still later they moved to the large farm in Zion township, which was later turned over to the son, George Ehresmann. Later, Peter Ehresmann secured a farm of 320 acres in Spring Hill township. After disposing of his place there, he entered into partnership with his son, Martin, and opened a general store at New Munich, in this county. Subsequently he sold out his interest, and retired. He now lives in New Munich. A Catholic in religion, he has assisted in building the churches at Richmond, St. Martin and New Munich.

August C. Hein, a retired farmer living in Paynesville, was born in Prussia, Germany, November 25, 1845, son of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Elke) Hein. In the family there were six children: Amelia, Henrietta, Adolph, Otelia, William and August. The mother died in Germany, and the father in 1872 came to America, bringing William, August C. and Otelia (afterward wife of Herman Schultz). August C. had been reared in Germany, and had fought in the war between France and Germany in 1870-71. As a young man he had also learned the tailors' trade. Upon coming to America, he found his way west, and worked at his trade at Hastings, Austin, and other points in Minnesota and elsewhere. Finally he secured eighty acres of land in Zion township, this county. There were no buildings on the tract at that time. He erected a log cabin and began life here under primitive conditions. Later he added eighty acres to his farm, and in time erected modern buildings. In 1911 he retired and moved to Paynesville, where he now resides. Mr. Hein was married in 1874, to Henrietta Glenz, a native of Prussia, Germany. They have had seven children: Amelia, Bertha, Otelia, Ida, Herbert A., Adelia (deceased), and Edwin.

Herbert A. Hein, proprietor of the Hill View Farm, section 20, Zion township, was born in the township where he still resides, April 18, 1888, son of August C. and Henrietta (Glenz) Hein. He received a thorough education in the public schools, and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. By hard work, wide reading, close observation, and shrewd judgment he has become one of the most prominent and progressive farmers in the county. His farm, appropriately named, consists of 180 acres. On it he profitably

raises the usual crops. His orchard of apple trees has been an interesting and successful experiment. He has paid particular attention to the Wealthy, the Hibernal and the Wolf River varieties, and his displays of the latter variety have won many prizes at various horticultural exhibits. Mr. Hein was married in 1912 to Marie Robertson, a native of Iowa.

Richard A. Koepp is a native born son of Zion township, having first seen the light of day on the farm where he still resides, October 27, 1875, son of Ludwig and Sophia Koepp. The parents were born in Pomerania, Germany, were married there, and with their oldest son, Henry, came to America and took up their residence in Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin. There, another child, William, was born. In 1866 the family came to Stearns county, and located in section 21, Zion township. They erected a log cabin a little northwest of where the present frame house stands, and built a log barn a little southwest of where the new modern barn is located. The land had already been improved to a certain degree. With an ox team they began their farming operations, and for a time were in very poor circumstances. But as the large crops began to be garnered, their affairs brightened. So prosperous did they become that they finally enlarged their farm to 340 acres, and erected some splendid new buildings. Ludwig Koepp died in 1900 at the age of sixty-eight. His wife died in 1910 at the age of sixty-seven. Ludwig Koepp had taken his part in the growth of the community, and has been town clerk, clerk of his school district and an official in the Evangelical Church. Richard A. Koepp attended the district schools and the St. Cloud State Normal School. Then he taught school for four years. His farm, with which he has been very successful, consists of 160 acres of the old homestead. He is a member of the Evangelical Church, and treasurer of School District No. 139. The subject of this mention married Elizabeth Reeck, born in Germany, the daughter of William Reeck, of Zion township. They have four children: Milton, Raymond, Adalaide and Bernice.

Frank Heitke, one of the progressive farmers of section 28, Zion township, was born in Green county, Wisconsin, November 29, 1858, son of Gotfried and Sophia (Nehring) Heitke. Gotfried Heitke and his wife were both born in Germany, and there their two oldest children, Fred and William, were born. Upon coming to America, the family settled in Green county, Wis., where three children, Frank, Augusta and Paulina, were born. It was in 1864 that the family reached Stearns county; a pair of horses drawing the household goods and the younger children, while the older members of the family trudged along beside. For a time they lived with M. F. Plantikow, a pioneer, at Paynesville. Then they located on 160 acres in section 28, Zion township, which has since remained in the possession of members of the family and is now owned by the son, Frank. The land was wild, and deer and bears and wolves abounded. They built a small log cabin and a log barn, and started farming with an ox team. Later they erected a larger log house. One hundred and twenty acres were also added to the farm. Gotfried Heitke died at the age of seventy-five and his wife at the age of seventy-four. In addition to the children already mentioned, another, Amelia, was born in Stearns county. She died at an early age. Frank Heitke has always re-

mained at home, and is now the owner of his parents' farm. He has added several acres to the original farm, and has erected a modern home and a large barn. He has also greatly beautified the grounds. He raises good crops and live stock, making a specialty of Red Poll cattle. His interests are diversified. He is interested in the Paynesville-Zion Insurance and Telephone companies, and in the Paynesville Farmers' Elevator. For several years he has been treasurer of Zion township, and he is also one of the trustees of the Salem Evangelical Church. Frank Heitke was married in 1882, to Augusta Frank, daughter of Christ Frank, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Heitke have five children: Amandus, Frank, Charles, Bernhard and Zelma.

August Miller, a substantial farmer living in section 34, Zion township, was born in Paynesville, this county, March 24, 1866, son of Frederick and Sophia (Moede) Miller, natives of Germany. In 1864, Frederick Miller came to America, bringing his wife, and his daughter, Minnie. They came directly to Minnesota, and secured 160 acres of wild land in section 27, Zion township. This vicinity was then very thinly settled. The Millers erected a log house and a log barn, broke the wild land, and in time acquired a competence. One of the sons, Gustave, now lives on the home place. Frederick Miller died in 1890 at the age of fifty-six. His wife died in 1900 at the age of sixty-five. August Miller received a good education in the district schools and learned farming thoroughly from his father. In 1887 he located on his present place of 160 acres on section 34, Zion township. There were at that time no buildings on the place. He, however, has erected modern structures, and is in every way well equipped to carry on general farming. He is well known in the community, has been town treasurer for a long time, and a member of the school board for several years. He married Emma Nehring, who died October 21, 1906, at the age of thirty-three. There are four children: Francis, Arthur, Lucinda and Fred.

Gustave F. Miller, a well known citzen of Zion township, was born on the homestead in section 27, where he still resides, August 28, 1875, son of Frederick and Sophia (Moede) Miller, natives of Germany. He received a good education in the district schools and has always remained at home. To the original farm he has added enough to make a splendid place of 210 acres. He has still further developed the excellent farm which his father left, and has built a substantial, 32 by 80 barn, a tool shed and a granary. His stock is good, and his general farming operations have been very successful. He and his family attend the Evangelical Church.

Mr. Miller married Emelia Hein, the daughter of August Hein. They have six children: Lillian, Milton, Emeline, Bernice, Harold and Orion.

William Carl Miller, for many years a respected resident of Zion township, was born in Germany, January 15, 1839, and died in Zion township, this county, May 5, 1911. In the old country the original form of the name was Mueller. Mr. Miller was married in Germany, to Christina Feibelkorn, who was born in 1839 and is still living. In 1866 they came to America, reaching this country after a voyage of thirteen weeks in a sailing vessel. They settled in Green county, Wis., where they remained for seven years. In the spring of 1873 they drove through the mud to Stearns county, where for a

short time they found a home with Frederick Miller, a brother of William C. Then, with his family, William C. moved into a log cabin 16 by 20 feet. Soon afterward a log barn was erected, and before many years a larger part of the homestead of 120 acres was under cultivation. In 1889, Mr. Miller replaced the log cabin with a modern frame dwelling. In 1900 he built a barn, 66 by 32 feet. To his original farm, Mr. Miller added an eighty acre tract of tillable land, and two wood lots of fifteen and fourteen acres respectively. Mr. Miller was a school officer, and a prominent worker in the Evangelical Church.

William Carl Miller, Jr., one of the influential young farmers of Zion township, operates the home place in section 22. He has added forty acres to the place, and has erected a large silo, as well as made other improvements in equipment and operation. While he carries on general farming, and breeds many varieties of farm animals, he takes special pride in his fine Holstein cattle. Like his father before him he is a member of the Evangelical church at ———— and has served as secretary of its Sunday school for a considerable period. William Carl Miller, Jr., was married in 1896 to Ella Schultz, daughter of William Schultz, of Fair Haven township. They have four children: Esther, Alvin, Sadie and Harvey.

Herman J. Manz, a progressive farmer of Zion township, was born on the old homestead in section 30, where he still resides, July 22, 1876, son of Herman Ludwick and Amelia Manz, the pioneers. He passed through the district school of his neighborhood, and then took courses in the St. Cloud State Normal School. With this preparation he taught school in Stearns county for two years. Then desiring to increase his knowledge of the world before settling down, he went west, and saw life in that part of the country for a while. Subsequently he returned and took up his residence on the old homestead, where he still resides. The new modern house stands a few rods west of the location of the old log cabin. This house, with its hot and cold water, its many rooms, its convenient arrangement, its telephone, and its gas lights is in striking contrast to that old cabin of the early days, with its dingy interior and its tallow dip. Mr. Manz carries on general farming and stock raising. He makes a specialty of registered Red Poll cattle, registered Red Duroc hogs, and good horses. Being a man of progress he holds stock in the local telephone, elevator and insurance companies. He is one of the officials of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Manz married Adelia Hein, and they have five children: Viola, Milo, Margra (deceased), Adela and Vernon.

Michael Nehring, one of the earliest pioneers of Zion township, was born in Germany, November 14, 1820. He lost his father in Germany, and was early in life compelled to shift for himself. Upon attaining the years of manhood, he learned the carpenters' trade. When circumstances permitted, he married Caroline Arndt. In 1856, he started for America with his wife, Caroline, and two children, August Ferdinand and William, the journey occupying eighteen weeks by water. Upon reaching America he located in Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, where he operated a rented farm, and worked at his trade. In that state two more children were born: Frank, and

an unnamed little girl, who died in infancy. It was in 1864 that the family came to Stearns county. They were somewhat better situated in a financial way than some of the other pioneers, for they brought with them to Paynesville, two yoke of oxen, a span of horses, and some cows and sheep. They secured 160 acres in Zion township, and erected a log cabin of substantial porportions. The cabin had a smooth board floor, an unusual luxury for the pioneer days. They also erected a log barn. The first wife died in 1868. In January, 1871, he married Julianna Kruger. The children by this union were: Fred Charles; Amelia, now Mrs. George Voss; and Bertha, now Mrs. Edward Kruger. The family prospered, and in time modern structures replaced the log buildings. Mr. Nehring was an officer in his school district, and an ardent member of the Evangelical Church. He died July 21, 1902. Julianna Kruger, now Mrs. Michael Nehring, was born in August, 1834, in Germany, daughter of Gotlieb Kruger, who spent the span of his years in Germany. She was married in 1860 to William Marquard. Several children died in Germany. In 1870 they came to America, bringing their daughter, Pauline. In the fall of the same year they came to Minnesota. Here, Mr. Marquard died, and the widow, as noted, afterward married Michael Nehring.

Fred C. Nehring, a prominent agriculturist, was born on the place in section 32, Zion township, where he still resides, October 17, 1871, son of Michael and Julianna (Kruger) Nehring. He attended the district schools and also had the advantages of several courses in the St. Cloud State Normal School. To his father's 200 acres he has added forty more. On this extensive place he carries on general farming and stock raising. Since 1897 he has been clerk of Zion township. As a thorough believer in co-operative effort among the farmers, he has become a stock-holder in the local elevator, creamery and insurance companies, and has been president of the local telephone company since its organization.

Mr. Nehring was married November 26, 1895, to Sarah Frances Hilmer, born in Paynesville township, this county, March 1, 1876, daughter of Fred Hilmer, who was a friend of Michael Nehring in the old country, both being born in the same locality. Mr. and Mrs. Nehring have two children: Marvin D., born May 3, 1897; and Iris L., born March 17, 1905. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Church.

August Ferdinand Nehring, a prosperous farmer, of section 31, Zion township, was born in Pomerania, Germany, August 10, 1849, son of Michael and Caroline (Arndt) Nehring. He was reared on the home farm, and received a good common school education. In 1872 he married Caroline Albright, daughter of Ernst Albright, who came from Germany, his native land, and located in Wisconsin. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Nehring located on a place of 160 acres, three miles north of the old Nehring homestead, in the same township. There were no buildings on the new farm. Mr. and Mrs. Nehring first lived in a rude shanty, eight by ten feet. This was soon replaced by a log cabin, 16 by 22 feet. A log barn, 16 by 20, was also erected, and provided with a straw roof. One child was born on this farm. After some five years here the family located on 160 acres in section 31, Zion township, where they now live. This farm was without buildings, and only

eight acres had been broken. It was upon such foundations that the present prosperity of the family was built. First they erected a small frame house and a log barn. The site of these primitive buildings is now occupied by a modern dwelling, a sanitary barn, a large silo, and other buildings necessary to the carrying on of successful agricultural operations. Mr. Nehring has served on the township board of supervisors, and on the school board. In the Evangelical Church he has occupied several official positions and has looked after the ministerial duties at times also. At the present time, the son, Robert William, operates the home farm, while Mr. Nehring has retired from the more strenuous duties of heavy farm work.

Mr. and Mrs. August F. Nehring have three children. Emma H. is the wife of William Gess, of Minneapolis, and the mother of one child, Cora. Robert William, one of the rising young farmers of the township, married Rachael Glenz, and they have two children, Alvina and Evelyn. Ida married Gustave Mode, of Zion township, and they have two children, Ira and Alden.

Clarence Milton Nehring, who still resides on the homestead where he was born, in section 32, Zion township, first saw the light of day, April 1, 1888, son of Ludwig Ferdinand Nehring. He received a good education in the public schools and has spent his entire life on the farm, which he purchased from his parents soon after attaining his majority. The place is well improved, and Mr. Nehring is well along the road to prosperity. It is interesting to note that he has preserved the log cabin in which his parents first lived, when they settled in this township. Mr. Nehring was married June 13, 1911, to Emma Weber. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Church.

Robert B. Ruenger, one of the rising farmers of Zion township, was born on the homestead in section 31, where he still resides, April 17, 1886, a son of William Ruenger. He received a good education in the public schools, and has devoted his life to farming. To the original farm of 170 acres, he has added 120 acres, and on this good farm of nearly three hundred acres, he raises the usual general crops, and makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs. Being a progressive man he is interested in the Paynesville-Zion Telephone and Insurance companies. Mr. Ruenger was married September 13, 1906, to Malinda Manz, the daughter of William Manz.

Michael Fuchs, one of the influential men of Zion township, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, January 20, 1843, son of John and Kate Fuchs.

John Fuchs came to America from Germany, in the forties, bringing his wife with him. After forty-nine days on the water, they reached America, and then found their way overland to Wisconsin, where they secured forty acres of land in the woods. There they lived for about a decade. It was in 1852 that the family came to St. Paul, driving an ox team. They spent the winter in that city, and in the spring of 1853 came to Stearns county. During the Indian troubles the family took refuge in St. Cloud, while the father shouldered a gun in defense of the frontier. John Fuchs made his home on a farm near Cold Spring until his death.

Michael Fuchs, the subject of this mention, came to Stearns county with the family. In time he secured a claim of 160 acres in section 18, Zion township. He built a house of tamarack logs, and also constructed a straw-roofed barn. He began his farming operations with two cows, a pig, and twelve chickens. The development of his farm, the construction of his buildings, and the success of his work, has kept pace with the progress of the years, and he now owns eight hundred acres of good land. His specialty is blooded horses and cattle. Mr. Fuchs has been chairman of the board of supervisors, and has served in other public capacities. Michael Fuchs married Margaret Molitor, who died in 1906, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs had seven children: John, Martin, Michael, Orrin, Joseph, Paul and Margaret, all living.

Albert Wegner, who carries on farming operations in section 16, Zion township, was born in Germany, June 12, 1880, son of William and Bertha (Hass) Wegner, who still live in Germany. In 1902, Albert came to the United States, and started work for farmers in the vicinity of Paynesville. From February, 1903, till November, 1909, he worked for Fred C. Nehring, town of Zion. He was honest and frugal, and soon won the confidence of the people. In 1909 he made a trip to his old home in Germany, and upon his return to Stearns county married Minnie Marquardt. For a time after their marriage they farmed on rented property. Then they purchased an improved farm of 140 acres, where they now live. Mr. Wegner keeps the farm in the best of condition, and takes particular pride in his good stock. He and his wife have one child, Emmett, born March 8, 1912. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Church.

Minnie Marquardt, now Mrs. Albert Wegner, was born in Paynesville, in 1885, the daughter of Herman Marquardt. Herman Marquardt was born in Germany, July 16, 1859, the son of Christ. and Henrietta Marquardt, who spent the span of their years in Germany, and who, upon their death, left three children, August, Julius and Herman. Herman came to America in 1879, worked for a while in Zion township, and then purchased a place of 160 acres in section 6, Paynesville township, where, like the other pioneers, he first erected log buildings and then replaced them with more modern structures. His children were Minnie, Emmett (deceased), Alma, Elsie, Harry and Marvin. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Church.

Franz Winkels was born in Germany, March 27, 1827, son of Henry and Lena (Schippes) Winkels. In 1853, Franz came to America, and at Indianapolis met his brother, John, who had come to America the year previous and had lived for a time in Milwaukee. The two brothers came on to Dubuque, and there some two years later, Franz Winkels was married. About a year later, he and his wife located in Winona, Minn., where he conducted a furniture store about sixteen years. It was in 1870 that they came to Richmond. For three years they rented a farm. In 1873 they purchased a place of 160 acres in section 23, Zion township. They also bought forty acres of timber land in Eden Lake township. They took up their residence on the farm in Zion township. On it was a log building in which for many years they made their home. They had an ox team and two cows to start with. Their

wagon was of the most primitive kind, the wheels being made of round slices cut from logs. Such conditions did not long continue, and they were soon numbered among the most successful people in their community. In the late eighties, they erected the splendid brick house which still adorns the place. Suitable barns were also erected. Franz Winkels was greatly respected, and became an influential man. For a while he was chairman of the township board of supervisors. He died September 16, 1911. Franz Winkels was married August 20, 1855, to Marie Gertrude Rosamann, and they have eight children: Frank lives in Saskatchewan, Canada; Anna is the wife of Joseph Kunstleben; Henry, Elizabeth and Emma are dead; George farms in Farming township; Lena is at home; John operates the home farm. He is one of the prominent and progressive farmers of the township. He married Josephine Brinkmann, daughter of John and Josephine (Kalthoff) Brinkmann, of Farming township.

Marie Gertrude Rosamann, who became the wife of Franz Winkels, was born in Germany, March 5, 1836, daughter of John and Catherine (Sasson) Rosamann. There were eleven children in the family. John, Jr., was the first of the family to come to America. He arrived in 1851 and settled in Iowa. In 1852, the father and mother, with Elizabeth, Catherine and Marie Gertrude, came to Dubuque, Iowa. The parents came to Richmond, in this county, in 1862, and here spent the remainder of their days.

John G. Weber, the memory of whose sturdy integrity and solid worth will long be cherished in Stearns county, was born in Germany, a son of John and Gusta Weber, who came to America in 1863, bringing their children, John G., William, Wilhelmina (now Mrs. Fred Helmer), and August. John G., who thus arrived in Stearns county just after the Indian troubles were over, secured 160 acres in section 30, Zion township. He built a log cabin and a log barn, and started farming with a pair of oxen. As prosperity increased, he built a brick house, and this was in turn replaced at a later date by a brick veneer house. The early primitive barn was replaced by a structure 36 by 65 feet, and other buildings were erected as occasion required. Mr. Weber became one of the most extensive land owners in this part of the county. At the time of his death, in 1910, at the age of sixty-nine, he owned 1,150 acres of good farm land, and also some valuable city property in Paynesville. This large farm is now ably operated by his five sons, who do business under the name of "Weber Brothers." They raise general crops and breed some good grade stock. They are worthy men, and occupy the honorable position in the community that their father occupied before them. Mr. Weber was a member of the school board for a time. He was a devout member of the Evangelical Church. Mrs. Weber is still living and is spending the declining years of life surrounded with the love and care of her children. Mr. and Mrs. Weber were the parents of Anna, Gustave, Albert, Ida, Emil, William, Adolph, Wilhelmina and Robert.

Frederick Wendlandt, a well-to-do farmer, of section 15, Zion township, was born in Germany, December 15, 1844, son of Christian and Mary (Stielow) Wendlandt. The parents came to Wisconsin from Germany, in 1856, bringing their six children: Charles, John, William, August, Frederick and





MR. AND MRS. JOHN WEBER

Augusta. The last named died in Wisconsin. In 1864, the parents came to Minnesota, driving an ox team, and bringing with them three of their sons: John, William and Frederick. In due time they secured a homestead of 160 acres, on which they built a log house. This farm was near the Salem Church. Christian Wendlandt was for a time an exhorter in the Evangelical Church. His last days were spent in the home of his son, William. Christian Wendlandt died in 1888 at the age of eighty-one. His wife died in 1881 at the age of seventy-two. Frederick secured a place of 160 acres in section 15, Zion township, the land at that time being wild. He built a small shanty of logs, and on this place, since their marriage, he and his wife have continued to live. A few years after locating on the place, he built a new log house. In 1900 he erected a splendid brick dwelling. The place is also well supplied with barns and outbuildings. Frederick Wendlandt has been treasurer of Zion township, and an officer in his school district, and he is also a class leader and exhorter in the Evangelical Church.

He was married in 1868 to Ernestina Schultz, and they have ten children: Herman, Rebecca, Amelia, Augusta, Henry (deceased), John (who helps operate the home place), Eliza, Tillie, Lena and William. Ernestina Schultz, now Mrs. Frederick Wendlandt, was born in Germany, September 29, 1845, daughter of Gotfried and Louisa Schultz. The mother died when Ernestina was but three years of age, and her father married Wilhelmina Ernest. In 1864, with six children, Herman, William, August, Wilhelmina, Ernestine and Augusta, they came to America, found their way to Stearns county, and settled in Zion township, where they built a log cabin, and where they spent the remainder of their lives. Gotfried Schultz was born February 3, 1815, and died January 28, 1906.

Samuel Unger was born in Green county, Wisconsin, December 1, 1864, son of George and Rosena (Bruntner) Unger. The parents were born in Germany and were there married. In 1851 they started for the United States. After a long sailing voyage of many hardships, during which one child died and one was born, they reached the United States and found their way to Ohio. From there they moved to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1866, they came to Stearns county. While looking about for a location, they lived with the Miller family. In due time they secured 160 acres in section 15, Zion township. This was all wild land. They built a log house and a log cabin, and started farming with a pair of oxen and a few cows that they had brought with them from Wisconsin. Later they built a larger log house. They also added to their farm until they owned 240 acres located in sections 15 and 16. George Unger died at the age of seventy-two and his wife at the age of about sixty. Samuel Unger was educated in the district school, and since he was brought here as an infant has always made his home in Zion township. He still owns the family homestead of 240 acres in sections 15 and 16, which he has developed by erecting new barns and making other improvements. Some years ago, he purchased the farm of 240 acres in section 14 where he now resides. At the time of the purchase the land was in tillable condition, and a good barn had been erected. The granary and house, however, were of logs. Mr. Unger has erected a modern house and other buildings. Mr.

Unger raises good crops and stock, his special pride being his herd of Holstein cattle. He is well regarded in the community, and is one of the officials of the Zion Evangelical Church. He holds stock in the Paynesville Farmers' Elevator and in the Paynesville-Zion Farmers' Insurance Co. Mr. Unger was married, in December, 1888, to Elizabeth Schmidt, and they have eight children: Alga (now Mrs. Herman Arndt), Herbert, Walter, Rheuben, Weir, Ena, Hazel and Agnes. Elizabeth Schmidt, wife of Samuel Unger, was born in Green county, Wisconsin, daughter of Carl and Philaphenia (Holtz) Schmidt. Carl Schmidt was born in Germany, November 24, 1838, son of Carl, Sr., and Mary (Exstad) Schmidt, who lived and died in Germany. Of their four children, two died in Germany, and Sophia and Carl came to America. Carl was married in Germany, in 1862, to Philaphenia Holtz. In 1865 they came to America, with their child, Ferdinand, landing April 1, after a voyage of nineteen days. They came to Jefferson county, where for three years Carl combined his trade as a carpenter with work as a farmer. In Wisconsin, two more children, Eliza and Emma, were born. In 1868 the family came to Stearns county, making the trip from St. Cloud to William Arndt's place by means of a team of horses and a wagon. They secured 160 acres of wild land in section 14, Zion township, and started farming under the most adverse conditions. Later in life the family became prosperous, added eighty acres to the original farm, and attained a high place in the community. The Schmidt farm is the one now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Unger. Carl Schmidt was at one time supervisor of Zion township, and for some years served as an officer of the Zion Evangelical Church. He died July 8, 1912. The children born in Stearns county were: Anna (deceased), Henry, of Canada; Rheinhard (deceased), Edith, of Washington; Carl (deceased), Anna (deceased), Frank, of Wisconsin; Benjamin, of St. Paul; Charles, of Paynesville; and Cecelia, of Texas.

George A. Bridges is the popular and genial proprietor of Lakeside farm, section 14, Eden Lake township. This farm, situated on picturesque Lake Brown, in the heart of an excellent fishing region, furnishes rural rest and quiet comforts with true old-fashioned hospitality for all those in search of summer recuperation and recreation. The home is an ideal farmhouse, modern throughout, and the buildings are equipped with an extensive water system. In addition to entertaining guests, he operates a farm of 320 acres, on which he raises good stock and crops. Mr. Bridges was born near Ft. Abercrombie, North Dakota, August 5, 1861, and was one of the first children born to white parents in that state. His father and mother were Mark M. and Eliza A. (Curtis) Bridges, who settled in St. Anthony, now a part of Minneapolis, in 1856. Mark M. devoted his life to the meat business. He went to Ft. Abercrombie as assistant to Captain Anderson, who had the contract for furnishing supplies to the garrison there. The family went through all the horrors of the Indian campaign. Mark M. Bridges acted as scout and escort for the mails, and at one time was shot through the mouth. After the Indain troubles were over, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged. Then he located on 160 acres in Albion township, Wright county, and re-

mained there until 1894. But he was a typical pioneer, his spirit urged him to further adventures, and in that year he started westward, going to the Pacific coast, and then journeying to Alaska. He died at Seattle, Wash., in 1906, at the age of seventy-one. His wife lives in San Francisco, at the age of seventy-two. There were eight children in the family. George A. was the oldest of the family. He was reared in Wright county, and attended the Lincoln School in Minneapolis. Later he determined to secure a mechanical education, and consequently attended the academy, at Mendota, Ill. Having secured his training, he did not, however, take up that line of work. Instead he came back to Albion township, Wright county, married there, and farmed for a while. In 1900 he came to Eden Valley, engaged in the meat business about a year, and then located on the farm, where he now resides. He has served on the school board and is a respected member of the community. Mr. Bridges married Nettie Heaton, a native of Wright county, and a daughter of Frank Heaton. They have four children: Mills L., Lola, Cressie and Dessa.

John Driver was born September 14, 1861, in Randolph county, Indiana, son of John, Sr., and Elizabeth Driver. In the family there were four children: Mathew, Eliza, Sarah and John. At the age of six years, John was bound out until he should reach the age of twenty-one. In 1884 he located in Wisconsin, where he rented a farm for some seven years. Then he went back to Indiana, and rented a farm there for four years. Subsequently, after about a year and a half more in Wisconsin, he came to Minnesota in 1896 and located in section 29, Eden Lake township. Here he secured forty acres. Later he added another forty acres. His first home here was a log cabin. This he later replaced with a frame house in which he still resides. His outbuildings have seen a corresponding change and improvement. Mr. Driver is a member of the Church of God, in Eden Valley.

Mr. Driver was married in 1888 to Rachael Wilson, whose parents were Kentucky people. The children are: Morris (deceased), Harry, Roy, Orvillia, George, Lawrence, Mattie and Alva Mary.

Adolph Gustave Knebel, a farmer in section 6, Eden Lake township, was born in Munson township, this county, January 11, 1873. He attended the district schools, and was reared on the home farm in section 31, Munson township. For a time after attaining the years of manhood, he rented his parents' farm. He now owns a good farm of 170 acres, and has become one of the solid men of the community. His crops and live stock are all good, and he takes a special pride in his pedigreed Holstein cattle. He is treasurer of the Farmers' Insurance Co., and lineman for the Farmers Telephone Co. He is an officer in his school district and a member of the Evangelical Church.

Mr. Knebel was married in 1896 to Otilla Schultz, who was born May 23, 1875, the daughter of Michael Schultz, the pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Knebel have seven children: Esther, Elsie, Edwin, Alvina, Ruth (deceased), William and Lydia.

Gotfried Voss, a substantial farmer of section 7, Eden Lake township, was born in Varbam in Pommern, Germany, October 14, 1838, the son of George and Mary (Holtz) Voss. Gotfried attended the schools of his neigh-

borhood and spent his young manhood as a farmer in Germany. He was also married in his native land. He was about thirty years of age when he first began to think seriously of coming to America. Finally in 1869 he bade farewell to his friends, and with his wife and children embarked for the new world. The voyage was a heart rending one of five weeks, during which there was much suffering on board the ship, owing to illness and the scarcity of food. At last, however, they landed, and in time found their way to Stearns county. For a time, Mr. Voss was employed by Charley Schmit, the pioneer of Schmit's Grove, in Roseville township. Then he rented a farm in Eden Lake. Later he was enabled to purchase forty acres in section 7, Eden Lake. This forty is now a part of their large estate of many hundred acres. Mr. Voss, with the aid of his family, erected a log cabin, located on the rise of land just north of where the son, Fred, now lives. They built a stable by using crotched sticks to support a roof of clay, hay and straw. At first they had a pair of oxen. Later they bought a cow. One winter they had to care for the cow and calf in their cabin, for otherwise the creatures would have perished in the intense cold. As time passed, a larger cabin was built and finally a frame house was erected. Barns and other outbuildings were erected as occasion required. In the late eighties the management of the place was turned over to the son Fred. At that time the parents erected a house in which they have since led practically a retired life, though Mr. Voss still finds enough work to busy himself both summer and winter. The family faith is that of the Zion Evangelical Church, in the progress of which Mr. Voss has taken the greatest interest. While he has been a farmer nearly all his life, he is also a mason and plasterer by trade, and it was his work that erected and plastered the walls of the Zion Church. For many years he has been an official in both church and Sunday-school.

Gotfried Voss was married in Germany, November 11, 1862, to Amelia Thom. Their children are: Anstena, Anna Amelia, William, Martha, Christ, Fred B., Gotfried, George, Marie Augusta, Amelia Helena and Ida L. Anstena was born in Germany, March 22, 1863, and died at the age of nine months. Anna Amelia was born in Germany, February 22, 1865. William was born in Germany, April 16, 1868, and died at the age of six months. Martha was born in Eden Lake township, Stearns county, April 15, 1870; Christ was born in Eden Lake township, May 9, 1872; Fred B. was born on the present homestead, November 13, 1873. Gotfried, George, Marie Augusta, Amelia Helena and Ida L. were all born on the old homestead, Gotfried, October 7, 1875; George, September 17, 1877; Marie Augusta, March 17, 1880; Amelia Helena, September 10, 1882; Ida L., June 5, 1884.

Amelia Thom, who became the wife of Gotfried Voss, was the daughter of Henry and Reca (Spraman) Thom. Henry Thom died when his daughter, Amelia, was six months of age, and she was reared in the home of her stepfather, August Lestman.

Fred B. Voss, who operates 300 acres of good farm land in section 7, Eden Lake township, was born on the old homestead where he still resides, November 13, 1873. He has always remained on the home place, and has had it in charge for the past fifteen years. During these years he has erected a

new barn, and also added more land. In addition to his Stearns county holdings he has a fruit farm in Washington. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Telephone Co., and a director in the Roscoe Farmers' Creamery. He has also done efficient work as treasurer of the school district.

Mr. Voss was married in 1897 to Matilda Schonleben, daughter of John and Amelia Schonleben, of Munson township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Voss have five children: Roland, born April 3, 1899; Idela born May 2, 1900, Fred and John, born November 6, 1905; and Bennie, born October 21, 1913.

Wilson Thompson Mills, early merchant and agriculturalist of Eden Lake township, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, December 7, 1834, son of Morgan and Rebekah (Driver) Mills. He was married October 28, 1854, in his native county to Martha J. Driver, who was born in the same neighborhood, June 15, 1833. In the spring of 1865 they severed their ties in the county of their nativity, and came to Minnesota, bringing their three children, William Riley, Noah E. and Sarah Ellen. They located on 120 acres in section 14, Eden Lake township, and started in life anew as pioneers, erecting a log cabin, breaking the land, cutting roads, and bringing about general developments. In time he acquired 500 acres of land. He opened a store on his land, called the Eden Lake Store, and kept such a stock as is demanded by a rural population. In addition to prospering in business he took an interest in town affairs, and served at different times as township clerk and supervisor, and on the school board. He died October 11, 1905. His wife is still living. They had twelve children: William Riley, born November 18, 1852; Abigail J., born June 10, 1856 (died May 22, 1858); Harvey D., born March 17, 1858 (died June 28, 1864); Noah Ephraim, born June 7, 1859; Andrew J., born December 9, 1861 (died October 18, 1864); Sarah Ella, born June 3, 1864 (died June 4, 1867); Charles R., born October 9, 1866; Sherman W., born November 26, 1868; Doctor Franklin, born December 11, 1870 (died December 8, 1872); John Morgan, born July 20, 1872 (died November 24, 1872); Egbert L., born February 5, 1874 (died July 6, 1875); Alto S., born May 27, 1875.

Alto S. Mills, who keeps the rural store in section 14, Eden Lake township, was born on the home place, May 27, 1875, received a good education in the neighborhood school, became interested in the store as a young boy, and upon his father's death succeeded to the business. In addition to conducting the store, he operates eighty acres of land, upon which he raises the usual crops. He is a popular man in the community, and belongs to Court, No. 893, Court of Honor, at Eden Valley village. Mr. Mills was married in St. Cloud to Mary Wilson, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Marshall) Wilson, who were married in Kentucky, came to Minnesota in the fifties, and located in Meeker county, where they reared their twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have had five children: Ethel May, Eva Grace, Lester Alto, Marvin Leslie and Golda Margret.

Frank Marx, vice-president and treasurer of the Friedmann-Marx Co., Eden Valley, was born in Kosel, Germany, November 18, 1876, son of Joseph and Mary (Janetzko) Marx, both of whom are still living in Germany, he at the age of sixty-five and she at the age of sixty-one. In the family there

were eight children: Mary, Anna, Francis, Matilda, Martha, Adolph, Ludwick and Frank. Frank received an excellent education in Germany. In 1892 he came to America, and was employed for a while as a farm hand in Stearns county. Later he purchased 160 acres in Eden Lake township, to which he added until he owned 240 acres, on which he conducted general farming, with special attention to dairying. In 1906 he sold out and engaged in the mercantile business at Eden Valley. In 1913 when the Friedmann-Marx Co. was formed, he assumed his present position. They carry a good stock and do an excellent trade. In addition to this, Mr. Marx has considerable work as local agent for the National Casualty Co. Being interested in the progress of the village, he has been elected a member of the council for several years. He is also a faithful member of St. Joseph's Society. Mr. Marx married Anna K. Rothstein, a native of Stearns county, and they have seven children: Agheta, Hildegaard, Marcella, Vincent, Norbert, Albion (deceased), and Alouise.

John Mehr, Eden Valley, was born in Zion township, this county, August 19, 1872, son of Mathias L. and Regina (Spoerl) Mehr, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. John Mehr, and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Spoerl. The subject of this sketch was the oldest in his family. He was educated in the schools of his native township, and farmed for many years on the homestead of his grandfather Mehr, which he still owns. In 1906 he came to Eden Valley village and engaged in the refreshment business, in which he is still occupied. He married Kate Kotschevar, daughter of Peter Kotschevar, of Munson township, and they have seven children: Mathias A., John P. (died at the age of three and a half years), Veronica Theresa (deceased) Edward Christ, Leo Mathias, Ida Katherine, Clara Catherine and John Peter.

Mathias L. Mehr was born in Germany, September 6, 1844, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mehr, who brought him to America in 1855, lived in Illinois until 1858, and then came to Stearns county and settled in section 17, Munson township, where they secured 160 acres, erected a log cabin, and underwent the usual experiences of pioneer life. Mathias L. grew to manhood on this farm, and married Regina Spoerl, who was born in Germany, March 4, 1845, daughter of Simon Spoerl, a pioneer, who at one time owned the land on which the village of Greenwald, this county, is now located. Mr. and Mrs. Mehr located on 160 acres in Zion township, in 1869. They prospered exceedingly, and in time acquired a splendid area of 700 acres, located in Zion, St. Martin and Munson townships. The members of the family were devout Catholics, and assisted in building early churches at Richmond and St. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Mathias L. Mehr are now retired and live in Richmond village. They are the parents of four sons and two daughters.

James Jones, veteran of the Civil war, and for many years a respected farmer of Stearns county, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, March 3, 1838, son of Michael and Nancy Jones. He grew to manhood in Indiana, and was married, January 1, 1858, to Elizabeth Driver, born in Randolph county, Indiana, daughter of James and Sarah (Rhoda) Driver. The secession of the Confederacy found them in Cooper county, Missouri. March 5, 1861, they returned to Randolph county, Indiana. January 1, 1864, he went to Wells

county, and enlisted, being mustered in the same day at Indianapolis in Company I, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. M. Butler and Col. R. G. Morrison. He was honorably discharged February 23, 1866, at Brownsville, Texas. While on garrison duty, Mr. Jones, with no other implement than a case knife, whittled from a piece of black ebony a handsome cane which is still cherished in the family. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Jones brought his wife and two children, Sarah and Allena, to Stearns county, and settled on 160 acres in Eden Lake township, where they erected a log house and barns, started farming with an ox team, and endured all the hardships incident to life in this vicinity in those early days. Mr. Jones became a prominent member of the community, and served in both town and school office. He was a member of Litchfield Post, G. A. R., at Litchfield, Minn. March 23, 1899, he retired and moved with his wife to Eden Valley village, where he died August 21, 1907. His widow still makes her home in the village. Five children were born in Minnesota. They were: John W., Riley (deceased), James Michael, Oscar and Oliver P. (deceased).

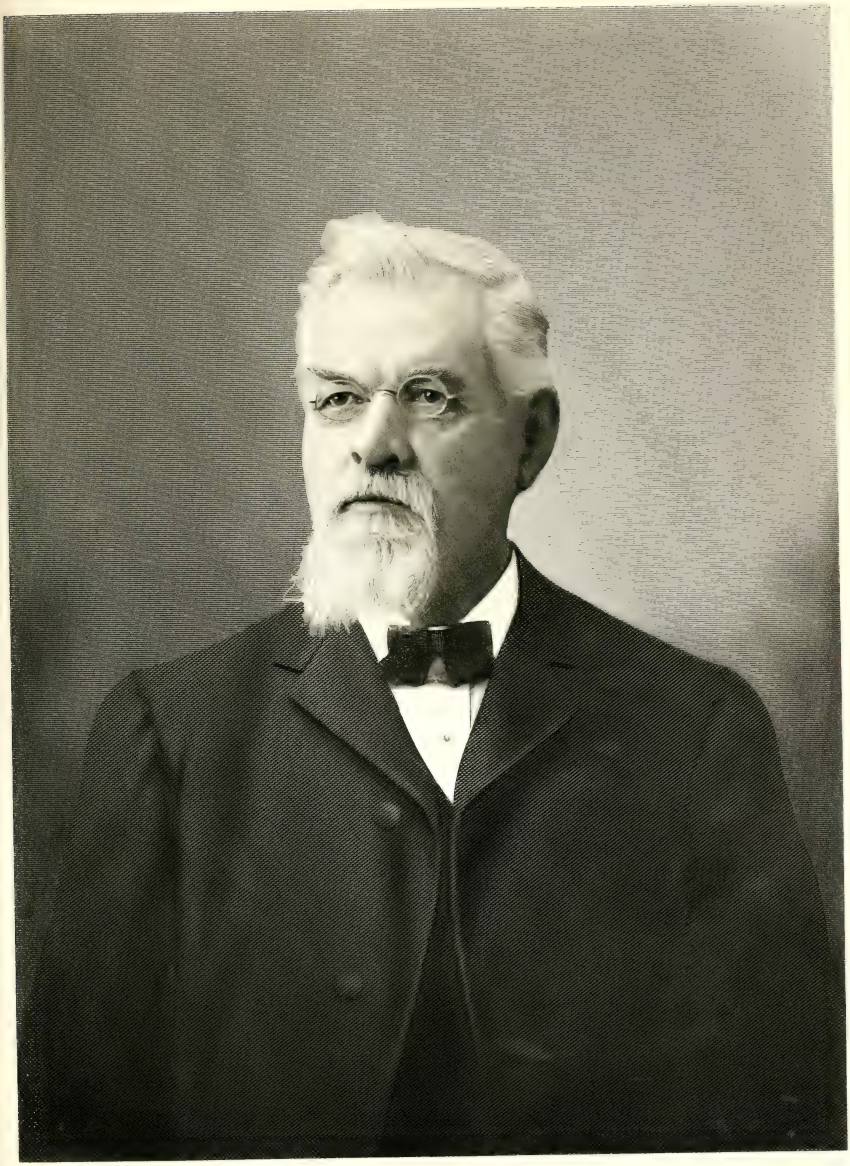
Joseph Friedmann, president and general manager of the Friedmann-Marx Co., Eden Valley, was born at Cold Spring, this county, March 10, 1870, son of Jacob and Mary Ellen (Young) Friedmann. He was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood, and in the St. Cloud State Normal School. In March, 1891, he began his business career by forming a partnership with Mathias E. Weiler in the general mercantile trade at Eden Valley. They began in a small building, with a floor space 22 by 40. By hard work, honest dealing and attention to details, they increased the business until it was housed in a building 50 by 130 feet, two stories high, with a basement. In 1913, a co-operation called the Friedmann-Marx Co. was formed, with Joseph Friedmann as president; J. L. Friedmann as secretary; and Frank Marx as vice-president and treasurer. In addition to the mercantile business, Mr. Friedmann has operated a brick yard and dealt extensively in real estate. For many years he has been prominent in political affairs. He has been active as a member of the city council for many years, and in the sessions of 1907 and 1909 sat in the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature. Fraternally he associates with the Knights of Columbus at St. Cloud, and the Catholic Order of Foresters at Eden Valley. He is a broad-minded, pleasant gentleman, one whose personality and liberal views have had a distinctive influence in the community. Mr. Friedmann married Ann Eliza Fourniea, born near Minneapolis, daughter of William Fourniea, who was born in Canada and came to Minnesota in the forties. Mr. and Mrs. Friedmann have one daughter, Mary Irene; and are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Eden Valley.

William O'Brien, man of affairs of Eden Valley, editor, postmaster and township officer, was born in Galena, Ill., August 24, 1869, second of the ten children of Hon. James O'Brien and his wife, Catherine Lyons, who brought him to Houston county, this state, in 1870. In that county, William O'Brien received his early education and his boyhood and young manhood were spent after the usual manner of the younger generations in a rural community. His father was a prominent man, state senator, chief justice of New Munich, 1888-

1892, and county officer, and young William was early inspired to make the most of his own life. In time he was enabled to enter the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana. At that institution his mental powers were given an opportunity for the widest development, and when he was graduated from the scientific department in June, 1892, he was amply qualified to step into any position which Opportunity might place before him. After looking about for a short time, he came to Eden Valley. Here on September 27, 1892, he issued the first number of the Eden Valley Journal. In this paper he has labored earnestly for the best good of the community. He never embraces a project until he is thoroughly satisfied as to its merits, but having once given his support to a cause, nothing can swerve his loyalty. The wide circulation, of the Journal, and the influence it exerts, is ample proof of the success of his labors. Under Mr. O'Brien's care, the postal service has reached a high degree of efficiency. He received his appointment in June 1897, and has since served continuously to May, 1914. He has been town clerk since the spring of 1901, and the school clerk since 1898. He has been manager of the Eden Valley Telephone Co. since 1910. Mr. O'Brien was married in 1898, to Margaret Sattler, who was born in Eden Valley in 1879. They have five children: Marie, James A., Malonia, Lucille and William, Jr.

John Leisen, veteran of the Civil war, a resident of St. Cloud for forty-one years, and active merchant for twenty-seven years, a public spirited and honored citizen during all his residence here, died at St. Raphael's Hospital, May 18, 1908. Mr. Leisen was one of St. Cloud's foremost men, and was esteemed and respected for his sturdy honesty and integrity. He belonged to that class of Germans, whose thrift and industry has done so much to enhance the material prosperity of this section of the state. His business career was a successful one, and his prosperity was also enhanced by his real estate ventures. He was a devout and regular worshipper at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

John Leisen was born March 25, 1839, in Meirsdorf, Province of the Rhine, Prussia, Germany, and as a youth of thirteen years was apprenticed to a shoemaker from whom he thoroughly learned the trade. In 1860 he entered the German army, and served three years in the cavalry. It was in 1864 that he came to America and located in Kenosha, Wis. Nine months later he came to St. Paul. For a short period, from May 28, 1865, to August 4, of the same year, he was enrolled as a private in Company G, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. May 7, 1867, he gave up his work as a shoemaker in St. Paul, and opened a foot-wear store in St. Cloud, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. He retired December 31, 1894. The site of his original store at the corner of Germain street and Seventh avenue south is now occupied by the handsome Leisen block, where his two sons are now in busines. In addition to this block, Mr. Leisen owned some of the most valuable business property in St. Cloud, as well as a number of lots in St. Paul. His store was for many years the best of its kind in St. Cloud. It would be difficult to find in this neighborhood, a better example of thrift and attention to business than has been embodied in the success achieved by John Leisen. Aside from his business and his church he took



John Leisen Sr

a keen interest in patriotic matters, and was a valued member of McKelvy Post, G. A. R. John Leisen was married at St. Paul, January 22, 1867, to Elizabeth, and this union resulted in four sons: John J., Michael A., Frank P., and an unnamed deceased infant. John J. is a leading dry-goods merchant of St. Cloud. Michael A. is a prominent resident of St. Cloud, and Frank P. of St. Paul. Mrs. Elizabeth (Fetsch) Leisen is dead.

George F. Brott was born at Chittenango, Madison county, New York, July 24, 1825, and lived in his home town until May 20, 1850. He was of Knickerbocker Dutch stock on his father's side and of Mayflower stock on his mother's. He attended the local schools, and began the study of law but by reason of the death of his father, who was a manufacturer of wagons and carriages, he carried on the latter business, with contracting and building. In the early spring of 1850 having seen at Syracuse a panorama of the Mississippi river from St. Louis to St. Anthony Falls, he became fired with a desire to see this new country and started at the date named, leaving home with $80 in cash, an outfit of tools and a muzzle-loading rifle. When he reached St. Anthony Falls his $80 had dwindled to $5, but nothing discouraged, he rented a building and began making wagons and sleighs, the venture proving so profitable that he soon had a number of men in his employ. This building being destroyed by fire he moved to the west side of the river, erecting the pioneer grist mill, manufacturing corn meal and unbolted flour. In the fall of 1851 he was elected sheriff of Ramsey county, entering on his duties the following January. His jurisdiction extended from Lake Superior to the Missouri river and north to the British Possessions. He served until 1854, and then engaged in the real estate business at St. Anthony Falls. He organized the townsite company which platted St. Cloud City, as is more fully described on another page. In the spring of 1862 he took to New Orleans the first ship loaded with merchandise to enter the port of that city following its capture, the venture being a very profitable one. Inside of two years his fortune from various sources amounted to six million dollars, practically all of which was lost within the year following. In 1876 he left the south and located at Washington City, which was his home until his death, March 13, 1902. In a sketch written a few years prior to his death he described himself as a "farmer, wagon and carriage maker, sheriff, postmaster, real estate dealer, editor, townsite promoter, owner of flour mills, steamboats, steamships and sailing craft, wholesale and retail merchant, member constitutional convention, colonel of engineers, canal and railroad president and inventor." Even this enumeration did not fully exhaust the list of the activities of this remarkable man. He had married a daughter of C. T. Stearns, who died near New Orleans, September 26, 1860, aged 30 years.

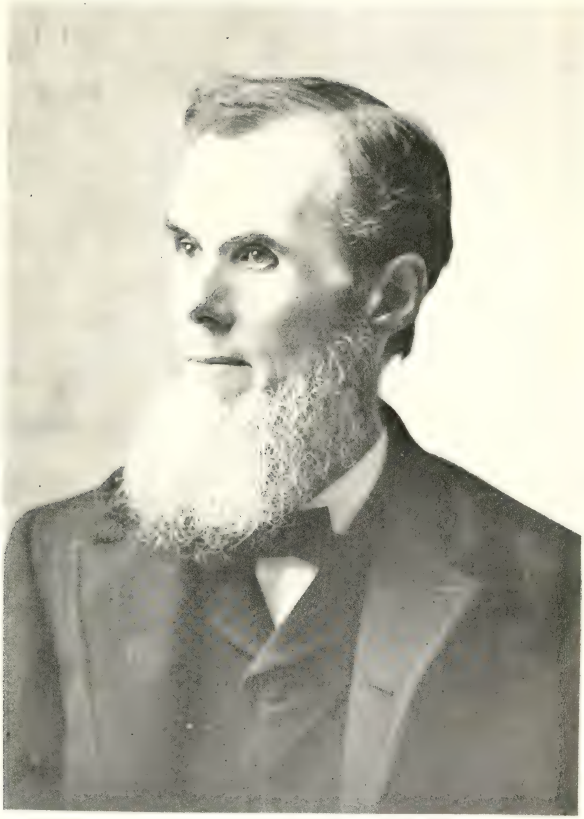
Christ Highhouse. The following pen-and-ink sketch of Chris. Highhouse, the first sheriff of Stearns county, is given by a contemporary: "Chris. was a tall, lank-sided customer, always ready for a quarrel if there was any chance for one and willing to fight if he could find someone to measure strength with him. He was ignorant, generous when in funds, a frequenter of saloons, and made himself popular among the early settlers of Stearns

county by his hospitable regards at the bar, and his roystering habits when not engaged in disputes. He was elected the first sheriff of Stearns county and his position among wrong-doers was certainly unique. As a matter of fact in those early days the judges themselves did not set any too good an example of sobriety and court proceedings were often blent with scenes of mirth and gaiety, occasioned by a too free indulgence in ardent spirits. After having run his course here Chris. went to Little Falls where he engaged in some alleged robberies and finally left the country."

Peter Magnus Magnusson, psychologist, was born in Angstugan, near Vexi, Sweden, March 4, 1865, son of Sven and Maria Christina (Stendahl) Magnusson, who brought the family to America in 1868. In 1887-8 he was principal of the St. Ansgar's Academy, St. Ansgar, Minnesota, and in 1890 received his A. B. from the Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter, Minnesota. In 1890-91 he attended the Johns Hopkins University. In 1893-4 he was teacher of psychology and methods in the State Normal School at Mayville, North Dakota, and in the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minnesota, in 1894-1905 and 1906. In 1906 he attended the University of Minnesota and received the degree of L. L. B. and in 1907 the degree of L. L. M., being admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1906. During 1905 and 1906 he was the president of the Minnesota College at Minneapolis. In 1906 he was also the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of Minnesota. He was a member of the Charter Commission of the city of St. Cloud which drew up its present charter.

Mr. Magnusson is the author of several well-known books: Logical and Psychological Principles Applied to Grammar, 1893; Great Educators, 1900; The Failure and Triumph of Jesus, 1903; Sociological Studies of the Family, 1903; Psychology as applied to Education, 1913. He was united in marriage to Eugenia Lillian Crosby, of Wychoff, Minnesota, June 11, 1896, and the family lives at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

James F. Stevenson, pioneer manufacturer of St. Cloud, and for many years a potent factor in the St. Cloud Methodist Episcopal church, was born in Washington county, near Pittsburgh, June 7, 1824, of Scotch ancestry. His early days were spent in McKeesport, Penn., where he received his education. As a youth he became interested in the foundry and machine shop business, and that line occupied his attention in his native state until 1869, when he came to St. Cloud, and built what has now developed into the Granite City Iron Works. He also engaged in the hardware business and the old settlers relate that he brought here the first coal stove ever seen in St. Cloud. Some years ago he retired from the foundry business, but was very active in attending to his business affairs up to within a short time of his death. He was confined to the house the last four months of his illness, and to his bed the last two months. He died January 16, 1915. Mr. Stevenson was a profound student, especially of the Bible and kindred works. His name is inseparably connected with that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Receiving deep religious convictions as a youth, he early joined the church, and continued a faithful member the remainder of his life. Upon coming to St. Cloud, he united with the local church, September 23, 1871, under the



JAMES F. STEVENSON

pastorate of the Rev. W. W. Satterlee. He was the main pillar of this society for many years, and his presence is greatly missed. Physically, mentally and morally, Mr. Stevenson was a bulwark and a tower of strength to the city, ever standing for the best as a citizen.

At his funeral, Rev. F. W. Hill read a tribute prepared by Dr. J. H. Dewart, a former pastor and old friend. The following extracts from that tribute will preserve to future generations something of the inspiration and moving force of Mr. Stevenson's life.

"In the twenty-five years that I have so intimately known Mr. Stevenson, I have regarded him as a wonderful man. The two qualities which characterized his whole life were integrity and independence. He was a strictly conscientious man, not only did he act honestly, but he was honest. He was not governed by external law, but by his internal ideas of right and wrong, and he most austerely followed the rigid lines which he laid down for his own conduct, conscientiously walking in the path he believed to be right. I have always regarded him as one of the most honorable men I ever knew. When a mere lad he joined the Methodist Episcopal church and for about seventy-five years he has remained a faithful and consistent member. There were those who did not agree with the theological opinions that he formed from his study of the Scriptures, but all agreed as to the purity of his life and the integrity of his character. He gave liberally to every good cause, especially to the church of which he was a member. For years he probably did more toward building up and sustaining the Methodist church in St. Cloud than any other man in the city, not only by giving liberally of his means and attending the services regularly, but by inducing others to become interested in the work of the church. In his latter years he was naturally less active, but he never lost his interest."

In 1876, Mr. Stevenson married Lovisa C. Freeman, who survives him. By this marriage there are three children: Frank A. Stevenson, Bertha J. and R. F. Stevenson. Frank A. Stevenson is an importer and wholesale dealer of fine teas and coffee in Vancouver, B. C. He married Julia O'Brien, of St. Cloud, Minn. Bertha J. is the wife of Dr. C. H. Kohler, of Minneapolis. R. F. Stevenson is credit man for the St. Cloud office of the International Harvester Co. He married Adelaide H. Dunn, of St. Cloud.

Right Reverend Joseph E. Busch, D. D., Bishop of St. Cloud, formerly bishop of Lead, (South Dakota), was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, April 16, 1866. He completed his theological course in Innsbruck, Austria, where he was ordained in 1889. He spent the next two years at the Catholic University, Washington, and on his return to St. Paul, was appointed secretary to the Most Reverend Archbishop. He was assistant at the Cathedral and at St. Mary's Church, St. Paul, and afterwards served as pastor at South St. Paul, Le Sueur, and St. Lawrence parish, Minneapolis. He was head of the Diocesan Missionary band from its organization in 1902 until his consecration as Bishop of Lead on May 19, 1910. He was one of the six Bishops consecrated by the Most Reverend Archbishop Ireland at St. Paul Seminary. March 18, 1915, he was duly installed as Bishop of St. Cloud.

Charles T. Stearns. This early pioneer, for whom Stearns county was

named, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., January 9, 1907. In 1835 he moved to what was then the territory of Michigan and later to the territory of Wisconsin, locating in that part which is now included in the state of Iowa. In 1847 he came to Minnesota to assist in the construction of Fort Ripley, and the following year made his home at St. Anthony Falls, where he established a machine shop and planing mill. He was a member of the territorial legislature, being the only Whig in the council, all the others being Democrats. In 1856 he came to St. Cloud, where he lived until February, 1864, when he removed to New Orleans, where George F. Brott, his son-in-law, was living and where he engaged in business until 1867, when he went to Mobile. For two years he was in the hardware business, afterwards for ten years being register of the Mobile land office, until this was consolidated with the land office at Montgomery, when Mr. Stearns retired from business life, and in 1880 went to New Orleans to make his home with his son Henry, who was engaged in business in that city. His death occurred May 22, 1898, when he was in the 92d year of his age.

Louis A. Evans was born near Philadelphia, Pa., November 2, 1822. After attending school he learned the piano trade, at which he found employment in various cities until 1856, when he came from New Orleans to St. Cloud, arriving here December 15. He at once engaged in business and in 1862 when the town was incorporated as a city was elected its first mayor. He served in the legislature in 1864-65, and in 1867 was elected to the state senate. For nearly twenty years he filled the office of judge of probate of Stearns county. In 1871 he married Mrs. Elizabeth W. Libby. His death occurred at his home in St. Cloud, June 18, 1897.

Sylvanus B. Lowry was born in Tennessee, the son of the Rev. David Lowry, who first settled in Iowa as a missionary to the Winnebago Indians. Sylvanus, who was then a boy of seven years, became during this time familiar with the habits of the Indians and acquired their language. The father having been appointed United States Indian agent for the tribe the son was made interpreter. The tribe was afterward removed to Long Prairie in this state, and the Rev. Mr. Lowry lost his position as agent but retained the post of superintendent of the manual labor schools. S. B. Lowry, through the influence of Henry M. Rice, was appointed Indian trader with the American Fur Company in 1849, having his principal office at Watab with a branch at Winnebago Prairie, in this county. He received from Governor Gorman the appointment of adjutant general (from this deriving the title by which he was afterwards known) but as a result of personal political quarrels was soon removed and Isaac Van Etten appointed in his place. He was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor in 1859 but was defeated by Ignatius Donnelly. After his removal to St. Cloud he engaged in the forwarding and commission business for several years. During these years he was the ruling factor in the Democratic councils of this part of the territory and state. His death occurred in this city December 21, 1865. General Lowry married Josephine Wood, daughter of David T. Wood, of Woodstock, a townsite located on Sauk river. Several children were born to them. The widow is now a resident of Michigan.

Henry Clay Burbank was born at Lewis, N. Y., May 4, 1835. In 1853 he came to St. Paul and with his brother, James C. Burbank, engaged in the forwarding and commission business. He came to St. Cloud in 1861 to take personal charge of the business of J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., which had largely increased and in the succeeding years assumed great proportions, including transportation and government contracts for supplies, besides an extensive mercantile business at this place. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate from this district, then the 31st, serving in the sessions of 1873 and 1874.

In 1866 the name of the firm was changed to Burbank Bros., which was later dissolved, and Mr. Burbank removed to St. Paul becoming a member of the clothing manufacturing firm of Campbell, Burbank & Co. He afterwards went to Rochester and engaged in the mercantile business, his death occurring at that place February 23, 1905. At St. Cloud September 3, 1868, he married Mary C. Mitchell, who survives him.

Joseph P. Wilson, a veteran of the Mexican war and for half a century a resident of Minnesota, Joseph P. Wilson died at his home in St. Cloud February 18, 1900, at the age of 77 years. Born at Columbia Falls, Maine, March 16, 1823, his young manhood was spent in the east until 1841, when he emigrated to Geneva, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, but enlisted for the Mexican War in 1846, serving in the commissary department of an Illinois regiment. On his return he located at Oswego, Ill., removing in 1850 to St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1858 was a member of the constitutional convention. While residing in Minneapolis, in company with George F. Brott, C. T. Stearns and others he purchased the land below the ravine which was platted as St. Cloud City, better known as Lower town. He removed to St. Cloud in 1863, returning to Minneapolis in 1876, but in 1888 built a handsome house in East St. Cloud, where he had platted a large acreage into city lots, and made this his home until his death.

In 1850, while at Oswego, he married Mary Corbett, who survived him, as did five children born to them. Mr. Wilson was very active in business affairs and was prominently identified with a number of important railroad undertakings.

Theodore H. Barrett was born at Orangeville, N. Y., August 27, 1834. When he had scarcely attained his majority, young Barrett came to St. Cloud in 1856, to make his way as a civil engineer. During the subsequent years he filled many government contracts, both in this state and in the Indian territory, which were very profitable. He enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers in 1862, and at the close of the war had gained the rank of brigadier general, having the distinction of fighting the last battle of the war near Brazos, Texas. He was a member of the state reformatory board. Purchasing a large tract of land in Grant and Stevens counties he engaged in farming on a large scale, and was at Herman when his death occurred July 20, 1900, from a stroke of paralysis.

Francis Talcott, the Pioneer jeweler of St. Cloud, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., March 4, 1822. He came to St. Cloud in May, 1856, and engaged

in the jewelry business, a trade learned in the east, his first location being near the western end of the Tenth street bridge and afterwards on Fifth avenue. He retired from active business about the year 1887. He first married, November 14, 1871, Rhoda W. Dewey, of Minneapolis, and some years after her death, Elizabeth A. Mosely, at Glastonbury, Conn., in October, 1886. His death occurred April 28, 1897, his widow surviving him.

Bernard Overbeck was a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born December 6, 1829. He came to the United States in 1842, stopping first at Pittsburgh and then at Cincinnati, he came to St. Cloud in 1857. He started a hotel, the "Farmer's Home," in a small log building on Sixth avenue, afterwards moved to the rear of the lot where it still stands. He was the first tax collector in the town of St. Cloud, for twenty years was coroner of Stearns county, and in 1866 was a member of the legislature from this district. At Cincinnati, in 1851, he married Gesina Dirkis, who died in St. Cloud in 1891, his own death occurring March 4, 1898. A son and two daughters survive him.

Powell Brothers "C F.. & W. Powell, Hardware," was for many years, a familiar sign in front of a store building in St. Cloud, and the firm was well known not only in the city, but in the adjacent farming community. The Powell brothers were born in Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y., Charles in 1828, and William in 1834. They remained there until their young manhood, when C. F. went west to Chicago, to further pursue his trade of tin and metal worker. In 1855 they decided to enter into the hardware business, and with favorable reports of the then young and growing town of St. Cloud, selected that as the one in which to risk their modest means. In 1860 they established a branch in St. Anthony Falls, which Charles managed until 1866, when the whole business was again united in St. Cloud. Here they remained in the same location on St. Germain street, (where they removed early from lower town,) C. F. retiring from the firm in 1890, and William continuing the business until his death.

In 1861 Charles married Juliet Alden, of St. Anthony Falls. They had two daughters, Mary and Florence. In 1884 he built a home in Minneapolis, where he spent most of his time, and was not actively engaged in any business. He died suddenly, of heart failure, in 1895. William had married Annette L. Marvin, in 1858. They also had two daughters, Jane and Gertrude. For many years he was a member and president of the city council, also a vestryman and senior warden of St. John's Episcopal church until his death, which occurred in March, 1898. Both were men of sterling integrity and worth, respected in the community, helpers in the early struggles of the young town, and later in its prosperity as a growing city.

Becker Brothers, candy manufacturers and retailers, soda dispensers and cigar dealers, conducting the leading and best-patronized establishment of its kind in St. Cloud, was established at 706 St. Germain street, in 1912, by Phillip J. and H. T. A. Becker, both popular young men, and both natives of this city. The ice cream parlors are inviting, the soda fountain is most attractive to all who enter the place, while the confectionery supplies present so immaculate and dainty an appearance that their toothsomeness is at once



H. T. A. AND PHILLIP J. BECKER.

apparent. All the show-cases are new and large and sanitary The sodas are the best sold in the city, while the home made chocolates and cream taffy in which the brothers specialize, have won a place for themselves in the estimation of St. Cloud consumers. All the goods are of the highest class, absolutely fresh, and sold in good measure. No one makes a purchase there who does not return and become a regular customer. The young men are rapidly forging ahead, their quiet business methods, their honest dealings, and their natural social inclinations having obtained for them an enviable position in this town where they have spent their entire lives, and where they are widely known. They have made many improvements in their place, and the business is constantly growing. Mrs. H. T. A. Becker who assists her husband in looking after the details of the business is very popular among the young peoples' set in St. Cloud, and among the clubs and societies, and her personality has been an important factor in the success of the business.

Phillip J. Becker, of the firm of Becker Brothers, is a native-born son, having first seen the light of day in St. Cloud, January 8, 1881. He was reared in this city and attended the Cathedral Parochial schools. As a youth he became interested in candy making, and upon reaching a suitable age entered the employ of W. C. Jones, expert candy-maker, with whom he remained for fourteen years. During this period he made a close study of the art, and became thoroughly proficient. So highly were his candies thought of, and so well was he himself regarded, that in 1912 he was urged by his friends to start an establishment of his own. Accordingly, he formed a partnership with his brother, Henry T. A. and started in business. The success of the venture has more than justified their most sanguine hopes. Mr. Becker is a member of the Cathedral church, the Knights of Columbus, also of the Commercial club.

Mr. Becker has made a hobby of out-door recreation. He is one of the owners of the picturesque "Shady Nook" Cottage and Grove on the banks of the beautiful Big Spunk lake, and here he spends his vacations, and his leisure hours, most of the time exercising his skill in luring the members of the finny tribe from their watery homes. He is considered one of the best fishermen in Stearns county, and on his return from his trips he never fails to have some splendid catches to pass around among his friends. In recognition of his enthusiasm as a sportsman, Mr. Becker has been made president of the Shady Nook (Winter Quarters) club, and under his careful guidance, the club is maintained in accordance with its ritual, the command of the president being its supreme authority.

Henry T. A. Becker, of the firm of Becker brothers, manufacturing and retail confectioners, was born in St. Cloud, March 31, 1882, and attended the Cathedral Parochial schools. Even as a youth he became interested in the confectionery business and was employed for a year as a clerk in a candy store. However, his attention was soon turned to other lines. He entered the dental laboratory of Dr. T. A. Pattison, of St. Cloud, and there fully mastered the technique of dental laboratory work, remaining until Dr. Pattison's death. Then Mr. Becker was employed in a similar capacity with Drs. Henneman, Leonard, Cook and Hoyt. It was in 1913 that he opened his

present laboratory in the Julius Adams block. It is fully equipped with all the latest appliances for the most modern dental work, and he has a large output, turning out dental work, not only for St. Cloud, but for the dentists in many other places. He is thoroughly competent and skilled, and his products are highly valued in the profession. While the laboratory occupies the greater part of his time, he is also actively engaged in the confectionery business as noted above, his interests in the store being looked after by his wife. Mr. Becker is a member of the Catholic church, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Commercial club.

Mr. Becker was married October 17, 1905, to Matilda H. Gehrenbeck, of St. Cloud, who was born in Monticello, Minn., January 28, 1880, a daughter of Gottlieb and Hattie J. Barnett Gehrenbeck, now residents of St. Cloud. In the Gehrenbeck family there are four children: Gottlieb C., Bernard, Matilda and Mabel. Gottlieb C. lives in Canada, and is employed by the Des Moines Bridge and Iron works. Matilda is the wife of Henry T. A. Becker, as noted. Mabel is the wife of Warren C. Young, of St. Cloud. Before her marriage, Mrs. Becker was for several years a proficient bookkeeper, and she now looks after the store of the Becker Brothers in a most capable manner. She is past chief of honor in the Degree of Honor, and for the past three years has been its financier.

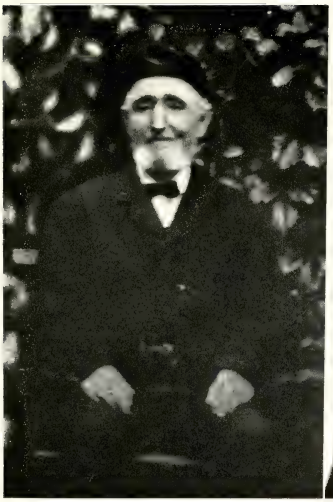
Mathias Becker, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Germany, January 26, 1837, and upon coming to America in 1855 located in Chicago. In 1856 he came to St. Paul and worked at his trade as a shoemaker. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 6th Minn. Vol. Inf., and served three years until honorably discharged at St. Paul. In 1866 he came to St. Cloud. After working three years as a shoemaker, he added a retail department. He continued in business until failing health caused him to retire. He now lives at 701 Sixth avenue and Seventh street, north. Mr. Becker was married in 1867 to Mary Horner, and they had four children: Charles, Joseph, Mathew and Ida. Mrs. Mary (Horner) Becker died in 1874. In 1875, he married Elizabeth Gerturde Trout and to this union have been born six children: William, Phillip J., Henry T. A., Josephine, Frank and Andrew (deceased).

Joseph Mayer, a sturdy pioneer, was born in Switzerland in 1840, and in February, 1863, married Anna Katarina Rollfing, also a native of that country. On November 13, 1865, they started for America, reaching St. Cloud in February, 1866, after many hardships and difficulties which neither of them ever afterward forgot. In the spring they started out for the Popplebusch, now Eden valley. On its edge they found a widow and five sons, each of whom had taken a claim of 160 acres. So they continued their way and after crossing a bad swamp, came to a desirable location containing a small prairie. There they settled and erected a log cabin. All their goods and provisions had to be carried through the swamp. There were no roads, even to the nearest neighbors. These neighbors, Arnold by name and German by birth, proved very helpful in many ways. Many adventures befell Mr. and Mrs. Mayer. One night when Mr. Mayer was away from home, nightfall overtook him and he was unable to reach the little cabin. He found shelter at the cabin of two Englishmen, whose language he did not understand, and to whom he com-

municated his wants only with difficulty. All night long he worried about his wife. As soon as daylight came he found his way home and learned that his wife had spent the hours of the darkness on the roof of the cabin, listening to the cry of the wolves and the call of the night fowls, and ringing a bell to keep all intruding animals away. The years passed and the family prospered. Finally they started one day for St. Cloud to visit an old friend, Joseph Eten, of Le Sueur, also a native of Switzerland, with whom they hoped to talk over old times and dance some Swiss dances. But on the way Mrs. Mayer was taken ill and they could only reach Pleasant Lake, where her parents lived. The illness proved very serious, and she had to remain there for many months. Mr. Mayer sold his farm to stay at her bedside. Later he bought a farm two miles nearer St. Cloud, and there he took his wife when she had sufficiently recovered. After a year there they sold out and bought a farm on the Pleasant Lake road. There a baby boy was born and there they remained for some three years. But the grasshoppers came and devoured the crops. Mr. Mayer's health failed and the physicians advised him to go South. Accordingly he sold out, and took his family to Texas, where he rented a farm six miles from Dallas. But he had many difficulties there, and the climate in Texas did not agree with Mrs. Mayer and the child. So the family came back to St. Cloud. Then they bought a farm in Luxemberg, this county. But Mr. Mayer's health was still poor, and after three years he sold everything except a cow and a team of horses, and bought three lots in East St. Cloud. The vicinity was the brush land, and the Mayers were the first settlers in the vicinity. Soon, however, other people began to come to the neighborhood. The Mayers moved their home from its original location to a corner lot. They took an especial interest in the German Catholic church. Mr. Mayer, like the other members who had teams, helped to haul stones and other material for the building, while Mrs. Mayer was one of the first members of the Women's Societies and of the Rosary Sodality of the church. Mr. Mayer suffered during the cyclone of April 1886. He was working with his team at the brewery near the hospital when he saw it coming. He hurried his horses until he reached the hospital, then let them run, and found shelter for himself near a fence. The fearful storm passed over him, partly covered him with sand and left him unconscious. As soon as he regained consciousness, feeble though he was, he assisted in getting the wounded into the hospital. Then he looked for his horses. He found them partly covered with dirt and sand and badly bruised. The wagon was scattered far and wide. This event still further wrecked Mr. Mayer's health, and during the summer he began to realize that his end was near. August 22, 1886, he died, attended by the consolation of the Church. The St. Joseph society attended the funeral with garlands and flags. This left Mrs. Mayer to look after the details of his business. He had been an industrious and economical man, had sheltered his wife from sorrow in every way possible, and left her to attend to her duties as wife and mother. Now she found herself facing business difficulties to which she was unaccustomed. But she trusted in the Lord and took up her burdens with courage. Her son was then but eleven years old. He was a dutiful son and a great help to his mother. At the

age of fourteen he started work for W. B. Mitchell, and learned the printer's trade. In spite of a serious illness, Mrs. Mayer worked hard, and she and her son prospered together. Mrs. Mayer erected two new houses. Then came the typhoid in the neighborhood. One man whom she nursed died and she herself took the dread disease. Later while visiting she had several bad falls down two flights of stairs, where one man had broken his neck and another had been badly injured. Still later she had a bad fall in her own home while doing some papering. This kept her from her favorite work of planting her garden. But now, after all these difficulties, peace and contentment have come to this devoted woman. She has sold two of her houses, and lives in the other. At the age of seventy she looks back over a life of much hardship, which has been blessed nevertheless with the love of husband and son, and brightened by the consolation of religion. She is the true type of women who have helped to make the West what it is today. The son, after working at the printing trade several years, went to Canada and took up farming. He hopes, however, soon to purchase a farm in California, and there his mother will live with him in the afternoon of life, away from the cold winters and surrounded by the fruits and flowers that she loves so well.

William Pattison, deceased, came from Scotland to Canada in the year 1848, and after a few years there, located in Leroy, Genesee county, New York. In the fall of 1855 he came to St. Cloud and thence to St. Wendel, where he preempted 160 acres of meadow and wood land, where he lived long enough to legally hold it. During the summers of 1857 and 1858 he operated a ferry-boat on the Mississippi river. The boat was the property of Rev. Thomas Calhoun. In 1859 he returned to Leroy, where he married Mary Duncan, a native of Scotland, born on a farm, situated on the shores of Cluny lake, near Craigie. Mary Duncan was four years of age when she came to America with her parents. They first located in Monroe county, New York, and later purchased a farm in Leroy township, Genesse county, where her parents died. After her marriage to Mr. Pattison in 1859, they came to St. Cloud and purchased a farm in section 6, where Mr. Pattison engaged in farming, and became supervisor and justice of the peace of his township. He also operated a cable ferry across the Sauk river in 1867. Mr. Pattison took an active interest in the affairs of his township, was the pioneer member of the school board, and was treasurer of School District No. 2 for many years. In 1884 the family moved into St. Cloud, where Mr. Pattison died in 1907. Mr. Pattison was a quiet, unostentatious man and is favorably remembered by all who knew him. The District School No. 2, in which he was so interested in his life time, a historical sketch, has been prepared for this work by Mrs. Pattison, who is the only person living who is familiar with its story. Mr. and Mrs. William Pattison are the parents of five children: Estelle, living at home; Edith S., a teacher in the William Penn School in Minneapolis; William T., who is superintendent of an asbestos manufacturing concern in Kansas City; Thomas A., who died in 1902, aged 27 years. a graduate from the dental department of University of Minnesota, class of 1897; and John B., of St. Cloud, a separate sketch of whom will be found in this work.





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM PATTISON

CHAPTER XLVI.

CHRONOLOGY.

Incidents in the Life of the County Gleaned from the Newspaper Files—Marriages and Deaths—Personal Items Regarding Hundreds of Early Pioneers and Later Residents—Industrial, Educational, Political, Social and Religious Notes.

The newspaper of today is the history of tomorrow. The copies distributed, it is true, soon pass from sight. Even in a month from the time a paper is issued it is sometimes difficult to obtain a single copy. But in the newspaper office itself it has been preserved and placed on file. The files become an asset of the office and increase in value as the papers become yellow with age. Here in the musty volumes is found the day by day history of the town, the county, the state. The State Historical Society recognizes the value of the newspaper history, and a complete file of every newspaper in the state is kept in its library. A newspaper is one of the most accurate of all historical sources. The editor of a newspaper not only means to get correct information, but he also gets most of it at its original source, throwing sidelights upon events which are missing in the formal records. Each day, if he edits a daily, each week, if a weekly, his effort stands before the bar of public criticism. His critics are those most intimately interested in the articles published. They do not trust to memory, hearsay, legend or tradition. They are eye or ear witnesses, or star actors in the passing drama. They surely are trustworthy critics. With them the newspaper must pass muster. If facts are not correctly stated they are corrected. The newspaper that is not substantially accurate cannot and does not live. Time gives authenticity. Criticism is forgotten, minor inaccuracies are overlooked, and the newspaper record stands as accepted history. A newspaper is not mere gossip. It is a record of passing events. Reports of buildings, new industries, biographies, social events, religious movements, births, deaths, politics, policies, honors that come to people, crimes that blacken the records, onward and backward movements in progress, disasters, amusements, accidents, epidemics—all make up the newspaper history of a community. It is a mirror of life as it is daily lived, here and now.

The continuous newspaper record of Stearns county begins with the first number of the St. Cloud "Visitor," December 10, 1857. For this history a chronology has been prepared, beginning with that date.

1857.

December 10.—We learn that Dr. Hunter of St. Cloud has made sugar and molasses sufficient for his family use for one year, out of Chinese sugar cane raised on his farm.

Marlatt & Kelley are to open next week a drug store on the corner of First street and Jefferson avenue. This will be the first drug store in St. Cloud.

As we go to press we hear that the party of Indians encamped at Grand Lake are Sioux, and the successful hunters who are out on Long Prairie are Chippewas,

that the Sioux encampment is a war party in pursuit of the Chippewas. They are watching each other for scalps, and a general engagement is every day expected. The Sioux at Grand Lake last week entered and robbed the cabin of a white settler in defiance of the owner.

The sound of the church going bell over prairies and woodlands was first heard on Sabbath last, when the new bell of the Catholic Chapel rang out its summons to worship.

December 17.—The Sauk Rapids Frontiersman says several families and young men have gone out to live on and improve their claims. Some from St. Cloud have done likewise and more are going in the spring. There are also a goodly number of strangers here looking for claims; and some now held by non-residents will doubtless be sold to actual settlers who will improve them. Six men, all bringing their families, were looking for claims at Grand Lake last week, some of them are likely to be suited there, where it was thought every acre was taken

December 24.—To subscribers—Produce of any kind will be received in payment for subscription. We want potatoes, corn, turnips, hay, beef, game, firewood, furs, or anything good to eat or warm to wear or of use about the house.

Mr. Noel, county surveyor, and Mr. Freeman have killed and brought home 16 deer this season.

A Christmas Eve ball will be given at the American house this evening; M. Dow, superintendent. Wilson's hall is handsomely fitted up.

The Everett school house is to be plastered and finished so that school can be opened.

1858.

January 14.—The wickedness of city life manifested itself in this far-off place and in these early days. A news item reports that "during the absence of Mr. Monti from his store one day last week a respectably dressed woman entered, puzzled the attendant in having him take down a counter full of goods and succeeded in appropriating a quantity of fine artificial flowers. She will have a pleasant time wearing them, as she and they are likely to be recognized."

Mr. Beaupre's ferry boat at the upper landing, St. Cloud, was running until the 28th of December, when it was stopped because the ice bridge below made it unnecessary. The river is completely bridged at the lower ferry, while above and below it is still open.

February 12.—One hundred thirty volumes of books have arrived in St. Cloud as a donation from the Hon. Edward Everett to the Everett school, and are now held by L. Gorton for transportation charges.

N. N. Smith's grist mill is in operation. This is the first grist mill built and operated in Stearns county.

The smaller parts of the machinery for the Breckenridge saw mill have arrived here. It is estimated that 45 teams will be required for its transportation, and the company has offered $5,000 for its safe delivery at its destination.

The old but ever new question of amusements aroused a discussion between the press and the pulpit which divided the little community into two antagonistic camps. The Visitor criticised very severely the prevalence of kissing games at social entertainments among both old and young. "The idea of social etiquette," it said, "whose rules require a woman to kiss or be kissed by all the tobacco chewers in a room full of company is certainly in a very high degree revolting." As a substitute the editor advocated dancing, quadrilles and cotillions, but barring out "waltzes, polkas and schottishes or any other figure in which there is an encircling of waists with supporting arms." This drew forth a criticism from the Rev. T. E. Inman, pastor of the Baptist church, who, taking the paper into the pulpit and using the editorial article as a text, declared that dancing of any and every form, nature or kind should be abolished because of its indispensable accompaniments, drinking and fighting, and asserted that when a lady was led out on the floor for a dance she was "disgraced and dishonored." This elicited a reply from the Visitor, which insisted that dancing should be regulated, not abolished; there were more sermons and more rejoinders, both sides quoted scripture, and correspondents took up the cudgels; the matter finally ending, as such controversies usually end, just where it

his son-in-law, Geo. F. Brott, is extensively engaged in business.

This afternoon a man named McDonald came to the Central house and without provocation drew a revolver and fired at J. E. Hayward, the proprietor. The ball struck Mr. Hayward in the center of his left hand and glanced from the ribs of the left side, without inflicting any serious injury. McDonald was arrested.

February 18.—The First Minnesota regiment arrived in St. Paul Monday, and had an enthusiastic reception. A number of the boys who enlisted from St. Cloud and vicinity are at their homes.

March 10.—Treasurer Tenvoorde redeemed Tuesday almost $1,000 of county orders with cash at par.

Wm. S. Moore leaves with a party of eighteen for the gold mines.

Dr. J. V. Wren has been appointed pension examining surgeon.

A deputation of nineteen Chippewa Indians arrived in town Monday, in charge of J. C. Ramsey, en route to Washington to ratify the treaty made last summer by the Hon. Alex Ramsey.

March 17.—Capt. James M. McKelvy, Company I, Seventh Minnesota, is in St. Louis and has charge of the Military prison.

Lieut. Stephen C. Miller's appointment as commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain in the regular army has been confined. He reports for duty at St. Louis.

Frederick Scherfenberg, of this city, formerly of Company D, First Minnesota, has been appointed by Gov. Miller as watchman at the state capitol.

April 7.—A party of Sioux Indian prisoners, 91 in all, who were being taken to Fort Snelling, passed through town Tuesday.

April 7.—Judge O. E. Hamlin has returned to St. Cloud and resumed the practice of law. Judge Hamlin left last fall for Pennsylvania, intending to live there but he evidently soon became tired of the east.

April 14.—Our contemporary has undergone another change, appearing last week as the Times. Moore & Co. are the publishers, R. Chaning Moore, Jr., a new comer, being the editor.

The steamer Enterprise is to be moved below St. Anthony Falls and will be navigated on the Lower Mississippi. The building of the railroad to St. Cloud has killed steamboating above the falls.

April 14.—Gager & Mills and Harris & Bentley of this place have secured the contract for transporting the Hudson Bay Company's goods from St. Paul to Fort Garry, about 500 tons annually, the contract to be for five years.

The Methodists are having the lumber hauled for their new church, which is to be on Fourth avenue. Lots 4, 5 and 6 in block 35 have been donated for the church and a parsonage and another lot has been given by J. L. Wilson.

April 21.—A two-story frame building is being put up on Sisson street for F. H. Dam, formerly of Maine Prairie.

Jos. Linneman has almost completed a wind grist-mill at St. Joseph.

A. C. Gowdy and R. D. Bloomfield, of the Second Battery, have been ordered to this state on recruiting service. Sergeant J. E. West, of Company I, Seventh Regiment, has been promoted to be second lieutenant.

April 28.—J. R. Clark received two houses at the upper levee this week which had been rafted from Little Falls.

At an Ecclesiastical council held at the Everett school house on the 27th, the organization of the County Baptist church of St. Cloud was approved. The services were participated in by the Rev. Messrs. Willet, Baumis, Gale, Inman and Tice.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of St. Cloud, organized at the outbreak of the war to furnish hospital supplies for the Union soldiers, resolved itself into an auxiliary to the Minnesota State Board of the United States Sanitary Commission. The following officers were elected: Mrs. John Farwell, president; Mrs. H. Z. Mitchell, secretary; Mrs. C. Gould, treasurer.

May 12.—The preliminary survey of the new cemetary grounds has been completed by J. H. Place and lots will be for sale in the course of a few weeks.

May 12.—A business men's meeting was held May 6, at which it was resolved that after June 1, no form of currency would be received except legal tender notes and national currency.

Burbank & Co., will run a line of triweekly stages from St. Cloud to Sauk Centre, beginning Tuesday next.

May 19—Notice is given of the dissolution of the co-partnership between R. Channing Moore, Jr., Thomas Simonton and Joseph H. Simonton as publishers of the St. Cloud Times.

May 19.—J. W. Tuttle has taken the Stearns House and will, we are confident, make it more popular than ever.

During the past week over forty Swedes have passed through town to settle on homesteads in this county.

May 26.—E. B. Litchfield, of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad company, has offered to give the Baptist church of this place $500 to aid in finishing their church edifice and to loan them $1,000 additional, if desired.

May 26.—Wesley Carter is having erected on Jefferson street fronting the court house, a two-story building, the upper story to be finished off into a Masonic hall.

May 28.—The following enrolled officers have been appointed for Stearns county: St. Cloud, B. F. Noel; Lynden, J. D. Harris; Fair Haven, O. D. Webb; Maine Prairie, Alexander Spaulding; St. Augusta, Jacob Woll; St. Joseph, Jacob Staples; Brockway, J. W. Getchell; Rockville, J. R. Weaver; Paynesville, D. S. Twitchell; St Martin, E. Pillsbury; Wakefield, Jos. Gibson; Munson, O. S. Freeman; Le Sauk, J. A. Upham; Oak, Hubert Rieland; Sauk Centre, Henry Gager.

June 2.—The draft took place during the past week. From St. Augusta 13 were drawn, St. Martin, 18; Munson, 22; Oak, 21; Rockville, 11; St. Joseph, 29; Wakefield, 23; Verdale, 5; Brockway, 1.

H. J. Fowler has a large number of men at work in his brickyard in lower town and expects to have 100,000 brick ready by July 4th.

June 9.—A weekly mail route has been established from St. Cloud to Fair Haven; O. D. Webb, of Fair Haven, contractor.

A proclamation has been issued by President Lincoln for the sale of certain government lands in Stearns, Wright, Meeker and Monongalia counties, September 5, at the Minneapolis land office.

June 23.—Wheat, $1.20 per bushel; oats, $1.10; potatoes, $1.00; corn, none to be had.

Information is brought from the Red River settlement that the people of that place will have to depend entirely on St. Cloud for their supplies, the dry weather and the grasshoppers having entirely ruined their crops.

Enderle & Co., lately of New Ulm, are engaged in building a large brewery by the creek above upper town.

Married, by the Rev. David Tice, at the parsonage in St. Cloud, June 15, Ambrose W. Tucker, of Fair Haven, and Emily J. Norris, of St. Cloud.

A supplementary draft has been made in this county to make good the deficiencies caused by exemptions.

July 7.—Married, by the Rev. David Tice, July 4, at the parsonage, Alonso Spaulding, of Maine Prairie, and Christina Langdon, of Clearwater.

By the same, on the same day, John W. Getchell, of Winnebago, and Celestia P. Gillette.

July 14.—The register of deeds, county auditor, county treasurer and sheriff yesterday removed their offices to the court house. The judge of probate will be in the same building soon.

The ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic church took place Sunday. Bishop Grace of St. Paul, the Rev. Mr. Mongna, of the same city, the Rev. Mr. Stukenkemper, of this city, and the Rev. O. Wirtz, prior at St. Jo, conducted the services.

Dr. A. T. Upham has begun the erection of a store-room on Washington avenue, two doors above Powell's, to be occupied by McConnell & Co.

Dr. W. R. Hunter and James W. White are completing fine two-story residences on opposite sides of Fifth avenue, where it joins Washington avenue at the bridge.

July 21.—C. Bridgman has purchased the machinery belonging to the large saw mill at Industriana, six miles above Minneapolis and is removing it to this place.

July 28.—Messrs. Tenvoorde and Broker have begun the erection of a large hotel near the new Catholic church.

The contract for doing the brick work on the new Catholic church was let to Fuchs & Co., of St. Jo., at $2,600.

August 11.—The St. Cloud Pioneer No. 1 with the hose cart arrived last week and is safely stowed away.

The contract for furnishing 600 tons

of hay at Fort Ripley has been awarded to J. E. Hayward, of this city.

August 25.—Captain Stephen C. Miller, C. S., now at Little Rock, Arkansas, has been promoted to the rank of major.

Last Saturday a she-bear and two cubs were discovered prowling about the residence of H. Z. Mitchell and after a short pursuit were killed. Bears are very plenty this season and have been seen and killed in different portions of the county.

A mail route has been established beginning at St. Cloud and running via Fort Abercrombie and Bannock, Idaho, to Fort Walla-Walla, Washington territory.

E. M. Tobey, H. J. Fowler and Charles Taylor returned from the St. Francis country with the carcasses of five bear. John Cossairt killed one in the same vicinity; Dr. Cooley and a friend killed four in the St. Francis country; L. Abell treed and killed a big one on the east side of the river, near the upper ferry; Geo. W. Sweet, while going from this place to Sauk Rapids, treed and shot a cub; and Master Eddie Tobey and a young son of Capt. Briggs, fourteen-year olders, killed a cub with their shot guns—all within a week's time.

September 1.—Last Friday Gager & Co.'s teams returned from Fort Garry with 900 bales of buffalo robes, each bale containing ten robes. They were bonded by the Hudson Bay Company through to England. This makes 15,000 robes that have arrived here this season (and is one reason why in this year of our Lord 1914 a buffalo robe can scarcely be had for love or money.)

September 8.—The dedicatory services of the new Methodist Episcopal church took place Sunday last. The services were in charge of Bishop Kingsley, of Cincinnati, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Jabez Brooks, President Brooks, of Hamlin University, David Tice, pastor of the church, David Lowry of the Presbyterian and John Scott of the Baptist church of this city.

September 15.—Among the successful bidders for supplying the government with forage were the following: W. B. Luther, 25,000 bushels oats at $1.34½; J. A. Stanton, 4,000 bushels corn, $2.14; H. C. Burbank, 200 tons hay, $13.40, at Fort Ripley; N. P. Clarke, 4,000 bushels corn, $3.79, and 2,200 bushels oats, $2.49 at Fort Abercrombie; H. Gager, 2,000 bushels oats, $1.95, 800 bushels corn, $2.95; 125 tons hay, $19, at Pomme de Terre; J. P. Wilson, 2,000 bushels oats, $1.59; H. Gager, 800 bushels corn, $2.35, 125 tons hay, $21.95, at Alexandria; J. P. Wilson, 2,000 bushels oats, $1.37; H. Gager, 800 bushels corn, $2.00; T. C. McClure, 125 tons hay, $8.24, at Sauk Centre.

Davis and Marble of Boston and Holes and Dunton of this place killed seven bears and two deer near Briggs lake. Messrs. Elwell and Abel killed four bears while on a trip to Granite City.

September 22.—A new bell has been put on the Methodist church and on last Sabbath for the first time called together the congregation of that church.

The Red river half breeds who come with their carts are good customers of our merchants.

October 6.—J. E. Hayward is putting another addition, 50x28, to his hotel, the Central house.

T. C. McClure has received about $15,000 of the Sioux indemnity fund, which will be paid to those for whom he was acting as agent.

A bell has been received for the Episcopal church in St. Cloud.

There is at present no minister of the Baptist church in this city. The Rev. James Thresher has accepted a call to preach at Fair Haven and Maine Prairie, forenoon and afternoon services.

October 13.—On Sabbath evening the Rev. David Lowry, of the Presbyterian church, preached his farewell sermon from the pulpit of the Methodist church. He was, we believe, the pioneer minister of St. Cloud, and was much respected by all our citizens. He has gone to Iowa.

October 20.—Dr. Weber, recently appointed postmaster at St. Jo., vice J. H. Linneman, took possession of the office this week.

November 3.—E. M. Tobey has purchased the large double store-room belonging to Geo. F. Brott on First avenue, above the Ferry road, in lower town, and is removing it to court house square.

Saturday afternoon we observed a couple of "noble sons of the forest" walking down Washington avenue, dressed in breech-

clouts and with blankets thrown over their shoulders.

November 24.—Burbank & Co., have put on a daily express line between this city and St. Paul.

E. M. Tobey has purchased the machinery of the saw mill at Breckenridge and will have it transported to this place during the winter for his new mill at Stony Point.

Many families are locating at and near the pleasant little village of Paynesville. Better soil or a country more suitable for homesteads cannot be found in the state. Quite a number of families are preparing to emigrate to that locality from Illinois in the spring.

Michael Rieder, of St. Cloud, who is ninety-nine years old, deposited a vote, on the 8th, for president of the United States.

Dramatic entertainments are given from time to time to raise money for the benefit of the soldiers' hospital fund and soldiers' families. The leading parts are taken by well-known citizens, including A. B. Curry, R. C. Burdick, A. T. Whitman, Albert Wright and others, besides a number of the younger people.

December 22.—Governor Miller appointed W. B. Mitchell and John Zapp, of St. Cloud, and Luke Marvin, of St. Louis county, a committee on Immigration for the Third representative district.

On Sabbath evening another lot of non-reporting drafted men were brought to this place by Capt. Slaughter, of Sauk Centre, and turned over to H. Z. Mitchell, deputy provost marshall. They were sent to St. Paul Tuesday. Large numbers of drafted men are now reporting voluntarily.

A limited quantity of wheat is offered at $1.50 a bushel. Corn brings $1.20 and oats, 90c per bushel. Hay sells from between $13 and $15 a ton; wood between $5 and $8 per cord; butter, 24 to 40 c; eggs, 25c.

1865.

January 5.—The state treasurer makes the announcement that state orders will now be redeemed in cash, at par.

Peter Kramer is building a new brewery on the site of the one burned in November last.

The fair held at the court house Tuesday and Wednesday evenings for the benefit of the new Catholic church realized about $1,000.

January 12.—C. A. Gilman has made arrangements for removing the saw mill owned by Leander Gorton to a location some 23 miles east of here on Elk river. Both pine and hardwood logs can be had in abundance.

January 19.—The session of the Board of Enrollment, Capt. Kieth president, closed yesterday. About 700 persons applied for examination, of whom 206 received exemption papers.

The Democrat boasts that every compositor who has ever been connected with that office has been or is now in the Union army, a record with which it challenges comparison anywhere.

February 9.—A B. Curry has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for this district vice S. B. Pinney.

February 23.—A bounty of $300 will be paid to all volunteers enlisting from St. Cloud.

Coleman Bridgman has been elected by the legislature surveyor of logs and lumber for this (4th) district.

March 2.—The town of Paynesville, with twenty-seven men enrolled, has a quota of nine to furnish. Yesterday eight of the best citizens of this plucky town went to St. Paul (one having previously gone), to clear Paynesville of the draft. Well done!

March 16.—H. L. Gordon, of Wright county, and W. H. Wood, of Benton, have been appointed by the governor to take the Minnesota soldiers' votes in 1865 in the Mississippi river district.

The mail to Sauk Centre will be increased from a semi-weekly to a tri-weekly.

J. B. Lufkin, of Anoka, has purchased a 640-acre farm on Sauk river, abut eight miles from St. Cloud, and will occupy and cultivate it.

News is received of the fall of Richmond.

April 13.—The board of supervisors reported at the town meeting Tuesday that town bounties amounting to $21,513.97 had been allowed to 78 recruits, being an average of $275.82 each.

The news of the surrender of Lee's army and of the end of the war is received.

April 20.—The report of President Lincoln's assassination is received. The city is plunged in mourning and business is suspended on the day of his funeral.

Leander Gorton succeeds T. Elwell as

assistant assessor of internal revenue for this district.

Capt. James M. McKelvy, of Co. I, Seventh regiment, is at home, having been honorably dismissed because of physical disability. Lieut. G. V. Mayhew becomes captain and Second Lieut. J. E. West first lieutenant.

May 4.—Frank Kent has been appointed postmaster at Kennebec, vice James Buchanan.

J. R. Weaver has resigned as postmaster at Rockville.

May 11.—H. C. Waite is closing up his banking business preparatory to entering on his duties as register of the land office at this place.

A large bell came this week by express for the Catholic church at St. Martin, about forty miles from St. Cloud, near the Sauk river.

May 11.—Dr. Marlatt, who recently disposed of his drug store, has gone into sheep raising with J. E. Wing on a farm in Winnebago Prairie.

May 18.—T. C. McClure and C. A. Gilman have resigned as register and receiver of the land office to engage in the banking and milling business, respectively.

J. R. Clark advertises that he will supply customers with ice for the season at sixty cents per hundred pounds.

May 25.—Gager & Co. are shipping from this place to Fort Garry five hundred barrels of Minnesota flour.

Capt. S. M. Bruce, who enlisted originally in Company I, Third regiment, and has served over three years and a half, returned home last week and will settle down on his farm near Sauk Centre.

June 8.—Union services, in accordance with the proclamations of the president and governor, were held in the Methodist church last Thursday, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, of the Presbyterian church.

A continuous and steady stream of immigration pours into this county, coming from the states as well as from European countries.

A German named John Steichner, just arrived from the old country, bought this week from Nicholas Rausch, living near Rockville, twelve miles from St. Cloud, his farm of 160 acres, paying for it $1,200 in gold and $1,200 in greenbacks.

Lieut. J. E. West has been promoted to a captaincy.

Full details have been received of the "last battle of the war," which was fought near Brazos, Texas, by Col. T. H. Barrett, of St. Cloud, in command of the Sixty-second U. S. colored troops.

June 15.—Bridgman's new saw mill started up last week.

H. Z. Mitchell, P. M., has received notice to be ready to issue money orders on July 3.

A donation party Tuesday for the Rev. David Tice, pastor of the Methodist church, realized $150.

A discussion at Maine Prairie on Sabbath last between the Rev. Mr. Ballou, of this city, and Elder Watkins, of the Prairie, was largely attended by persons from the adjoining towns. The subject was "Universalism," the first-named being pro and the latter con.

June 22.—The transportation company, H. Gager & Co., has dissolved partnership, Henry Gager and L. R. Bentley retiring, while J. B. Mills continues the business. He holds the Hudson Bay Company contract.

Common lumber sells at $16 per thousand; other grades up to $30.

A handsome memorial window for the chancel of the Episcopal church has been received.

June 29.—A bell intended for the Catholic church at Richmond passed through here Monday. It is said to be the largest bell in the state.

The Red River carts are just arriving on their spring trip in detachments of 50 to 100 at a time.

The contracts for furnishing oats for the government at Alexandria, Sauk Centre, Pomme de Terre and Fort Abercrombie were all obtained by H. C. Burbank, of this city.

July 6.—Burbank & Co.'s transportation train of 190 teams arrived Monday from Fort Wadsworth, having made the round trip of over 450 miles in about three weeks. This with oxen we would call a quick trip, and the credit is due in great measure to the energy of N. P. Clarke, who had charge of the train.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in fine style at Maine Prairie, a number from this city attending. The exercises opened

with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Watkins. The Maine Prairie choir sang a national anthem and sang it well. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Rev. Mr. Thresher, followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Maine Prairie and Fair Haven choirs. The oration was delivered by A. B. Curry, of St. Cloud, "Sherman's March to the Sea," well sung by the Fair Haven choir, closing the exercises. Capt. T. E. Inman was the marshal of the day. A delicious picnic dinner was served. The proceeds, from the special sales, amounting to $90, went to the benefit of the Maine Prairie library.

July 13.—Last week five families came from Illinois and settled at Maine Prairie.

Burbank & Co. started this week another train of two hundred teams loaded with supplies for Fort Wadsworth.

Maj. Edwin Clark, agent of the Chippewa Indians, was in the city Saturday with his family on his way to the agency. He reports the Chippewas as being quiet and contented.

July 27.—N. Lahr is building a block of stores on St. Germain street, corner of Richmond avenue, and James Edelbrock is having an elegant brick residence erected on St. Germain street, near the bank of the Mississippi.

August 3.—A number of teams belonging to Fisk's expedition to the Yellowstone are encamped on the east side of the river. There are about fifty men in the party.

August 10.—J. L. Wait has been appointed postmaster at Paynesville vice D. S. Twitchell, resigned.

August 24.—Capt. J. E. West, Lieut. A. E. Hussey, John Dressler, Edwin Hart and other members of Co. I, Seventh Minnesota, have returned home.

September 14.—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Andrews returned to this place after an absence of nearly four years.

J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co. and N. P. Clarke's train for Fort Wadsworth left on the 9th and is composed of 200 teams. This is the fourth train this season and each train has averaged 220 teams.

D. A. Hoyt, of Maine Prairie, reports 718⅞ bushels of oats threshed from nine acres, or 79⅞ bushels per acre.

Dr. A. E. Senkler, a graduate of McGill University, Toronto, Canada, has arrived to locate in St. Cloud.

September 21.—Col. C. D. Kerr, of the Sixteenth Illinois Veteran Infantry, a late resident of Jacksonville, Ill., arrived in St. Cloud Saturday and will locate here for the practice of law.

The Rev. George Chase, who has been residing at Anoka, becomes rector of St. John's church, relieving the Rev. George Stewart, who goes south for the benefit of his health.

Over 200 Red river carts have arrived within the past ten days and as the grasshoppers destroyed the crops in many districts in that part of the country, these carts will take back large supplies of flour and other provisions. They brought furs valued at over $80,000.

September 28.—The new bridge over the ravine connecting Upper and Lower Town has been completed. It is 132 feet in length and 24 feet wide and is supported by five trusses and stone abutments at each end. The contractors were Gorton & Pray; cost, $700.

October 5.—The Rev. C. Griswold has been appointed pastor of the Methodist church at St. Cloud, and the Rev. B. A. Kemp at Sauk Centre.

W. B. Luther, of Sauk Rapids, has purchased from O. D. Webb, of Fair Haven, the flouring mill at Rockville.

October 12.—Married, October 11, by the Rev. J. H. Ballou, P. Lamb and Louise T. Tobey, both of St. Cloud.

October 19.—The new Presbyterian church located about two squares back of the Fletcher House is rapidly nearing completion. The building is 30x50 feet. Much credit is due to the pastor, the Rev. E. V. Campbell, for his exertions in securing the construction of this building.

Carpenters are now receiving $3 a day in St. Cloud, with more work than they can do.

Contracts for supplying 7,500 bushels of oats at Fort Ripley have been let to H. C. Burbank at 53 cents in sack and 7,500 in bulk at 43 cents per bushel, and to J. P. Wilson for 20,000 bushels at Fort Abercrombie, $1.35 in sacks.

Small game, such as ducks and geese, were never known to be so plenty. One Nimrod at Maine Prairie killed ten ducks at one shot.

November 2.—The Rev. W. W. Keep, who will be the pastor of the Baptist

church the coming year, will preach in the Everett school house.

Three important cases affecting land adjoining St. Cloud have been decided by the secretary of the interior. In the case of George F. Brott vs. James Bowes (being Bowes addition), the decision of the general land office in favor of Bowes is affirmed. In the case of Benedict Heindle as administrator of Berno Muckenthaler, involving the right to enter the S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 23, Township 124, Range 28, the decision was favorable to Brott. The third case, that of Joseph F. Noel vs. George F. Brott, was decided in favor of Brott, who was given the right to enter the S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Section 13, Township 124, Range 28, for the reason that Mr. Noel was at the time the owner of 320 acres of land.

November 9.—A portion of the power at John L. Wilson's mill at St. Augusta is used for crushing sorghum cane. An evaporator has been constructed near by.

Lieut. J. R. Howard, A. Q. M. at Sauk Centre, was in town After leaving the service he intends opening a stock farm near Sauk Centre

Milton P. Noel who has been for the past two years in the army returned to St. Cloud last week.

Married, at Maine Prairie, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. T. E. Inman, Ezra G. Hicks, of Sauk Rapids, and Luella A. Greely, of Maine Prairie.

Green apples are selling here at $10 per barrel.

November 23.—The Fire Engine company met at the court house Monday, adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers: J. R. Clark, foreman; Henry Lunkenheimer, first assistant; Geo. Herberger, second assistant; J. M. Rosenberger, secretary and treasurer; M. Lauerman, steward.

The Rev. S. H. Norris, for a number of years pastor of the Methodist church in this city, and an early instructor in the schools, died Friday of hemorrhage of the lungs.

November 30.—Thanksgiving union services will be held at the Presbyterian church, December 7; sermon by the Rev. W. W. Keep.

Stearns county with a population of 7,367 of whom 3,881 were males, furnished 688 soldiers during the war.

December 14.—The three-days' fair at the Catholic church realized $1,011. A supper at the Presbyterian church Thanksgiving evening netted $175.

Married, in this city, by the Rev. W. B. Dada, Mr. Henry H. Herbert and Miss Fidie C. Corbett.

December 21.—The ice in the Mississippi river was strong enough December 7 for foot passengers, and teams are now crossing.

The first printing from German type ever done in Stearns county was a handbill gotten out at the Democrat office this week.

John P. Hammerel has been appointed postmaster at West St. Augusta. The name of the office has been changed to Luxemburg and the location from John Kraus's to St. Wendelin's church.

Gen. S. B. Lowry died suddenly this morning of heart disease, at his home in this city.

December 28.—Venison is very plenty in the market, being offered for sale on the streets. S. Holes brought to town a few days ago eleven deer which he had killed inside of sixteen days in the neighborhood of Neenah, ten miles from St. Cloud.

John Marshall, formerly a police officer in St. Paul, has been appointed by the city council a night patrol.

1866.

January 18.—A meeting was held at the court house to take steps to secure the opening by the government of a mail and emigrant route to Montana.

J. R. Clark received the contract for building the sidewalks on Washington avenue and St. Germain street.

W. M. Hooper has reopened the Stearns house.

January 25.—St. Joe, eight miles from St. Cloud, is having a good growth. It has three stores, the two larger being owned by J. H. Linneman and Dr. C. S. Weber (who is postmaster) while Joseph Zimmerman has a grocery store. Mr. Linneman has a grist-mill, now operated by steam, and about half a mile distant are a saw mill and a grist mill owned by Peter Loso, all three being in active operation. There is a fine Catholic church, and a number

of the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict have established a seminary there.

O. A. Pray has disposed of his one-quarter interest in the Union flouring mills for $5,000, to Burbank Bros., the business being continued under the name of L. Gorton & Co.

The supper given at Tenvoorde's hall last evening by the ladies of the Universalist society brought in $239.50. The supper was followed by a dance, Fuller's Clearwater band furnishing the music.

On account of the snow drifts no mails were received from St. Paul from Thursday evening until Tuesday evening.

O. E. Garrison has received from the lithographers a supply of the large county maps on which he has been engaged for a year or more. The fifteen townships in the county are handsomely colored, and in the lower left-hand corner is a map of St. Cloud. A number of portraits and views are given as a border.

M. Gaspard yesterday caught at Lake George twenty-two nice pickerel. He cut a hole in the ice, near the outlet, and caught the fish with his hands as they came toward the opening.

Yesterday morning as a large flock of prairie chickens were passing over town four or five lit on the trees near the Methodist church.

Benjamin F. Noel returned home last week, having served three years in the old Minnesota First and one year in Hancock's Veteran corps.

February 1.—The cars are running to Elk River and the mails arrive here regularly each evening.

H. J. Fowler, of this place, has been elected by the legislature surveyor of logs and lumber for the Fourth district.

Four Chippewa Indians of the Lake Vermillion bands, passed through town on Tuesday for Washington. They go to form a treaty with the government by which the latter shall obtain the new gold districts.

The Hon. N. F. Barnes, of this city, has been appointed one of the directors of the state normal school.

February 8.—The Maine Prairie Lyceum gave an exhibition Friday, to raise funds for the library association. Cora Greeley, a five-year-old miss, opened the exercises with a song. George Allen and Fred Strout recited a juvenile dialogue. Declamations were given by Fred Greeley, A. Coates, J. C. Winslow, John B. Inman and others. "Keeping Bad Company" introduced some funny characters, B. H. Winslow and brothers, E. H. Atwood and others. Among those who took part were Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. D. Spaulding, Miss Adley, Mrs. Atwood, Miss Field, Mr. Adley, C. W. West, S. F. Brown and Jud Whitney.

A donation supper for the Rev. Mr. Griswold, pastor of the Methodist church, given at Tenvoorde's hall, realized $240.

Stearns county has 2,210 scholars and receives $508.30 from the apportionment of the state school fund.

March 8.—George Schaefer has sold his hotel to Nicholas Schaefer and has associated himself with Peter Kramer in the brewery business conducted by the latter.

Prices for furs are: Mink, $5.00@5.50; otter, $6.00@7.00; muskrat, 20@22c; coon, 60@80c; red fox, $2.00@2.25; timber wolf, $2.50; bear, $10.00 to $12.00; deer skins, 30c to 40c per pound.

Married, February 22, at the residence of E. M. Tobey, St. Cloud, by the Rev. George L. Chase, Lieutenant John R. Howard, of Sauk Centre, and Carrie P., eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Joshua Briggs, of Briggs Lake.

Fair Haven congratulates itself on having a grist mill, a saw mill, a store, a hotel, several mechanics' shops and schools —all without a saloon. One local nimrod has killed fifty deer and several others from twenty to thirty. There is a tri-weekly mail.

John Farwell has sold his farm on Maine Prairie to Michael Cossairt for $3,500, and will go to the Montana gold fields in the spring.

Tuesday night some one entered Dr. S. Marlatt's store and took $2,147 from the safe. The thief took a coat belonging to J. M. Garlington (until that day a member of the firm of S. Marlatt & Co., and having still the keys of the store and safe), who had laid it on a chair while playing billiards at Robber's hall, and with these keys he secured entrance to the store and safe. The coat was found the next morning lying back on the saloon. The stolen money, with the exception of $127 which belonged to Dr. Marlatt, had been left on deposit by John Hayward.

March 22.—The firm of J. C. & H. C.

Burbank & Co. has dissolved and the business will now be conducted by J. C. & H. C. Burbank under the firm name of Burbank Bros.

April 5.—Gen. C. C. Andrews having offered to give the Library Association $100 in case an equal amount was raised, a supper was held at the court house last evening at which $115 was realized.

April 19.—Wright's ferry at the upper levee was hung Saturday. Fowler's ferry has not yet been hung.

A portion of the bridge across Sauk river at Cold Spring was swept away Thursday. Workmen are busily engaged repairing it.

A new post route has been established by the department from St. Cloud to Fort Ripley on the west side of the Mississippi.

May 10.—O. Farwell, of Maine Prairie, last year cut a wheat crop from a piece of land that had been sowed or planted each year for ten successive years without having been manured. This tenth crop yielded over 20 bushels to the acre. We would call that good land.

Baker & Thompson, the former of this city, the latter of Clearwater, have begun the erection of a large grist and merchant mill at Cold Spring, with three run of stone, to be completed by the first of September next.

Three stages now arrive and depart daily from this place for the cars at Elk River. Daily stages are now run from St. Cloud to Sauk Centre.

Mr. Kelley, who purchased the Fletcher house, has arrived and taken possession.

May 17.—O. Tenney, of Fabius, N. Y. arrived Friday in St. Cloud, which he intends making his future home. Mr. Tenney is the principal proprietor of the townsite of Rockville.

L. Gorton & Co. are shipping large quantities of flour to Chicago,

Maple molasses is offered for sale in the city by farmers at $1.50 to $2.00 per gallon.

May 31.—A gentleman from Faribault says that a colony of twenty families will leave Rice county in a few weeks to settle on homesteads in the vicinity of Sauk Centre.

The cars on the St. Paul and Pacific railroad began running Monday to Big Lake. This lessens the stage travel by ten miles.

Married, at Fair Haven, May 22, by the Rev. T. C. Partridge, James B. Vandervoort and Velno M. Partridge. May 24, by the Rev. J. N. Thresher, Richard Vandervoort and Alma C. Webb.

R. Thomas & Co., of Sauk Centre, have purchased a stock of goods and will open a store in that flourishing town.

June 7.—N. P. Clarke's train of forty-three teams returned from Georgetown Tuesday and started next day for Big Lake fully loaded with wheat.

Over seventy sheep have been killed and a large number wounded at Maine Prairie by wolves or dogs.

Lieut. J. R. Howard has now a flock of 400 fine sheep on his farm at Sauk Centre and continues to make additions by purchase. Sauk Centre can soon boast of having one of the largest and best flocks of sheep in Northern Minnesota. Nothing pays better.

Among those going from this neighborhood with Capt. Fisk's expedition to the Montana gold mines are E. W. and C. F. Sims, H. B. Steele, P. Beaupre, R. Leech; John Farwell, of Maine Prairie; B. F. Butler, Fair Haven; George Mayhew and W. Fletcher, Sauk Rapids; W. A. Watson, Thomas Van Etten, Ed and James Garlington, these with others taking 100 teams and all purchased their supplies in St. Cloud.

The city council is considering the matter of requiring saloonkeepers to pay a license. There are now 22 saloons in St. Cloud.

There are five brothers in the Holes family, four of whom live at the mouth of Sauk river, two miles above St. Cloud. The tallest, William, measures six feet six inches in height in his stocking feet; the shortest, Samuel, six feet two inches, while their combined weight is 1,160 pounds. We call that "going some."

June 14.—O. Tenney has been appointed postmaster at Rockville vice J. R. Weaver, resigned.

Joseph Zimmerman, of St. Jo., returned last week from Germany, accompanied by twenty-one settlers, who will locate in the neighborhood of St. Jo. The immigration to this part of the state has not been exceeded during any previous season. The

St. Paul Press estimates that 1,000 families have moved into the Sauk Valley country this year, and this is believed to be conservative.

June 21.—Amos Robideau has a contract for regularly sprinkling Washington avenue and St. Germain street—St. Cloud's first sprinkling contract.

H. C. Waite and N. P. Clarke have each purchased a one-third interest in the Cold Spring flouring mill, now in course of erection, which will have four run of stone, P. B. Thompson has the other one-third interest. Another run of stone with additional machinery is being put in the Union mills, near St. Cloud. Arnold & Sim's mill at the mouth of Sauk river, is to have two new run of four-foot stone, and an addition, 25x50, is under construction.

June 28.—L. W. Collins and Seagrave Smith have opened a law office in this city.

Henry Broker is putting up a large store room at Richmond.

A well-behaved young buffalo passed through town last week with the Red river train.

During the past week the price of wheat has fluctuated greatly, declining from $1.25 to $1.05.

J. K. Noyes, of Fair Haven, has the contract for carrying the mail from St. Cloud to Fair Haven and H. H. Herbert, of this city, a contract on the route from St. Cloud via Alexandria to Pembina.

July 5.—The Red River Brigade consisting this season of about 1,200 carts passed through town last week. They are loaded principally with buffalo-robes and other furs.

An artillery company was organized Friday evening with C. D. Kerr, captain; A. C. Gowdy, first lieutenant; M. Obert, second lieutenant; C. Lueg, third lieutenant; H. Lunkenheimer, ensign; M. Mickley, orderly sergeant.

July 19.—H. C. Burbank, of this city, has received the contract for furnishing 3,000 barrels of flour for troops in this state, at $10.17 per barrel.

August 2.—Governor Marshall has appointed Capt. James M. McKelvy, of St. Cloud, judge of the new judicial district, the 7th.

All incomes above $600 are taxed by the general government. Those paying taxes on incomes exceeding $1,000 are H. C. Burbank, tax $220; N. P. Clarke, $140; T. C. McClure, $95.35; W. B. Mitchell, $86.80; H. C. Waite, $77.25; J. P. Wilson, $100.95; Jos. Linneman, St. Jo., $50.

August 16.—Peter Loso has sold his saw and grist mill at St. Jo. to Ferdinand Danzl and George Dalmyer for $4,000.

Common frame store-rooms are now renting at $50 and $75 per month, owing to the scarcity of such buildings.

Sauk Centre has a handsome location and one highly favorable for building a town. It has every indication of being a thriving place. Alexander Moore, the proprietor of the town-site, has a saw mill and a grist mill, both driven by an excellent water power on Sauk river. Both run night and day. On the main street Mr. Moore has also a large store, and just across the street the firm of Linnemann & Capser does a thriving business. S. Pendergast has a store and is the postmaster. R. Thomas & Co., are a new firm, but are building up a good business. There are two hotels, the principal one being kept by P. T. Safford. The town has a cabinet factory, blacksmith, wagon and cooper shops, a tailor shop and other trades are represented. George Grover & Co. are building a brewery. M. Ladd, of St. Cloud, is making brick. There are three lawyers, N. H. Miner, O. W. James, and A. W. Lathrop, and Dr. B. R. Palmer, formerly of St. Cloud, is the practicing physician. More than fifty families, having for the most part comfortable homes, make up the population of this growing and prosperous young town.

August 23.—T. C. McClure, of this city, has purchased a half interest in the saw and grist mills and water power at Sauk Centre.

A flock of 460 sheep, brought by Rockwell and Smith from Missouri, was taken through town Tuesday bound for Richmond.

A. J. Reed, lately of the Winona Democrat, has purchased the St. Cloud Times and taken possession.

Buffalo have been killed this year in the Big Stone lake region, within 150 miles of St. Cloud, the first time in many years that these shaggy monsters have been so near us.

J. R. Weaver, of Rockville, raised on one acre of land this year four tons of

timothy and clover hay. This settles the question as to whether timothy and clover can be successfully grown in this climate.

September 6.—The first train over the St. Paul and Pacific railroad to reach St. Cloud arrived at the depot on the east side Saturday.

The coach line to Minneapolis has been discontinued and the coaches will be used on lines in the southern part of the state.

September 13.—The formal celebration of the completion of the railroad to St. Cloud took place today, with appropriate ceremonies.

With today's issue the Democrat became the St. Cloud Journal, enlarged to nine columns to the page and printed on a cylinder press—St. Cloud thus having the first power press to be used in Northern Minnesota.

September 27.—R. M. Richardson has received his commission as postmaster at St. Cloud and will take possession next week.

Middendorf & Brunning, of Richmond, have just shipped to the east 8,000 pounds of butter, 300 dozen eggs, 600 pairs of country-knit socks and other articles taken in at their store.

The Rev. Noah Lathrop has been appointed by the annual conference of the Methodist church pastor at St. Cloud; Sauk Centre to be supplied by the Rev. G. W. McComber. The Rev. C. G. Griswold was appointed presiding elder of the district and will retain his home in St. Cloud.

October 4.—Two trains daily are now run between St. Cloud and St. Paul, one arriving here at 12:15 noon and the other at 6:55 p. m. The morning train makes the run from St. Paul in four hours and fifteen minutes and the other in four hours and fifty-five minutes; distance 75 miles.

C. A. Gilman has been appointed receiver of the St. Cloud land office to succeed W. B. Mitchell.

The post office has been removed to B. Overbeck's building on Richmond avenue, next door to the Minnesota house. J. M. Rosenberger will be postmaster Richardson's deputy.

October 18.—T. C. Partridge has sold his saw mill at Fair Haven to O. D. Webb for $3,000. Mr. Webb is repairing the mill and putting in machinery for the manufacture of staves.

J. J. Hill's advertisement as "General Transportation Agent" at St. Paul appears in the columns of the Journal.

November 8.—The telegraph line from St. Paul to St. Cloud was completed last last week and we are now in electric communication with the rest of the world.

T. B. Stanley, of Maine Prairie, brought in a bear weighing 250 pounds net, which had been killed by his son.

Many deer are being killed. D. A. Hoyt, of Maine Prairie, has shot fifty thus far this fall. John B. Inman, a boy of eighteen, killed three last week near Maine Prairie.

John Moore's store at Paynesville was entered on the night of the 2nd and a quantity of goods stolen. The post office, which was in the same building, was robbed.

November 22.—The Northwestern Express Company, which has an office at St. Cloud, has been sold by J. C. Burbank & Co., to the American Express company. It was founded in 1851 by J. C. Burbank. N. Gilbert remains as agent at St. Cloud.

J. S. Randolph, of Faribault, has purchased a tract of land near Paynesville on which he will open a large stock farm in the spring.

The first sale of school lands in Stearns county took place at the court house in this city, beginning November 9, and was conducted by State Auditor McIlrath. The sales amounted to 2,253 acres, for $15,657, being an average of $6.96 per acre. The greatest portion of the school lands in Sauk Centre township was withdrawn from sale for the present.

Married, at Clearwater, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. W. B. Dada, George T. Cambell and Mattie Whittemore.

December 6.—Jacob Rieder, of Watab river, seven miles from St. Cloud, died at the advanced age of one hundred years and ten days.

Capt. H. Tilden and R. L. Scott have leased the Stearns house.

A supper Thanksgiving evening for the benefit of the Rev. E. V. Campbell realized $200.

1867.

January 3.—Murphy & Spencer, of this place, have exported over 7,000 muskrat pelts the past year more than any other city in the state.

During the past year deeds for town lots were recorded as follows: St. Cloud, 230; Sauk Centre, 71; Fair Haven, 11; Cold Spring, 10; Clearwater, 9; Richmond, 5; St. Joseph, 3; Paynesville, 1.

It is a punishable offense to kill deer after January 1. Let hunters beware.

January 17.—Married, on the 15th inst., at the residence of Capt. William Smith, near Sauk Rapids, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Ezra Smith and Miss Mary A. Shepard.

January 24.—The bell on the Catholic church at St. Cloud was the first bell hung in the state west of the Mississippi river.

The receipts of the firemen's ball last week were $214, netting $125.20.

A large Catholic college has been built within a few miles of St. Joe, in this county, which is a credit to the entire section. It is 46x50 feet, three stories high, and is built entirely of stone. The work was superintended by the Rev. Father Haindel.

Joseph Edelbrock has sold his frame dwelling house, on the same lot as his store, to John Rengel, Jr., who is moving it away. The "old court house" part has been sold to Mr. R.'s father and it is also being removed. We understand that Mr. Edelbrock intends erecting a large brick block on that corner next spring.

A supper for the benefit of the Rev. Noah Lathrop, at Broker's hall Friday, brought in net cash receipts of $130 and $50 in provisions.

The Sauk Valley News is the name of a paper established at Sauk Centre by George W. McLaughlin.

C. A. Gilman's saw mill on the east side has been rebuilt and is in operation.

January 31.—A remonstrance against the proposed division of Stearns county is being circulated and numerously signed.

Capt. C. Gould has been elected by the legislature surveyor of logs and lumber for this district.

A donation party held at the residence of D. A. Hoyt, Maine Prairie, Monday night for the benefit of the poor on the Prairie, brought in $116 in cash and provisions.

February 14.—Wheat is now $1.50 per bushel; corn, $1.25; oats, 75c; potatoes, 30c; kerosene oil, $1 per gallon.

February 28.—The large frame building in lower town, known as the "old Baptist church," has been purchased by Henry and E. M. Tobey, William Thompson and Thomas Simonton.

A lecture for the benefit of the Library association, was delivered at the Presbyterian church Saturday evening by the Rev. Dr. McMasters, of St. Paul, on "The Peculiar Advantages of New Countries."

March 7.—W. Wirtthe, lately of Hastings, passed through the city Monday on his way to Sauk Centre, where he will open a drug store.

Charles Sylvester, of Sauk Centre, has purchased the machinery of the Clark & Dam sash, door and blind factory and will take it to that place. H. Gager is building a block of stores at Sauk Centre. The Rev. A. K. Fox, pastor of the Congregational church at Sauk Centre, is about to open a drug store in that lively town.

March 14.—John Denton has sold his entire stock of goods to S. W. Turner, of Cold Spring, to which place it will be taken.

H. C. Burbank has been appointed receiver of the St. Cloud land office, vice C. A. Gilman.

A Good Templars lodge was organized in this city Friday evening.

March 21.—Fair Haven boasts twins, thirteen years of age, whose united weight is 360 pounds.

William Dickinson, engineer, and A. E. Hussey, millwright, returned yesterday after completing and setting in motion Hicks & Cowing's large saw mill at Alexandria.

March 28.—The snow is from two to three feet on the level in this part of the state.

The grain market continues to advance; wheat is $2.00 and $2.15 at St. Cloud, and in some cases as high as $2.25 has been paid. Flour is quoted at $12 per barrel at St. Joe, and scarce at that. At Sauk Centre the deliveries of wheat are so light that Moore's mill is running only a third of the time. Oats share in the high prices, bringing 95c to $1.00 per bushel.

Henry Gager, Sidney Irish, J. C. Bordwell, Jr., and George Salmond, with the pastor, have been elected trustees of the First Presbyterian church at Sauk Centre.

April 7.—The first publication of the general laws of the state, in supplement form, by the papers of the state, is made at this time.

Carl Herberger & Brother will soon be-

gin the erection of a large brewery, near their vinegar manufactory.

April 11.—Joseph Simonton has purchased the Sauk Centre News of George W. McLaughlin and will continue its publication.

May 2.—Burglars effected an entrance to the court house Wednesday night, visiting most of the offices. They burst the lock off the safe in the treasurer's office, but found no money, Treasurer Schroeder having taken the county cash home with him.

The prisoner Nelson made his escape from jail last night by prying open the door with a piece of scantling which he tore from the inside of his cell. He left a good-bye note for the sheriff.

May 9.—The Maine Prairie Library association received a case of standard works Monday from New York.

R. P. Edson has opened a real estate agency at Sauk Centre and J. E. Finch & Co., recently of Hastings, have opened a fine drug store in that lively town.

May 23.—Burglars broke into S. S. Pinney's bank Monday night and forcing open the safe carried off the till containing $175.55, besides scrip and other papers. Fortunately, Mr. Pinney had taken the bulk of the money to his house the evening before.

H. L. Gordon has removed to St. Cloud and formed a law partnership with L. W. Collins.

L. A. Evans, who had resigned as judge of probate because of a question arising from the fact of his also being a member of the state senate, has been reappointed by Governor Marshall.

May 30.—Workmen are engaged upon the new Congregational church to be built on Fifth street just below Dr. Hunter's residence. Estimated cost, $3,500; W. T. Clark, contractor.

June 6.—The Catholics of St. Augusta have just received a fine bell, weighing 1,600 pounds, for their church.

June 13.—Capt. L. W. Collins, who is county attorney of Stearns county, has been appointed by the county commissioners of Sherburne county attorney for that county also.

The contract for digging six wells for the city, to be used in case of fire, has been awarded to J. O. Crommett at $140 each.

The base ball mania has reached St. Cloud, which got into the fashion by organizing a club, to be known as the St. Cloud Base Ball club, and the constitution of the Empire club of New York was adopted.

June 27.—On Saturday last D. Y. Smith shipped from this city $20,000 worth of furs. This is the largest shipment that ever went out of this place.

July 11.—J. G. Smith & Co., of Jefferson county, New York, have begun the erection of a fine brick building on St. Germain street, the lower story to be finished off for a bank and the upper into offices.

Two prisoners escaped from the Stearns county "jail" Friday night by tearing up the floor and digging their way out.

The long established and wealthy firm of J. C. Burbank & Co., comprising the Minnesota Stage Co., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Burbank and Col. Merriam. A new firm consisting of Capt. R. Blakely and C. W. Carpenter has taken charge of the widely extended business. The important part this company has played in the development of Minnesota renders this an event of historical importance.

July 18.—Tenney & Mitchell, proprietors of the town of Rockville, have sold the hotel building and the block of lots on which it stands to Peter Lommel. Mr. Lommel intends putting up a new hotel, a store and a blacksmith shop.

July 25.—The Rev. Rupert Seidenbush, O. S. B. Abbot, announces that St. John's college, under the charge of the Benedictine Fathers of the Abbey of St. Louis on the Lake, situated in the most healthy part of Minnesota, will begin its half-yearly course of studies September 2. The post-office address given is Clinton, Stearns county, Minn.

A post of the G. A. R. was organized in this place last night. Col. Charles L. Kerr was elected post commander; Capt. L. W. Collins, senior vice-commander; Mayor W. F. Morse, adjutant; Capt. J. E. West, quartermaster.

Wheat is $1.20; oats, $1.00; corn, $1.40; rye, $1.00; barley, 90c, and $1.00; butter, 30c; eggs, 30c; pork, 8c to 8½c; beef, 3c to 4c; kerosene oil, 90c per gallon.

September 12.—E. P. Barnum, late sutler at Fort Abercrombie, has taken possession

of the Sauk Centre hotel and will expend $3,000 in making improvements.

Burbank Bros. have the contract for transporting the Hudson Bay Company's goods the coming year.

Dr. A. E. Senkler returned last week from Canada with his bride.

The fire cisterns on St. Germain street are being dug. Water is obtained at an average depth of 26 feet.

The telegraph office at this place, the terminus of the Northwestern line, is doing a paying business. G. C. W. Richardson is in charge.

September 19.—The Bank of St. Cloud, J. G. Smith, announces itself as ready for business.

The contract for the transportation of army goods and supplies throughout the district of Minnesota has been awarded to J. B. Mills & Co., of this city.

The death of Richard Crosby, one of the leading citizens of Winnebago Prairie, occurred last week.

September 26.—The new Baptist church at Fair Haven was dedicated last Sunday. It is the first church building in the town.

October 3.—The postoffice has been removed to the building lately occupied by Anton Smith as a shoe store on Washington avenue above St. Germain street. The telegraph office has been removed to the same building.

Joseph Hill, a well-known photographer from St. Paul, has arrived in St. Cloud and will locate here permanently. He has purchased A. Hull's gallery.

Jim McKinney escaped from the county "jail" by crawling out under the eaves.

Mrs. George F. Brott died on the 25th ult. at Bay St. Louis, a watering place near New Orleans, of yellow fever.

October 10.—The Little Giant Fire Engine company went to St. Paul Tuesday to attend the annual parade of the city department there. The railroad company gave the boys a fare of only $1.00 each way.

October 17.—The U. S. land office has been removed to Kindler's new brick block on Washington avenue, above St. Germain street, occupying second floor rooms.

The eleventh annual meeting of the General Conference of the Congregational churches of Minnesota was held in the Congregational church in this city last week, opening with a sermon Thursday evening by the Rev. Mr. Hart, late of Andover, Mass. Sixty ministers and delegates were present.

Married, at Burbank, by the Rev. J. L. Whitla, Wesley Carter, of St. Cloud, and Martha D. Johnson, of Burbank. October 16, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. J. H. Creighton, A. J. Whitney, of Maine Prairie, and Ella Clark, of St. Cloud.

October 31.—F. H. Dam has begun work on a large planing mill and sash, door and blind factory on Washington avenue, north of the ravine bridge.

A postoffice called Brockway has been established at Winnebago Prairie.

George F. Winter, of Sauk Centre, has purchased of Alex. Moore a lot in that town for $1,200, on which he will erect a double store building.

There are 57 school districts in Stearns county, with 18 frame and 15 log school houses, 1,794 male and 1,784 female persons of school age, 30 male and 42 female teachers.

November 28.—Services in the new Congregational church began last Sunday with the Rev. George J. Wood pastor pro tem.

The Congregational church at Sauk Centre, the Rev. A. K. Fox pastor, was formally dedicated Sunday.

The Sauk Centre academy will open December 2, under the care of the Rev. D. W. Evans, assisted by Miss R. Spencer, with Mrs. B. R. Palmer in charge of the music department.

December 12.—A new school house has been completed at Richmond which is a credit to the place. It is of stone, 28x40, two stories high.

John Coates has inclosed on Lake George the largest skating rink in the state.

E. C. Smith is now selling ladies' buffalo shoes at $1 a pair.

December 19.—The Rev. A. Gale, of St. Anthony, organized a Baptist church at Sauk Centre on the 8th inst., and preached the recognition sermon. There are now four Baptist churches in the Sauk valley.

Judge Hamlin is to deliver a lecture at Maine Prairie tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Library association of that place. The next lecture will be delivered by Gen. C. C. Andrews, and others are to follow.

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January 16.—The new flouring mill at Melrose, one of the best in the state, has been put in operation. Major Clark was in town this week to purchase plank with which to raise the dam three feet higher, giving a head of water twelve and a half feet. The mill has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. The proprietors, E. & W. H. Clark, intend putting up a saw mill in the spring.

A total of 137 marriage certificates and 581 naturalization certificates were issued in this county in the year 1867.

The First ward wants to secede from the incorporation and legislative action will be sought.

January 23.—Albert Moffatt, of Hudson, Mich., arrived last week with his family to take the position of assistant cashier of the Bank of St. Cloud.

February 27.—A snow storm which began Saturday, continuing for over twenty-four hours, so blockaded the railroad that trains from St. Paul were unable to reach here until midnight of the following Wednesday. Another storm, the following week, resulted in another blockade, lasting for another four days.

March 5.—A. J. Stanton, of Clearwater, has purchased the Sims Brothers' interest in the flouring mills at the mouth of Sauk river, two miles above this place.

A concert for the benefit of the Library association netted $94.65.

March 19.—Messrs. McKelvy, Moore and Kerr have purchased of Jeremiah Russell, for $3,600, a tract of thirty-six acres on the east side of the river, extending from Wilson's to Wright's ferries. It is touched by the eastern end of the new wagon bridge.

Gorton & Burbank have sold their water power with what improvements are left remaining after the late fire to P. B. Thompson, of Cold Spring for $5,000. We understand that Mr. Thompson will put a first-class mill on this location.

March 26.—A. Montgomery has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue at this place, vice A. B. Curry resigned.

April 2.—H. J. Fowler has rented E. M. Tobey's saw mill for the present year.

The contract for all the government transportation to the posts in Minnesota and in the department of Dakota this side of the Missouri river has been awarded to J. C. Burbank & Co. The contract is a very heavy one. Burbank Bros., of this city, will have the principal charge of the business.

The first issue of the Sauk Rapids Sentinel made its appearance Saturday under the management of George W. Benedict.

The ice in the Mississippi began moving Monday, but did not start in earnest until Tuesday. The train from St. Paul had just arrived and the passengers for St. Cloud had started to cross the ice on foot when it began to heave and finally to move with them. It was a close call, as there was an open space of fifty feet between the ice and the shore, but a skiff was found and all reached land in safety.

The state and general fund apportionment for 1868 gave Stearns county $2,740.70 for its 3,544 scholars, being $0.77⅓ each. There were sixty school districts in the county.

April 9.—The new charter incorporating the city of St. Cloud, and repealing all acts of incorporation as a town, is published.

George H. Spencer is assignee of Denison & Fox and T. W. Denison, of St. Cloud, voluntary bankrupts, this being the first case of bankruptcy in Stearns county.

April 30.—The government transportation headquarters and depot for supplies have been definitely located at St. Cloud, with Major Robinson, quartermaster, and Major Walker, paymaster, in charge.

The Arctic Base Ball club held an election Friday evening with the following result: Dr. A. E. Senkler, president; William Mullikin, vice-president; Capt. L. W. Collins, secretary; Henry Lunkenheimer, treasurer; Dr. W. M. Burchard, E. M. Wright and J. B. Abbott, directors.

May 7.—Tobey's saw mill has been rented by N. P. Clarke, who will run it during the season.

All who come from Sauk Centre speak encouragingly of its prosperity. New buildings are going up and the spirit of improvement seems to pervade the entire community. Among the comparatively new business houses opening up and prospering there are Philip Frank, clothing; Lamb & Myrick, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes; Bennett & Cole, hardware exclusively.

Dr. A. E. Senkler has been appointed pension examiner for this locality.

May 21.—A half-breed who had been installed in the county jail Friday night, at six o'clock the following morning forced the door open and walked off, carrying away on his shoulders the bed on which he had slept the night before—thus clearly rendering himself liable for rearrest on the charge of grand larceny.

Died, in St. Cloud, May 18, of typhoid pneumonia, Chester Waite, aged 62 years.

Over two hundred teams have left St. Cloud during the past fortnight loaded with government supplies and Hudson Bay Company goods. One train of forty-two ox and six mule teams started for Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, carrying oats exclusively, each team taking 140 bushels.

June 18.—George H. Spencer, who had already on hand 30,000 muskrat skins and 200 mink skins, received this week from Tanner, Briggs & Co., of Little Falls, in one lot, 46,000 muskrats, 680 mink, 45 otter, 25 bear and 70 beaver skins, amounting in value to $11,000.

J. C. Burbank & Co.'s train brought through from Georgetown 1,380 buffalo robes, valued at over $8,000, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company and shipped to England in bond.

July 23.—A new post office has been established at Leedston, about eight miles above Richmond, on the stage road, with Jos. Zimmerman, who keeps the hotel, postmaster.

Charles Plunkett, manager of the opera house at St. Paul and Minneapolis, is giving St. Cloud its first theatrical season, the plays being staged at the court house, with fifty cents general admission.

S. H. Parsons has been appointed agent of the American Express Company, vice A. N. Gilbert.

July 23.—E. C. Carns started Tuesday morning for White Earth lake, in the Chippewa country. He goes as the agent of Messrs. Clarke & Burbank, of this city, to attend to the distribution of rations to the Indians, for which this firm has the contract.

Joseph Coyette has brought to St. Cloud for the benefit of the thirsty its first soda fountain.

August 20.—Stearns county had its first circus in 1868, when Jones, Kitch & Co.'s "Great Northwestern Circus, the Undivided, Unabridged and Most Complete Circus," with all the rest of the assortment of bewildering adjectives which precede and accompany circuses, made its appearance at St. Cloud August 14.

Peter Lommel, the mail contractor on the St. Cloud and Rockville route, advertises a passenger and express service between the two places.

August 27.—Waite & Clarke's new stone grist mill at Cold Spring, built at a cost of $30,000 will be ready to begin work next week.

Ostrander & Co., of Illinois, who recently located at Paynesville, have begun work on a new grist mill at that place.

Married, at Maine Prairie, August 22, by Elder B. U. Watkins, David B. Standley and Emma G. Allen, both of Maine Prairie. At Clearwater, August 24, by the Rev. J. D. G. Stearns, Samuel Whiting, Jr., and Anna M. Mayo, all of Clearwater.

S. B. Pinney, of St. Cloud, has received the contract for furnishing the government with 300,000 pounds of corn at 87¾ cents per bushel.

Late advices state that the grasshoppers have completely destroyed the crops in the Red River settlements, and as the buffalo hunt has been a total failure the people there are facing the prospect of severe want if not starvation.

James Cambell, of Clearwater, started last week for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he is to take charge of the hotel department of Vassar College.

September 10.—N. Richardson, of Little Falls, has purchased of the Messrs. Holes the ferry boat at the mouth of Sauk river. It will be hung on the Mississippi about half a mile above Little Falls for the accommodation of travel between that place and N. P. Clarke's mills at Little Elk.

Word has been received of the death in a hospital at Louisville, Ky., of "President" (or "Live Forever") Leonard Jones, an eccentric character who was a familiar figure in and about St. Cloud during the late 50's. He always insisted that he was the lawfully elected president of the United States and was fond of writing letters to the members of the cabinet. One of his chief characteristics was personal vanity, or rather an inordinate love for conspicuousness, and whenever opportunity

his son-in-law, Geo. F. Brott, is extensively engaged in business.

This afternoon a man named McDonald came to the Central house and without provocation drew a revolver and fired at J. E. Hayward, the proprietor. The ball struck Mr. Hayward in the center of his left hand and glanced from the ribs of the left side, without inflicting any serious injury. McDonald was arrested.

February 18.—The First Minnesota regiment arrived in St. Paul Monday, and had an enthusiastic reception. A number of the boys who enlisted from St. Cloud and vicinity are at their homes.

March 10.—Treasurer Tenvoorde redeemed Tuesday almost $1,000 of county orders with cash at par.

Wm. S. Moore leaves with a party of eighteen for the gold mines.

Dr. J. V. Wren has been appointed pension examining surgeon.

A deputation of nineteen Chippewa Indians arrived in town Monday, in charge of J. C. Ramsey, en route to Washington to ratify the treaty made last summer by the Hon. Alex Ramsey.

March 17.—Capt. James M. McKelvy, Company I, Seventh Minnesota, is in St. Louis and has charge of the Military prison.

Lieut. Stephen C. Miller's appointment as commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain in the regular army has been confined. He reports for duty at St. Louis.

Frederick Scherfenberg, of this city, formerly of Company D, First Minnesota, has been appointed by Gov. Miller as watchman at the state capitol.

April 7.—A party of Sioux Indian prisoners, 91 in all, who were being taken to Fort Snelling, passed through town Tuesday.

April 7.—Judge O. E. Hamlin has returned to St. Cloud and resumed the practice of law. Judge Hamlin left last fall for Pennsylvania, intending to live there but he evidently soon became tired of the east.

April 14.—Our contemporary has undergone another change, appearing last week as the Times. Moore & Co. are the publishers, R. Chaning Moore, Jr., a new comer, being the editor.

The steamer Enterprise is to be moved below St. Anthony Falls and will be navigated on the Lower Mississippi. The building of the railroad to St. Cloud has killed steamboating above the falls.

April 14.—Gager & Mills and Harris & Bentley of this place have secured the contract for transporting the Hudson Bay Company's goods from St. Paul to Fort Garry, about 500 tons annually, the contract to be for five years.

The Methodists are having the lumber hauled for their new church, which is to be on Fourth avenue. Lots 4, 5 and 6 in block 35 have been donated for the church and a parsonage and another lot has been given by J. L. Wilson.

April 21.—A two-story frame building is being put up on Sisson street for F. H. Dam, formerly of Maine Prairie.

Jos. Linneman has almost completed a wind grist-mill at St. Joseph.

A. C. Gowdy and R. D. Bloomfield, of the Second Battery, have been ordered to this state on recruiting service. Sergeant J. E. West, of Company I, Seventh Regiment, has been promoted to be second lieutenant.

April 28.—J. R. Clark received two houses at the upper levee this week which had been rafted from Little Falls.

At an Ecclesiastical council held at the Everett school house on the 27th, the organization of the County Baptist church of St. Cloud was approved. The services were participated in by the Rev. Messrs. Willet, Baumis, Gale, Inman and Tice.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of St. Cloud, organized at the outbreak of the war to furnish hospital supplies for the Union soldiers, resolved itself into an auxiliary to the Minnesota State Board of the United States Sanitary Commission. The following officers were elected: Mrs. John Farwell, president; Mrs. H. Z. Mitchell, secretary; Mrs. C. Gould, treasurer.

May 12.—The preliminary survey of the new cemetary grounds has been completed by J. H. Place and lots will be for sale in the course of a few weeks.

May 12.—A business men's meeting was held May 6, at which it was resolved that after June 1, no form of currency would be received except legal tender notes and national currency.

Burbank & Co., will run a line of triweekly stages from St. Cloud to Sauk Centre, beginning Tuesday next.

May 19—Notice is given of the dissolution of the co-partnership between R. Channing Moore, Jr., Thomas Simonton and Joseph H. Simonton as publishers of the St. Cloud Times.

May 19.—J. W. Tuttle has taken the Stearns House and will, we are confident, make it more popular than ever.

During the past week over forty Swedes have passed through town to settle on homesteads in this county.

May 26.—E. B. Litchfield, of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad company, has offered to give the Baptist church of this place $500 to aid in finishing their church edifice and to loan them $1,000 additional, if desired.

May 26.—Wesley Carter is having erected on Jefferson street fronting the court house, a two-story building, the upper story to be finished off into a Masonic hall.

May 28.—The following enrolled officers have been appointed for Stearns county: St. Cloud, B. F. Noel; Lynden, J. D. Harris; Fair Haven, O. D. Webb; Maine Prairie, Alexander Spaulding; St. Augusta, Jacob Woll; St. Joseph, Jacob Staples; Brockway, J. W. Getchell; Rockville, J. R. Weaver; Paynesville, D. S. Twitchell; St Martin, E. Pillsbury; Wakefield, Jos. Gibson; Munson, O. S. Freeman; Le Sauk, J. A. Upham; Oak, Hubert Rieland; Sauk Centre, Henry Gager.

June 2.—The draft took place during the past week. From St. Augusta 13 were drawn, St. Martin, 18; Munson, 22; Oak, 21; Rockville, 11; St. Joseph, 29; Wakefield, 23; Verdale, 5; Brockway, 1.

H. J. Fowler has a large number of men at work in his brickyard in lower town and expects to have 100,000 brick ready by July 4th.

June 9.—A weekly mail route has been established from St. Cloud to Fair Haven; O. D. Webb, of Fair Haven, contractor.

A proclamation has been issued by President Lincoln for the sale of certain government lands in Stearns, Wright, Meeker and Monongalia counties, September 5, at the Minneapolis land office.

June 23.—Wheat, $1.20 per bushel; oats, $1.10; potatoes, $1.00; corn, none to be had.

Information is brought from the Red River settlement that the people of that place will have to depend entirely on St. Cloud for their supplies, the dry weather and the grasshoppers having entirely ruined their crops.

Enderle & Co., lately of New Ulm, are engaged in building a large brewery by the creek above upper town.

Married, by the Rev. David Tice, at the parsonage in St. Cloud, June 15, Ambrose W. Tucker, of Fair Haven, and Emily J. Norris, of St. Cloud.

A supplementary draft has been made in this county to make good the deficiencies caused by exemptions.

July 7.—Married, by the Rev. David Tice, July 4, at the parsonage, Alonso Spaulding, of Maine Prairie, and Christina Langdon, of Clearwater.

By the same, on the same day, John W. Getchell, of Winnebago, and Celestia P. Gillette.

July 14.—The register of deeds, county auditor, county treasurer and sheriff yesterday removed their offices to the court house. The judge of probate will be in the same building soon.

The ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic church took place Sunday. Bishop Grace of St. Paul, the Rev. Mr. Mongna, of the same city, the Rev. Mr. Stukenkemper, of this city, and the Rev. O. Wirtz, prior at St. Jo, conducted the services.

Dr. A. T. Upham has begun the erection of a store-room on Washington avenue, two doors above Powell's, to be occupied by McConnell & Co.

Dr. W. R. Hunter and James W. White are completing fine two-story residences on opposite sides of Fifth avenue, where it joins Washington avenue at the bridge.

July 21.—C. Bridgman has purchased the machinery belonging to the large saw mill at Industriana, six miles above Minneapolis and is removing it to this place.

July 28.—Messrs. Tenvoorde and Broker have begun the erection of a large hotel near the new Catholic church.

The contract for doing the brick work on the new Catholic church was let to Fuchs & Co., of St. Jo., at $2,600.

August 11.—The St. Cloud Pioneer No. 1 with the hose cart arrived last week and is safely stowed away.

The contract for furnishing 600 tons

of hay at Fort Ripley has been awarded to J. E. Hayward, of this city.

August 25.—Captain Stephen C. Miller, C. S., now at Little Rock, Arkansas, has been promoted to the rank of major.

Last Saturday a she-bear and two cubs were discovered prowling about the residence of H. Z. Mitchell and after a short pursuit were killed. Bears are very plenty this season and have been seen and killed in different portions of the county.

A mail route has been established beginning at St. Cloud and running via Fort Abercrombie and Bannock, Idaho, to Fort Walla-Walla, Washington territory.

E. M. Tobey, H. J. Fowler and Charles Taylor returned from the St. Francis country with the carcasses of five bear. John Cossairt killed one in the same vicinity; Dr. Cooley and a friend killed four in the St. Francis country; L. Abell treed and killed a big one on the east side of the river, near the upper ferry; Geo. W. Sweet, while going from this place to Sauk Rapids, treed and shot a cub; and Master Eddie Tobey and a young son of Capt. Briggs, fourteen-year olders, killed a cub with their shot guns—all within a week's time.

September 1.—Last Friday Gager & Co.'s teams returned from Fort Garry with 900 bales of buffalo robes, each bale containing ten robes. They were bonded by the Hudson Bay Company through to England. This makes 15,000 robes that have arrived here this season (and is one reason why in this year of our Lord 1914 a buffalo robe can scarcely be had for love or money.)

September 8.—The dedicatory services of the new Methodist Episcopal church took place Sunday last. The services were in charge of Bishop Kingsley, of Cincinnati, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Jabez Brooks, President Brooks, of Hamlin University, David Tice, pastor of the church, David Lowry of the Presbyterian and John Scott of the Baptist church of this city.

September 15.—Among the successful bidders for supplying the government with forage were the following: W. B. Luther, 25,000 bushels oats at $1.34½; J. A. Stanton, 4,000 bushels corn, $2.14; H. C. Burbank, 200 tons hay, $13.40, at Fort Ripley; N. P. Clarke, 4,000 bushels corn, $3.79, and 2,200 bushels oats, $2.49 at Fort Abercrombie; H. Gager, 2,000 bushels oats, $1.95, 800 bushels corn, $2.95; 125 tons hay, $19, at Pomme de Terre; J. P. Wilson, 2,000 bushels oats, $1.59; H. Gager, 800 bushels corn, $2.35, 125 tons hay, $21.95, at Alexandria; J. P. Wilson, 2,000 bushels oats, $1.37; H. Gager, 800 bushels corn, $2.00; T. C. McClure, 125 tons hay, $8.24, at Sauk Centre.

Davis and Marble of Boston and Holes and Dunton of this place killed seven bears and two deer near Briggs lake. Messrs. Elwell and Abel killed four bears while on a trip to Granite City.

September 22.—A new bell has been put on the Methodist church and on last Sabbath for the first time called together the congregation of that church.

The Red river half breeds who come with their carts are good customers of our merchants.

October 6.—J. E. Hayward is putting another addition, 50x28, to his hotel, the Central house.

T. C. McClure has received about $15,000 of the Sioux indemnity fund, which will be paid to those for whom he was acting as agent.

A bell has been received for the Episcopal church in St. Cloud.

There is at present no minister of the Baptist church in this city. The Rev. James Thresher has accepted a call to preach at Fair Haven and Maine Prairie, forenoon and afternoon services.

October 13.—On Sabbath evening the Rev. David Lowry, of the Presbyterian church, preached his farewell sermon from the pulpit of the Methodist church. He was, we believe, the pioneer minister of St. Cloud, and was much respected by all our citizens. He has gone to Iowa.

October 20.—Dr. Weber, recently appointed postmaster at St. Jo., vice J. H. Linneman, took possession of the office this week.

November 3.—E. M. Tobey has purchased the large double store-room belonging to Geo. F. Brott on First avenue, above the Ferry road, in lower town, and is removing it to court house square.

Saturday afternoon we observed a couple of "noble sons of the forest" walking down Washington avenue, dressed in breech-

clouts and with blankets thrown over their shoulders.

November 24.—Burbank & Co., have put on a daily express line between this city and St. Paul.

E. M. Tobey has purchased the machinery of the saw mill at Breckenridge and will have it transported to this place during the winter for his new mill at Stony Point.

Many families are locating at and near the pleasant little village of Paynesville. Better soil or a country more suitable for homesteads cannot be found in the state. Quite a number of families are preparing to emigrate to that locality from Illinois in the spring.

Michael Rieder, of St. Cloud, who is ninety-nine years old, deposited a vote, on the 8th, for president of the United States.

Dramatic entertainments are given from time to time to raise money for the benefit of the soldiers' hospital fund and soldiers' families. The leading parts are taken by well-known citizens, including A. B. Curry, R. C. Burdick, A. T. Whitman, Albert Wright and others, besides a number of the younger people.

December 22. — Governor Miller appointed W. B. Mitchell and John Zapp, of St. Cloud, and Luke Marvin, of St. Louis county, a committee on Immigration for the Third representative district.

On Sabbath evening another lot of non-reporting drafted men were brought to this place by Capt. Slaughter, of Sauk Centre, and turned over to H. Z. Mitchell, deputy provost marshall. They were sent to St. Paul Tuesday. Large numbers of drafted men are now reporting voluntarily.

A limited quantity of wheat is offered at $1.50 a bushel. Corn brings $1.20 and oats, 90c per bushel. Hay sells from between $13 and $15 a ton; wood between $5 and $8 per cord; butter, 24 to 40 c; eggs, 25c.

1865.

January 5.—The state treasurer makes the announcement that state orders will now be redeemed in cash, at par.

Peter Kramer is building a new brewery on the site of the one burned in November last.

The fair held at the court house Tuesday and Wednesday evenings for the benefit of the new Catholic church realized about $1,000.

January 12.—C. A. Gilman has made arrangements for removing the saw mill owned by Leander Gorton to a location some 23 miles east of here on Elk river. Both pine and hardwood logs can be had in abundance.

January 19.—The session of the Board of Enrollment, Capt. Kieth president, closed yesterday. About 700 persons applied for examination, of whom 206 received exemption papers.

The Democrat boasts that every compositor who has ever been connected with that office has been or is now in the Union army, a record with which it challenges comparison anywhere.

February 9.—A B. Curry has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for this district vice S. B. Pinney.

February 23.—A bounty of $300 will be paid to all volunteers enlisting from St. Cloud.

Coleman Bridgman has been elected by the legislature surveyor of logs and lumber for this (4th) district.

March 2.—The town of Paynesville, with twenty-seven men enrolled, has a quota of nine to furnish. Yesterday eight of the best citizens of this plucky town went to St. Paul (one having previously gone), to clear Paynesville of the draft. Well done!

March 16.—H. L. Gordon, of Wright county, and W. H. Wood, of Benton, have been appointed by the governor to take the Minnesota soldiers' votes in 1865 in the Mississippi river district.

The mail to Sauk Centre will be increased from a semi-weekly to a tri-weekly.

J. B. Lufkin, of Anoka, has purchased a 640-acre farm on Sauk river, abut eight miles from St. Cloud, and will occupy and cultivate it.

News is received of the fall of Richmond.

April 13.—The board of supervisors reported at the town meeting Tuesday that town bounties amounting to $21,513.97 had been allowed to 78 recruits, being an average of $275.82 each.

The news of the surrender of Lee's army and of the end of the war is received.

April 20.—The report of President Lincoln's assassination is received. The city is plunged in mourning and business is suspended on the day of his funeral.

Leander Gorton succeeds T. Elwell as

assistant assessor of internal revenue for this district.

Capt. James M. McKelvy, of Co. I, Seventh regiment, is at home, having been honorably dismissed because of physical disability. Lieut. G. V. Mayhew becomes captain and Second Lieut. J. E. West first lieutenant.

May 4.—Frank Kent has been appointed postmaster at Kennebec, vice James Buchanan.

J. R. Weaver has resigned as postmaster at Rockville.

May 11.—H. C. Waite is closing up his banking business preparatory to entering on his duties as register of the land office at this place.

A large bell came this week by express for the Catholic church at St. Martin, about forty miles from St. Cloud, near the Sauk river.

May 11.—Dr. Marlatt, who recently disposed of his drug store, has gone into sheep raising with J. E. Wing on a farm in Winnebago Prairie.

May 18.—T. C. McClure and C. A. Gilman have resigned as register and receiver of the land office to engage in the banking and milling business, respectively.

J. R. Clark advertises that he will supply customers with ice for the season at sixty cents per hundred pounds.

May 25.—Gager & Co. are shipping from this place to Fort Garry five hundred barrels of Minnesota flour.

Capt. S. M. Bruce, who enlisted originally in Company I, Third regiment, and has served over three years and a half, returned home last week and will settle down on his farm near Sauk Centre.

June 8.—Union services, in accordance with the proclamations of the president and governor, were held in the Methodist church last Thursday, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, of the Presbyterian church.

A continuous and steady stream of immigration pours into this county, coming from the states as well as from European countries.

A German named John Steichner, just arrived from the old country, bought this week from Nicholas Rausch, living near Rockville, twelve miles from St. Cloud, his farm of 160 acres, paying for it $1,200 in gold and $1,200 in greenbacks.

Lieut. J. E. West has been promoted to a captaincy.

Full details have been received of the "last battle of the war," which was fought near Brazos, Texas, by Col. T. H. Barrett, of St. Cloud, in command of the Sixty-second U. S. colored troops.

June 15.—Bridgman's new saw mill started up last week.

H. Z. Mitchell, P. M., has received notice to be ready to issue money orders on July 3.

A donation party Tuesday for the Rev. David Tice, pastor of the Methodist church, realized $150.

A discussion at Maine Prairie on Sabbath last between the Rev. Mr. Ballou, of this city, and Elder Watkins, of the Prairie, was largely attended by persons from the adjoining towns. The subject was "Universalism," the first-named being pro and the latter con.

June 22.—The transportation company, H. Gager & Co., has dissolved partnership, Henry Gager and L. R. Bentley retiring, while J. B. Mills continues the business. He holds the Hudson Bay Company contract.

Common lumber sells at $16 per thousand; other grades up to $30.

A handsome memorial window for the chancel of the Episcopal church has been received.

June 29.—A bell intended for the Catholic church at Richmond passed through here Monday. It is said to be the largest bell in the state.

The Red River carts are just arriving on their spring trip in detachments of 50 to 100 at a time.

The contracts for furnishing oats for the government at Alexandria, Sauk Centre, Pomme de Terre and Fort Abercrombie were all obtained by H. C. Burbank, of this city.

July 6.—Burbank & Co.'s transportation train of 190 teams arrived Monday from Fort Wadsworth, having made the round trip of over 450 miles in about three weeks. This with oxen we would call a quick trip, and the credit is due in great measure to the energy of N. P. Clarke, who had charge of the train.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in fine style at Maine Prairie, a number from this city attending. The exercises opened

with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Watkins. The Maine Prairie choir sang a national anthem and sang it well. The Declaration of Independence was read by the Rev. Mr. Thresher, followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Maine Prairie and Fair Haven choirs. The oration was delivered by A. B. Curry, of St. Cloud, "Sherman's March to the Sea," well sung by the Fair Haven choir, closing the exercises. Capt. T. E. Inman was the marshal of the day. A delicious picnic dinner was served. The proceeds, from the special sales, amounting to $90, went to the benefit of the Maine Prairie library.

July 13.—Last week five families came from Illinois and settled at Maine Prairie.

Burbank & Co. started this week another train of two hundred teams loaded with supplies for Fort Wadsworth.

Maj. Edwin Clark, agent of the Chippewa Indians, was in the city Saturday with his family on his way to the agency. He reports the Chippewas as being quiet and contented.

July 27.—N. Lahr is building a block of stores on St. Germain street, corner of Richmond avenue, and James Edelbrock is having an elegant brick residence erected on St. Germain street, near the bank of the Mississippi.

August 3.—A number of teams belonging to Fisk's expedition to the Yellowstone are encamped on the east side of the river. There are about fifty men in the party.

August 10.—J. L. Wait has been appointed postmaster at Paynesville vice D. S. Twitchell, resigned.

August 24.—Capt. J. E. West, Lieut. A. E. Hussey, John Dressler, Edwin Hart and other members of Co. I, Seventh Minnesota, have returned home.

September 14.—Maj.-Gen. C. C. Andrews returned to this place after an absence of nearly four years.

J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co. and N. P. Clarke's train for Fort Wadsworth left on the 9th and is composed of 200 teams. This is the fourth train this season and each train has averaged 220 teams.

D. A. Hoyt, of Maine Prairie, reports 718⅞ bushels of oats threshed from nine acres, or 79⅞ bushels per acre.

Dr. A. E. Senkler, a graduate of McGill University, Toronto, Canada, has arrived to locate in St. Cloud.

September 21.—Col. C. D. Kerr, of the Sixteenth Illinois Veteran Infantry, a late resident of Jacksonville, Ill., arrived in St. Cloud Saturday and will locate here for the practice of law.

The Rev. George Chase, who has been residing at Anoka, becomes rector of St. John's church, relieving the Rev. George Stewart, who goes south for the benefit of his health.

Over 200 Red river carts have arrived within the past ten days and as the grasshoppers destroyed the crops in many districts in that part of the country, these carts will take back large supplies of flour and other provisions. They brought furs valued at over $80,000.

September 28.—The new bridge over the ravine connecting Upper and Lower Town has been completed. It is 132 feet in length and 24 feet wide and is supported by five trusses and stone abutments at each end. The contractors were Gorton & Pray; cost, $700.

October 5.—The Rev. C. Griswold has been appointed pastor of the Methodist church at St. Cloud, and the Rev. B. A. Kemp at Sauk Centre.

W. B. Luther, of Sauk Rapids, has purchased from O. D. Webb, of Fair Haven, the flouring mill at Rockville.

October 12.—Married, October 11, by the Rev. J. H. Ballou, P. Lamb and Louise T. Tobey, both of St. Cloud.

October 19.—The new Presbyterian church located about two squares back of the Fletcher House is rapidly nearing completion. The building is 30x50 feet. Much credit is due to the pastor, the Rev. E. V. Campbell, for his exertions in securing the construction of this building.

Carpenters are now receiving $3 a day in St. Cloud, with more work than they can do.

Contracts for supplying 7,500 bushels of oats at Fort Ripley have been let to H. C. Burbank at 53 cents in sack and 7,500 in bulk at 43 cents per bushel, and to J. P. Wilson for 20,000 bushels at Fort Abercrombie, $1.35 in sacks.

Small game, such as ducks and geese, were never known to be so plenty. One Nimrod at Maine Prairie killed ten ducks at one shot.

November 2.—The Rev. W. W. Keep, who will be the pastor of the Baptist

church the coming year, will preach in the Everett school house.

Three important cases affecting land adjoining St. Cloud have been decided by the secretary of the interior. In the case of George F. Brott vs. James Bowes (being Bowes addition), the decision of the general land office in favor of Bowes is affirmed. In the case of Benedict Heindle as administrator of Berno Muckenthaler, involving the right to enter the S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 23, Township 124, Range 28, the decision was favorable to Brott. The third case, that of Joseph F. Noel vs. George F. Brott, was decided in favor of Brott, who was given the right to enter the S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Section 13, Township 124, Range 28, for the reason that Mr. Noel was at the time the owner of 320 acres of land.

November 9.—A portion of the power at John L. Wilson's mill at St. Augusta is used for crushing sorghum cane. An evaporator has been constructed near by.

Lieut. J. R. Howard, A. Q. M. at Sauk Centre, was in town After leaving the service he intends opening a stock farm near Sauk Centre

Milton P. Noel who has been for the past two years in the army returned to St. Cloud last week.

Married, at Maine Prairie, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. T. E. Inman, Ezra G. Hicks, of Sauk Rapids, and Luella A. Greely, of Maine Prairie.

Green apples are selling here at $10 per barrel.

November 23.—The Fire Engine company met at the court house Monday, adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected the following officers: J. R. Clark, foreman; Henry Lunkenheimer, first assistant; Geo. Herberger, second assistant; J. M. Rosenberger, secretary and treasurer; M. Lauerman, steward.

The Rev. S. H. Norris, for a number of years pastor of the Methodist church in this city, and an early instructor in the schools, died Friday of hemorrhage of the lungs.

November 30.—Thanksgiving union services will be held at the Presbyterian church, December 7; sermon by the Rev. W. W. Keep.

Stearns county with a population of 7,367 of whom 3,881 were males, furnished 688 soldiers during the war.

December 14.—The three-days' fair at the Catholic church realized $1,011. A supper at the Presbyterian church Thanksgiving evening netted $175.

Married, in this city, by the Rev. W. B. Dada, Mr. Henry H. Herbert and Miss Fidie C. Corbett.

December 21.—The ice in the Mississippi river was strong enough December 7 for foot passengers, and teams are now crossing.

The first printing from German type ever done in Stearns county was a handbill gotten out at the Democrat office this week.

John P. Hammerel has been appointed postmaster at West St. Augusta. The name of the office has been changed to Luxemburg and the location from John Kraus's to St. Wendelin's church.

Gen. S. B. Lowry died suddenly this morning of heart disease, at his home in this city.

December 28.—Venison is very plenty in the market, being offered for sale on the streets. S. Holes brought to town a few days ago eleven deer which he had killed inside of sixteen days in the neighborhood of Neenah, ten miles from St. Cloud.

John Marshall, formerly a police officer in St. Paul, has been appointed by the city council a night patrol.

1866.

January 18.—A meeting was held at the court house to take steps to secure the opening by the government of a mail and emigrant route to Montana.

J. R. Clark received the contract for building the sidewalks on Washington avenue and St. Germain street.

W. M. Hooper has reopened the Stearns house.

January 25.—St. Joe, eight miles from St. Cloud, is having a good growth. It has three stores, the two larger being owned by J. H. Linneman and Dr. C. S. Weber (who is postmaster) while Joseph Zimmerman has a grocery store. Mr. Linneman has a grist-mill, now operated by steam, and about half a mile distant are a saw mill and a grist mill owned by Peter Loso, all three being in active operation. There is a fine Catholic church, and a number

of the Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict have established a seminary there.

O. A. Pray has disposed of his one-quarter interest in the Union flouring mills for $5,000, to Burbank Bros., the business being continued under the name of L. Gorton & Co.

The supper given at Tenvoorde's hall last evening by the ladies of the Universalist society brought in $239.50. The supper was followed by a dance, Fuller's Clearwater band furnishing the music.

On account of the snow drifts no mails were received from St. Paul from Thursday evening until Tuesday evening.

O. E. Garrison has received from the lithographers a supply of the large county maps on which he has been engaged for a year or more. The fifteen townships in the county are handsomely colored, and in the lower left-hand corner is a map of St. Cloud. A number of portraits and views are given as a border.

M. Gaspard yesterday caught at Lake George twenty-two nice pickerel. He cut a hole in the ice, near the outlet, and caught the fish with his hands as they came toward the opening.

Yesterday morning as a large flock of prairie chickens were passing over town four or five lit on the trees near the Methodist church.

Benjamin F. Noel returned home last week, having served three years in the old Minnesota First and one year in Hancock's Veteran corps.

February 1.—The cars are running to Elk River and the mails arrive here regularly each evening.

H. J. Fowler, of this place, has been elected by the legislature surveyor of logs and lumber for the Fourth district.

Four Chippewa Indians of the Lake Vermillion bands, passed through town on Tuesday for Washington. They go to form a treaty with the government by which the latter shall obtain the new gold districts.

The Hon. N. F. Barnes, of this city, has been appointed one of the directors of the state normal school.

February 8.—The Maine Prairie Lyceum gave an exhibition Friday, to raise funds for the library association. Cora Greeley, a five-year-old miss, opened the exercises with a song. George Allen and Fred Strout recited a juvenile dialogue. Declamations were given by Fred Greeley, A. Coates, J. C. Winslow, John B. Inman and others. "Keeping Bad Company" introduced some funny characters, B. H. Winslow and brothers, E. H. Atwood and others. Among those who took part were Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. D. Spaulding, Miss Adley, Mrs. Atwood, Miss Field, Mr. Adley, C. W. West, S. F. Brown and Jud Whitney.

A donation supper for the Rev. Mr. Griswold, pastor of the Methodist church, given at Tenvoorde's hall, realized $240.

Stearns county has 2,210 scholars and receives $508.30 from the apportionment of the state school fund.

March 8.—George Schaefer has sold his hotel to Nicholas Schaefer and has associated himself with Peter Kramer in the brewery business conducted by the latter.

Prices for furs are: Mink, $5.00@5.50; otter, $6.00@7.00; muskrat, 20@22c; coon, 60@80c; red fox, $2.00@2.25; timber wolf, $2.50; bear, $10.00 to $12.00; deer skins, 30c to 40c per pound.

Married, February 22, at the residence of E. M. Tobey, St. Cloud, by the Rev. George L. Chase, Lieutenant John R. Howard, of Sauk Centre, and Carrie P., eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Joshua Briggs, of Briggs Lake.

Fair Haven congratulates itself on having a grist mill, a saw mill, a store, a hotel, several mechanics' shops and schools —all without a saloon. One local nimrod has killed fifty deer and several others from twenty to thirty. There is a tri-weekly mail.

John Farwell has sold his farm on Maine Prairie to Michael Cossairt for $3,500, and will go to the Montana gold fields in the spring.

Tuesday night some one entered Dr. S. Marlatt's store and took $2,147 from the safe. The thief took a coat belonging to J. M. Garlington (until that day a member of the firm of S. Marlatt & Co., and having still the keys of the store and safe), who had laid it on a chair while playing billiards at Robber's hall, and with these keys he secured entrance to the store and safe. The coat was found the next morning lying back on the saloon. The stolen money, with the exception of $127 which belonged to Dr. Marlatt, had been left on deposit by John Hayward.

March 22.—The firm of J. C. & H. C.

Burbank & Co. has dissolved and the business will now be conducted by J. C. & H. C. Burbank under the firm name of Burbank Bros.

April 5.—Gen. C. C. Andrews having offered to give the Library Association $100 in case an equal amount was raised, a supper was held at the court house last evening at which $115 was realized.

April 19.—Wright's ferry at the upper levee was hung Saturday. Fowler's ferry has not yet been hung.

A portion of the bridge across Sauk river at Cold Spring was swept away Thursday. Workmen are busily engaged repairing it.

A new post route has been established by the department from St. Cloud to Fort Ripley on the west side of the Mississippi.

May 10.—O. Farwell, of Maine Prairie, last year cut a wheat crop from a piece of land that had been sowed or planted each year for ten successive years without having been manured. This tenth crop yielded over 20 bushels to the acre. We would call that good land.

Baker & Thompson, the former of this city, the latter of Clearwater, have begun the erection of a large grist and merchant mill at Cold Spring, with three run of stone, to be completed by the first of September next.

Three stages now arrive and depart daily from this place for the cars at Elk River. Daily stages are now run from St. Cloud to Sauk Centre.

Mr. Kelley, who purchased the Fletcher house, has arrived and taken possession.

May 17.—O. Tenney, of Fabius, N. Y. arrived Friday in St. Cloud, which he intends making his future home. Mr. Tenney is the principal proprietor of the townsite of Rockville.

L. Gorton & Co. are shipping large quantities of flour to Chicago,

Maple molasses is offered for sale in the city by farmers at $1.50 to $2.00 per gallon.

May 31.—A gentleman from Faribault says that a colony of twenty families will leave Rice county in a few weeks to settle on homesteads in the vicinity of Sauk Centre.

The cars on the St. Paul and Pacific railroad began running Monday to Big Lake. This lessens the stage travel by ten miles.

Married, at Fair Haven, May 22, by the Rev. T. C. Partridge, James B. Vandervoort and Velno M. Partridge. May 24, by the Rev. J. N. Thresher, Richard Vandervoort and Alma C. Webb.

R. Thomas & Co., of Sauk Centre, have purchased a stock of goods and will open a store in that flourishing town.

June 7.—N. P. Clarke's train of forty-three teams returned from Georgetown Tuesday and started next day for Big Lake fully loaded with wheat.

Over seventy sheep have been killed and a large number wounded at Maine Prairie by wolves or dogs.

Lieut. J. R. Howard has now a flock of 400 fine sheep on his farm at Sauk Centre and continues to make additions by purchase. Sauk Centre can soon boast of having one of the largest and best flocks of sheep in Northern Minnesota. Nothing pays better.

Among those going from this neighborhood with Capt. Fisk's expedition to the Montana gold mines are E. W. and C. F. Sims, H. B. Steele, P. Beaupre, R. Leech; John Farwell, of Maine Prairie; B. F. Butler, Fair Haven; George Mayhew and W. Fletcher, Sauk Rapids; W. A. Watson, Thomas Van Etten, Ed and James Garlington, these with others taking 100 teams and all purchased their supplies in St. Cloud.

The city council is considering the matter of requiring saloonkeepers to pay a license. There are now 22 saloons in St. Cloud.

There are five brothers in the Holes family, four of whom live at the mouth of Sauk river, two miles above St. Cloud. The tallest, William, measures six feet six inches in height in his stocking feet; the shortest, Samuel, six feet two inches, while their combined weight is 1,160 pounds. We call that "going some."

June 14.—O. Tenney has been appointed postmaster at Rockville vice J. R. Weaver, resigned.

Joseph Zimmerman, of St. Jo., returned last week from Germany, accompanied by twenty-one settlers, who will locate in the neighborhood of St. Jo. The immigration to this part of the state has not been exceeded during any previous season. The

St. Paul Press estimates that 1,000 families have moved into the Sauk Valley country this year, and this is believed to be conservative.

June 21.—Amos Robideau has a contract for regularly sprinkling Washington avenue and St. Germain street—St. Cloud's first sprinkling contract.

H. C. Waite and N. P. Clarke have each purchased a one-third interest in the Cold Spring flouring mill, now in course of erection, which will have four run of stone, P. B. Thompson has the other one-third interest. Another run of stone with additional machinery is being put in the Union mills, near St. Cloud. Arnold & Sim's mill at the mouth of Sauk river, is to have two new run of four-foot stone, and an addition, 25x50, is under construction.

June 28.—L. W. Collins and Seagrave Smith have opened a law office in this city.

Henry Broker is putting up a large store room at Richmond.

A well-behaved young buffalo passed through town last week with the Red river train.

During the past week the price of wheat has fluctuated greatly, declining from $1.25 to $1.05.

J. K. Noyes, of Fair Haven, has the contract for carrying the mail from St. Cloud to Fair Haven and H. H. Herbert, of this city, a contract on the route from St. Cloud via Alexandria to Pembina.

July 5.—The Red River Brigade consisting this season of about 1,200 carts passed through town last week. They are loaded principally with buffalo-robes and other furs.

An artillery company was organized Friday evening with C. D. Kerr, captain; A. C. Gowdy, first lieutenant; M. Obert, second lieutenant; C. Lueg, third lieutenant; H. Lunkenheimer, ensign; M. Mickley, orderly sergeant.

July 19.—H. C. Burbank, of this city, has received the contract for furnishing 3,000 barrels of flour for troops in this state, at $10.17 per barrel.

August 2.—Governor Marshall has appointed Capt. James M. McKelvy, of St. Cloud, judge of the new judicial district, the 7th.

All incomes above $600 are taxed by the general government. Those paying taxes on incomes exceeding $1,000 are H. C. Burbank, tax $220; N. P. Clarke, $140; T. C. McClure, $95.35; W. B. Mitchell, $86.80; H. C. Waite, $77.25; J. P. Wilson, $100.95; Jos. Linneman, St. Jo., $50.

August 16.—Peter Loso has sold his saw and grist mill at St. Jo. to Ferdinand Danzl and George Dalmyer for $4,000.

Common frame store-rooms are now renting at $50 and $75 per month, owing to the scarcity of such buildings.

Sauk Centre has a handsome location and one highly favorable for building a town. It has every indication of being a thriving place. Alexander Moore, the proprietor of the town-site, has a saw mill and a grist mill, both driven by an excellent water power on Sauk river. Both run night and day. On the main street Mr. Moore has also a large store, and just across the street the firm of Linnemann & Capser does a thriving business. S. Pendergast has a store and is the postmaster. R. Thomas & Co., are a new firm, but are building up a good business. There are two hotels, the principal one being kept by P. T. Safford. The town has a cabinet factory, blacksmith, wagon and cooper shops, a tailor shop and other trades are represented. George Grover & Co. are building a brewery. M. Ladd, of St. Cloud, is making brick. There are three lawyers, N. H. Miner, O. W. James, and A. W. Lathrop, and Dr. B. R. Palmer, formerly of St. Cloud, is the practicing physician. More than fifty families, having for the most part comfortable homes, make up the population of this growing and prosperous young town.

August 23.—T. C. McClure, of this city, has purchased a half interest in the saw and grist mills and water power at Sauk Centre.

A flock of 460 sheep, brought by Rockwell and Smith from Missouri, was taken through town Tuesday bound for Richmond.

A. J. Reed, lately of the Winona Democrat, has purchased the St. Cloud Times and taken possession.

Buffalo have been killed this year in the Big Stone lake region, within 150 miles of St. Cloud, the first time in many years that these shaggy monsters have been so near us.

J. R. Weaver, of Rockville, raised on one acre of land this year four tons of

timothy and clover hay. This settles the question as to whether timothy and clover can be successfully grown in this climate.

September 6.—The first train over the St. Paul and Pacific railroad to reach St. Cloud arrived at the depot on the east side Saturday.

The coach line to Minneapolis has been discontinued and the coaches will be used on lines in the southern part of the state.

September 13.—The formal celebration of the completion of the railroad to St. Cloud took place today, with appropriate ceremonies.

With today's issue the Democrat became the St. Cloud Journal, enlarged to nine columns to the page and printed on a cylinder press—St. Cloud thus having the first power press to be used in Northern Minnesota.

September 27.—R. M. Richardson has received his commission as postmaster at St. Cloud and will take possession next week.

Middendorf & Brunning, of Richmond, have just shipped to the east 8,000 pounds of butter, 300 dozen eggs, 600 pairs of country-knit socks and other articles taken in at their store.

The Rev. Noah Lathrop has been appointed by the annual conference of the Methodist church pastor at St. Cloud; Sauk Centre to be supplied by the Rev. G. W. McComber. The Rev. C. G. Griswold was appointed presiding elder of the district and will retain his home in St. Cloud.

October 4.—Two trains daily are now run between St. Cloud and St. Paul, one arriving here at 12:15 noon and the other at 6:55 p. m. The morning train makes the run from St. Paul in four hours and fifteen minutes and the other in four hours and fifty-five minutes; distance 75 miles.

C. A. Gilman has been appointed receiver of the St. Cloud land office to succeed W. B. Mitchell.

The post office has been removed to B. Overbeck's building on Richmond avenue, next door to the Minnesota house. J. M. Rosenberger will be postmaster Richardson's deputy.

October 18.—T. C. Partridge has sold his saw mill at Fair Haven to O. D. Webb for $3,000. Mr. Webb is repairing the mill and putting in machinery for the manufacture of staves.

J. J. Hill's advertisement as "General Transportation Agent" at St. Paul appears in the columns of the Journal.

November 8.—The telegraph line from St. Paul to St. Cloud was completed last last week and we are now in electric communication with the rest of the world.

T. B. Stanley, of Maine Prairie, brought in a bear weighing 250 pounds net, which had been killed by his son.

Many deer are being killed. D. A. Hoyt, of Maine Prairie, has shot fifty thus far this fall. John B. Inman, a boy of eighteen, killed three last week near Maine Prairie.

John Moore's store at Paynesville was entered on the night of the 2nd and a quantity of goods stolen. The post office, which was in the same building, was robbed.

November 22.—The Northwestern Express Company, which has an office at St. Cloud, has been sold by J. C. Burbank & Co., to the American Express company. It was founded in 1851 by J. C. Burbank. N. Gilbert remains as agent at St. Cloud.

J. S. Randolph, of Faribault, has purchased a tract of land near Paynesville on which he will open a large stock farm in the spring.

The first sale of school lands in Stearns county took place at the court house in this city, beginning November 9, and was conducted by State Auditor McIlrath. The sales amounted to 2,253 acres, for $15,657, being an average of $6.96 per acre. The greatest portion of the school lands in Sauk Centre township was withdrawn from sale for the present.

Married, at Clearwater, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. W. B. Dada, George T. Cambell and Mattie Whittemore.

December 6.—Jacob Rieder, of Watab river, seven miles from St. Cloud, died at the advanced age of one hundred years and ten days.

Capt. H. Tilden and R. L. Scott have leased the Stearns house.

A supper Thanksgiving evening for the benefit of the Rev. E. V. Campbell realized $200.

1867.

January 3.—Murphy & Spencer, of this place, have exported over 7,000 muskrat pelts the past year more than any other city in the state.

During the past year deeds for town lots were recorded as follows: St. Cloud, 230; Sauk Centre, 71; Fair Haven, 11; Cold Spring, 10; Clearwater, 9; Richmond, 5; St. Joseph, 3; Paynesville, 1.

It is a punishable offense to kill deer after January 1. Let hunters beware.

January 17.—Married, on the 15th inst., at the residence of Capt. William Smith, near Sauk Rapids, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Ezra Smith and Miss Mary A. Shepard.

January 24.—The bell on the Catholic church at St. Cloud was the first bell hung in the state west of the Mississippi river.

The receipts of the firemen's ball last week were $214, netting $125.20.

A large Catholic college has been built within a few miles of St. Joe, in this county, which is a credit to the entire section. It is 46x50 feet, three stories high, and is built entirely of stone. The work was superintended by the Rev. Father Haindel.

Joseph Edelbrock has sold his frame dwelling house, on the same lot as his store, to John Rengel, Jr., who is moving it away. The "old court house" part has been sold to Mr. R.'s father and it is also being removed. We understand that Mr. Edelbrock intends erecting a large brick block on that corner next spring.

A supper for the benefit of the Rev. Noah Lathrop, at Broker's hall Friday, brought in net cash receipts of $130 and $50 in provisions.

The Sauk Valley News is the name of a paper established at Sauk Centre by George W. McLaughlin.

C. A. Gilman's saw mill on the east side has been rebuilt and is in operation.

January 31.—A remonstrance against the proposed division of Stearns county is being circulated and numerously signed.

Capt. C. Gould has been elected by the legislature surveyor of logs and lumber for this district.

A donation party held at the residence of D. A. Hoyt, Maine Prairie, Monday night for the benefit of the poor on the Prairie, brought in $116 in cash and provisions.

February 14.—Wheat is now $1.50 per bushel; corn, $1.25; oats, 75c; potatoes, 30c; kerosene oil, $1 per gallon.

February 28.—The large frame building in lower town, known as the "old Baptist church," has been purchased by Henry and E. M. Tobey, William Thompson and Thomas Simonton.

A lecture for the benefit of the Library association, was delivered at the Presbyterian church Saturday evening by the Rev. Dr. McMasters, of St. Paul, on "The Peculiar Advantages of New Countries."

March 7.—W. Wirtthe, lately of Hastings, passed through the city Monday on his way to Sauk Centre, where he will open a drug store.

Charles Sylvester, of Sauk Centre, has purchased the machinery of the Clark & Dam sash, door and blind factory and will take it to that place. H. Gager is building a block of stores at Sauk Centre. The Rev. A. K. Fox, pastor of the Congregational church at Sauk Centre, is about to open a drug store in that lively town.

March 14.—John Denton has sold his entire stock of goods to S. W. Turner, of Cold Spring, to which place it will be taken.

H. C. Burbank has been appointed receiver of the St. Cloud land office, vice C. A. Gilman.

A Good Templars lodge was organized in this city Friday evening.

March 21.—Fair Haven boasts twins, thirteen years of age, whose united weight is 360 pounds.

William Dickinson, engineer, and A. E. Hussey, millwright, returned yesterday after completing and setting in motion Hicks & Cowing's large saw mill at Alexandria.

March 28.—The snow is from two to three feet on the level in this part of the state.

The grain market continues to advance; wheat is $2.00 and $2.15 at St. Cloud, and in some cases as high as $2.25 has been paid. Flour is quoted at $12 per barrel at St. Joe, and scarce at that. At Sauk Centre the deliveries of wheat are so light that Moore's mill is running only a third of the time. Oats share in the high prices, bringing 95c to $1.00 per bushel.

Henry Gager, Sidney Irish, J. C. Bordwell, Jr., and George Salmond, with the pastor, have been elected trustees of the First Presbyterian church at Sauk Centre.

April 7.—The first publication of the general laws of the state, in supplement form, by the papers of the state, is made at this time.

Carl Herberger & Brother will soon be-

gin the erection of a large brewery, near their vinegar manufactory.

April 11.—Joseph Simonton has purchased the Sauk Centre News of George W. McLaughlin and will continue its publication.

May 2.—Burglars effected an entrance to the court house Wednesday night, visiting most of the offices. They burst the lock off the safe in the treasurer's office, but found no money, Treasurer Schroeder having taken the county cash home with him.

The prisoner Nelson made his escape from jail last night by prying open the door with a piece of scantling which he tore from the inside of his cell. He left a good-bye note for the sheriff.

May 9.—The Maine Prairie Library association received a case of standard works Monday from New York.

R. P. Edson has opened a real estate agency at Sauk Centre and J. E. Finch & Co., recently of Hastings, have opened a fine drug store in that lively town.

May 23.—Burglars broke into S. S. Pinney's bank Monday night and forcing open the safe carried off the till containing $175.55, besides scrip and other papers. Fortunately, Mr. Pinney had taken the bulk of the money to his house the evening before.

H. L. Gordon has removed to St. Cloud and formed a law partnership with L. W. Collins.

L. A. Evans, who had resigned as judge of probate because of a question arising from the fact of his also being a member of the state senate, has been reappointed by Governor Marshall.

May 30.—Workmen are engaged upon the new Congregational church to be built on Fifth street just below Dr. Hunter's residence. Estimated cost, $3,500; W. T. Clark, contractor.

June 6.—The Catholics of St. Augusta have just received a fine bell, weighing 1,600 pounds, for their church.

June 13.—Capt. L. W. Collins, who is county attorney of Stearns county, has been appointed by the county commissioners of Sherburne county attorney for that county also.

The contract for digging six wells for the city, to be used in case of fire, has been awarded to J. O. Crommett at $140 each.

The base ball mania has reached St. Cloud, which got into the fashion by organizing a club, to be known as the St. Cloud Base Ball club, and the constitution of the Empire club of New York was adopted.

June 27.—On Saturday last D. Y. Smith shipped from this city $20,000 worth of furs. This is the largest shipment that ever went out of this place.

July 11.—J. G. Smith & Co., of Jefferson county, New York, have begun the erection of a fine brick building on St. Germain street, the lower story to be finished off for a bank and the upper into offices.

Two prisoners escaped from the Stearns county "jail" Friday night by tearing up the floor and digging their way out.

The long established and wealthy firm of J. C. Burbank & Co., comprising the Minnesota Stage Co., has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Burbank and Col. Merriam. A new firm consisting of Capt. R. Blakely and C. W. Carpenter has taken charge of the widely extended business. The important part this company has played in the development of Minnesota renders this an event of historical importance.

July 18.—Tenney & Mitchell, proprietors of the town of Rockville, have sold the hotel building and the block of lots on which it stands to Peter Lommel. Mr. Lommel intends putting up a new hotel, a store and a blacksmith shop.

July 25.—The Rev. Rupert Seidenbush, O. S. B. Abbot, announces that St. John's college, under the charge of the Benedictine Fathers of the Abbey of St. Louis on the Lake, situated in the most healthy part of Minnesota, will begin its half-yearly course of studies September 2. The post-office address given is Clinton, Stearns county, Minn.

A post of the G. A. R. was organized in this place last night. Col. Charles L. Kerr was elected post commander; Capt. L. W. Collins, senior vice-commander; Mayor W. F. Morse, adjutant; Capt. J. E. West, quartermaster.

Wheat is $1.20; oats, $1.00; corn, $1.40; rye, $1.00; barley, 90c, and $1.00; butter, 30c; eggs, 30c; pork, 8c to 8½c; beef, 3c to 4c; kerosene oil, 90c per gallon.

September 12.—E. P. Barnum, late sutler at Fort Abercrombie, has taken possession

of the Sauk Centre hotel and will expend $3,000 in making improvements.

Burbank Bros. have the contract for transporting the Hudson Bay Company's goods the coming year.

Dr. A. E. Senkler returned last week from Canada with his bride.

The fire cisterns on St. Germain street are being dug. Water is obtained at an average depth of 26 feet.

The telegraph office at this place, the terminus of the Northwestern line, is doing a paying business. G. C. W. Richardson is in charge.

September 19.—The Bank of St. Cloud, J. G. Smith, announces itself as ready for business.

The contract for the transportation of army goods and supplies throughout the district of Minnesota has been awarded to J. B. Mills & Co., of this city.

The death of Richard Crosby, one of the leading citizens of Winnebago Prairie, occurred last week.

September 26.—The new Baptist church at Fair Haven was dedicated last Sunday. It is the first church building in the town.

October 3.—The postoffice has been removed to the building lately occupied by Anton Smith as a shoe store on Washington avenue above St. Germain street. The telegraph office has been removed to the same building.

Joseph Hill, a well-known photographer from St. Paul, has arrived in St. Cloud and will locate here permanently. He has purchased A. Hull's gallery.

Jim McKinney escaped from the county "jail" by crawling out under the eaves.

Mrs. George F. Brott died on the 25th ult. at Bay St. Louis, a watering place near New Orleans, of yellow fever.

October 10.—The Little Giant Fire Engine company went to St. Paul Tuesday to attend the annual parade of the city department there. The railroad company gave the boys a fare of only $1.00 each way.

October 17.—The U. S. land office has been removed to Kindler's new brick block on Washington avenue, above St. Germain street, occupying second floor rooms.

The eleventh annual meeting of the General Conference of the Congregational churches of Minnesota was held in the Congregational church in this city last week, opening with a sermon Thursday evening by the Rev. Mr. Hart, late of Andover, Mass. Sixty ministers and delegates were present.

Married, at Burbank, by the Rev. J. L. Whitla, Wesley Carter, of St. Cloud, and Martha D. Johnson, of Burbank. October 16, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. J. H. Creighton, A. J. Whitney, of Maine Prairie, and Ella Clark, of St. Cloud.

October 31.—F. H. Dam has begun work on a large planing mill and sash, door and blind factory on Washington avenue, north of the ravine bridge.

A postoffice called Brockway has been established at Winnebago Prairie.

George F. Winter, of Sauk Centre, has purchased of Alex. Moore a lot in that town for $1,200, on which he will erect a double store building.

There are 57 school districts in Stearns county, with 18 frame and 15 log school houses, 1,794 male and 1,784 female persons of school age, 30 male and 42 female teachers.

November 28.—Services in the new Congregational church began last Sunday with the Rev. George J. Wood pastor pro tem.

The Congregational church at Sauk Centre, the Rev. A. K. Fox pastor, was formally dedicated Sunday.

The Sauk Centre academy will open December 2, under the care of the Rev. D. W. Evans, assisted by Miss R. Spencer, with Mrs. B. R. Palmer in charge of the music department.

December 12.—A new school house has been completed at Richmond which is a credit to the place. It is of stone, 28x40, two stories high.

John Coates has inclosed on Lake George the largest skating rink in the state.

E. C. Smith is now selling ladies' buffalo shoes at $1 a pair.

December 19.—The Rev. A. Gale, of St. Anthony, organized a Baptist church at Sauk Centre on the 8th inst., and preached the recognition sermon. There are now four Baptist churches in the Sauk valley.

Judge Hamlin is to deliver a lecture at Maine Prairie tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Library association of that place. The next lecture will be delivered by Gen. C. C. Andrews, and others are to follow.

1868.

January 16.—The new flouring mill at Melrose, one of the best in the state, has been put in operation. Major Clark was in town this week to purchase plank with which to raise the dam three feet higher, giving a head of water twelve and a half feet. The mill has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. The proprietors, E. & W. H. Clark, intend putting up a saw mill in the spring.

A total of 137 marriage certificates and 581 naturalization certificates were issued in this county in the year 1867.

The First ward wants to secede from the incorporation and legislative action will be sought.

January 23.—Albert Moffatt, of Hudson, Mich., arrived last week with his family to take the position of assistant cashier of the Bank of St. Cloud.

February 27.—A snow storm which began Saturday, continuing for over twenty-four hours, so blockaded the railroad that trains from St. Paul were unable to reach here until midnight of the following Wednesday. Another storm, the following week, resulted in another blockade, lasting for another four days.

March 5.—A. J. Stanton, of Clearwater, has purchased the Sims Brothers' interest in the flouring mills at the mouth of Sauk river, two miles above this place.

A concert for the benefit of the Library association netted $94.65.

March 19.—Messrs. McKelvy, Moore and Kerr have purchased of Jeremiah Russell, for $3,600, a tract of thirty-six acres on the east side of the river, extending from Wilson's to Wright's ferries. It is touched by the eastern end of the new wagon bridge.

Gorton & Burbank have sold their water power with what improvements are left remaining after the late fire to P. B. Thompson, of Cold Spring for $5,000. We understand that Mr. Thompson will put a first-class mill on this location.

March 26.—A. Montgomery has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue at this place, vice A. B. Curry resigned.

April 2.—H. J. Fowler has rented E. M. Tobey's saw mill for the present year.

The contract for all the government transportation to the posts in Minnesota and in the department of Dakota this side of the Missouri river has been awarded to J. C. Burbank & Co. The contract is a very heavy one. Burbank Bros., of this city, will have the principal charge of the business.

The first issue of the Sauk Rapids Sentinel made its appearance Saturday under the management of George W. Benedict.

The ice in the Mississippi began moving Monday, but did not start in earnest until Tuesday. The train from St. Paul had just arrived and the passengers for St. Cloud had started to cross the ice on foot when it began to heave and finally to move with them. It was a close call, as there was an open space of fifty feet between the ice and the shore, but a skiff was found and all reached land in safety.

The state and general fund apportionment for 1868 gave Stearns county $2,740.70 for its 3,544 scholars, being $0.77⅓ each. There were sixty school districts in the county.

April 9.—The new charter incorporating the city of St. Cloud, and repealing all acts of incorporation as a town, is published.

George H. Spencer is assignee of Denison & Fox and T. W. Denison, of St. Cloud, voluntary bankrupts, this being the first case of bankruptcy in Stearns county.

April 30.—The government transportation headquarters and depot for supplies have been definitely located at St. Cloud, with Major Robinson, quartermaster, and Major Walker, paymaster, in charge.

The Arctic Base Ball club held an election Friday evening with the following result: Dr. A. E. Senkler, president; William Mullikin, vice-president; Capt. L. W. Collins, secretary; Henry Lunkenheimer, treasurer; Dr. W. M. Burchard, E. M. Wright and J. B. Abbott, directors.

May 7.—Tobey's saw mill has been rented by N. P. Clarke, who will run it during the season.

All who come from Sauk Centre speak encouragingly of its prosperity. New buildings are going up and the spirit of improvement seems to pervade the entire community. Among the comparatively new business houses opening up and prospering there are Philip Frank, clothing; Lamb & Myrick, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes; Bennett & Cole, hardware exclusively.

Dr. A. E. Senkler has been appointed pension examiner for this locality.

May 21.—A half-breed who had been installed in the county jail Friday night, at six o'clock the following morning forced the door open and walked off, carrying away on his shoulders the bed on which he had slept the night before—thus clearly rendering himself liable for rearrest on the charge of grand larceny.

Died, in St. Cloud, May 18, of typhoid pneumonia, Chester Waite, aged 62 years.

Over two hundred teams have left St. Cloud during the past fortnight loaded with government supplies and Hudson Bay Company goods. One train of forty-two ox and six mule teams started for Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, carrying oats exclusively, each team taking 140 bushels.

June 18.—George H. Spencer, who had already on hand 30,000 muskrat skins and 200 mink skins, received this week from Tanner, Briggs & Co., of Little Falls, in one lot, 46,000 muskrats, 680 mink, 45 otter, 25 bear and 70 beaver skins, amounting in value to $11,000.

J. C. Burbank & Co.'s train brought through from Georgetown 1,380 buffalo robes, valued at over $8,000, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company and shipped to England in bond.

July 23.—A new post office has been established at Leedston, about eight miles above Richmond, on the stage road, with Jos. Zimmerman, who keeps the hotel, postmaster.

Charles Plunkett, manager of the opera house at St. Paul and Minneapolis, is giving St. Cloud its first theatrical season, the plays being staged at the court house, with fifty cents general admission.

S. H. Parsons has been appointed agent of the American Express Company, vice A. N. Gilbert.

July 23.—E. C. Carns started Tuesday morning for White Earth lake, in the Chippewa country. He goes as the agent of Messrs. Clarke & Burbank, of this city, to attend to the distribution of rations to the Indians, for which this firm has the contract.

Joseph Coyette has brought to St. Cloud for the benefit of the thirsty its first soda fountain.

August 20.—Stearns county had its first circus in 1868, when Jones, Kitch & Co.'s "Great Northwestern Circus, the Undivided, Unabridged and Most Complete Circus," with all the rest of the assortment of bewildering adjectives which precede and accompany circuses, made its appearance at St. Cloud August 14.

Peter Lommel, the mail contractor on the St. Cloud and Rockville route, advertises a passenger and express service between the two places.

August 27.—Waite & Clarke's new stone grist mill at Cold Spring, built at a cost of $30,000 will be ready to begin work next week.

Ostrander & Co., of Illinois, who recently located at Paynesville, have begun work on a new grist mill at that place.

Married, at Maine Prairie, August 22, by Elder B. U. Watkins, David B. Standley and Emma G. Allen, both of Maine Prairie. At Clearwater, August 24, by the Rev. J. D. G. Stearns, Samuel Whiting, Jr., and Anna M. Mayo, all of Clearwater.

S. B. Pinney, of St. Cloud, has received the contract for furnishing the government with 300,000 pounds of corn at 87¾ cents per bushel.

Late advices state that the grasshoppers have completely destroyed the crops in the Red River settlements, and as the buffalo hunt has been a total failure the people there are facing the prospect of severe want if not starvation.

James Cambell, of Clearwater, started last week for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he is to take charge of the hotel department of Vassar College.

September 10.—N. Richardson, of Little Falls, has purchased of the Messrs. Holes the ferry boat at the mouth of Sauk river. It will be hung on the Mississippi about half a mile above Little Falls for the accommodation of travel between that place and N. P. Clarke's mills at Little Elk.

Word has been received of the death in a hospital at Louisville, Ky., of "President" (or "Live Forever") Leonard Jones, an eccentric character who was a familiar figure in and about St. Cloud during the late 50's. He always insisted that he was the lawfully elected president of the United States and was fond of writing letters to the members of the cabinet. One of his chief characteristics was personal vanity, or rather an inordinate love for conspicuousness, and whenever opportunity

offered he would deliver a public harangue, his feet and legs being used as vigorously as his arms for gesturing.

Herman Stoeckling, of this city, who made the fine organ in use in the Catholic church here, has recently completed another and even larger one.

September 17.—A great rush is being made for the pine lands, some of which have been recently surveyed. Half-breed scrip is mainly being used in making these locations.

J. A. Carter, recently from Illinois, has purchased for Lewis Lewiston the lease of the Minnesota House and will continue to keep it open for the accommodation of the public.

The frame for Mayall, Vye & Linscott's new grist mill at Fair Haven was raised this week.

September 24.—N. P. Clarke, of this city, has received government contracts for furnishing 22,000 pounds of flour, in 100 pound sacks, at $3.74 per hundred, delivered at St. Cloud or Cold Spring; 29,400 pounds in barrels at same price; 900 bushels potatoes in gunny sacks, at $1.25 per bushel, to be delivered at Fort Abercrombie in October; 1,700 bushels of corn, at $3.30 per bushel, for delivery at same place and same time.

October 29.—J. A. Stanton, of this city, has received a government contract for furnishing 70,000 pounds of flour, at $3.10 per cwt. delivered here.

P. Partridge and B. Vandervoort, of Fair Haven, have dissolved partnership, the former continuing the business.

November 19.—The winter time table went into effect Monday and there is now but one train a day between this city and St. Paul.

Married, at Faribault, November 9, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whipple, the Rev. George Stewart, rector of the Episcopal church at Sauk Centre, and Miss Isabel Lombard, of Faribault.

December 3.—Whiting Bros., of Clearwater, have shipped over 10,000 pounds of ginseng the past season. This article is quite an item of trade in this part of the state.

Sled loads of deer are brought to town daily, large numbers of carcasses being shipped by rail to St. Paul, thirty-eight going in one lot direct to Chicago.

P. B. Thompson's new grist mill on Sauk river began grinding Thursday last, with three run of stone. We understand that J. E. Hayward has purchased an interest in this mill.

December 10.—Edward M. Tobey, who for seven years had been one of St. Cloud's most active citizens, engaging in various lines of business, including the building of a large saw mill, died December 8, at the age of 48 years, of the disease which had been the cause of his coming to Minnesota—consumption.

December 24.—The Mississippi river did not close this year until yesterday, December 23.

Married, at Central City, Colorado, December 7, General C. C. Andrews, of St. Cloud, and Mary F. Baxter, of Central City. General Andrews and his bride arrived home Monday.

December 31.—P. Lamb, of the firm of Lamb & Myrick, Sauk Centre, arrived in town Tuesday with about $2,500 worth of furs, including 12,000 muskrats.

A hunter named Crowell, living near Sauk Centre, has killed this season, up to Christmas day, one hundred and two deer.

One hundred forty-two marriage licenses were issued in 1868.

1869.

January 7.—C. Bridgman has purchased Tobey's saw mill in lower town for $8,000.

The Rev. Mr. Stukenkemper, in charge of the Catholic cathedral at this place, showed us last week the plans for a new parochial house which is to be built the present season. It will be a two-story brick, 46x57, with two L's, and will be to the eastward of the cathedral.

B. Overbeck succeeds J. A. Casler as proprietor of the Minnesota House.

January 28.—A number of German citizens met at the court house on the 20th and formed an organization to promote immigration to Minnesota. Officers were elected as follows: John Zapp, president; R. Schoeneman and B. Overbeck, vice presidents; B. Vossberg, secretary; John Schwartz, treasurer. The president appointed R. Schoeneman, John Bach and B. Overbeck delegates to attend the State Immigration convention at St. Paul, January 28th.

February 11.—The firm of Linneman &

Capser, of Sauk Centre, has been changed to Capser & Co.

A young man named J. D. Copeland, of Clearwater, who had been left temporarily in charge of Forrest & Ladd's flour and feed store in this city, mysteriously disappeared Monday night. It seems that he had fallen into the clutches of gamblers, and in order to secure money had forged checks aggregating over $400, on which he received the cash. After leaving St. Cloud he went to his former home in Minneapolis, and after being discovered made two attempts to commit suicide, once by taking laudanum and again by shooting. Mr. Forrest, who is his father-in-law, redeemed the checks.

February 25.—A Christian convention for Northwestern Minnesota was held in the Congregational church, St. Cloud, February 16, 17 and 18. The attendance included 20 clerical and 22 lay delegates representing 25 churches of the following denominations: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational, the agent of the American Bible Society and the superintendent of the Minnesota Sunday School Association also being present. Delegates were present from St. Paul, Austin, Monticello, St. Anthony, Fair Haven, Kingston, Sauk Centre, Anoka, Little Falls, Paynesville, Sauk Rapids, Clearwater, St. Cloud and other places. The meetings were largely attended and were presided over by Judge James M. McKelvy. The spirit of the convention was excellent, good will and harmony reigning throughout, and it was felt by all that much good would result from this interdenominational gathering.

March 4.—The city orders of St. Cloud are at par. How many cities in the state can make as good a report?

The fur and hide trade of St. Cloud the past year amounted to $49,647. The largest return was George H. Spencer's, $31,247.

March 11.—The legislature passed a bill authorizing the city of St. Cloud to issue $10,000 in bonds to aid in building a hotel.

From Tuesday until Sunday evening no train from St. Paul reached this place because of the snow blockade.

The first velocipede ever seen in St. Cloud has made its appearance and is on exhibition in St. Cloud hall. Admission to the hall, with the privilege of riding, 25 cents; children, half price; ladies, free—probably for the fun of seeing them fall off the wobbly machine.

March 25.—A. W. Libby died at his home in Brockway on the 23rd inst.

M. Cahoon, of Little Falls, has removed his stock of goods from Little Falls to Paynesville.

April 1.—A mail bag which had been lost from the stage on the night of November 15 last was found by E. C. Smith Friday night embedded in the snow and ice at the intersection of St. Germain street and Washington avenue. The contents were valuable, including a government voucher for $1,900, belonging to T. C. McClure, $68 in treasury notes and several registered letters. The bag had not been seen after it had been delivered to the stage by the postmaster at St. Jo., and as the driver left the employ of the stage company soon afterwards he had been suspected, but unjustly, it seems.

The county treasurer's office was broken into last night but the burglars got nothing for their pains. This is the third time within a year that thieves have broken into county offices, but without reaping any reward.

The money received from licenses and fines was sufficient to more than pay current expenses of the city during the past year.

H. W. Weary has made for mein host Hayward, of the Grand Central, a handsome new 'bus for carrying passengers between the city and depot.

On the night of March 31 burglars entered B. Reinhard's store and took $105 from the desk. Entrance was effected by turning from the outside the key which had been left in the lock.

April 8.—Capt. J. E. West has been appointed postmaster at St. Cloud.

The Rev. E. V. Campbell and wife were given a surprise party yesterday, on the occasion of their wooden wedding.

April 22.—A foot bridge is being built across the ravine on Richmond avenue. It is a matter of private enterprise, being done by a few of the citizens most directly interested.

C. T. Stearns, formerly of this city, has been appointed registrar of the United States land office at Mobile, Ala.

Commencing Monday there will be two

trains daily on the St. Paul and St. Cloud railroad.

April 29.—John Zapp, registrar of deeds, has purchased a full set of abstract of title books, seven volumes of 960 pages each, to include all of Stearns county, town lots and farming lands.

It is proposed to build another foot bridge across the ravine at the foot of Welles avenue. This is a good idea. But why does not the council have a wagon bridge constructed? This is one of the finest streets in the city, being the one nearest the river, and through groves, and would make a beautiful drive.

May 6.—M. P. Noel is engaged in establishing the grades of the streets in St. Cloud and putting in monuments for future surveys.

Large numbers of Norwegians from the old country are arriving daily to make their homes in this part of Minnesota. They make good, industrious citizens.

O. P. Boardman, of Olean, N. Y., reached here Monday. Mr. Boardman purchased some time since three hundred acres of land near the Sauk river bridge, three miles from town, and proposes having a first-class farm. He will erect a substantial dwelling house, build two miles of fence and have one hundred acres sowed to wheat this season.

May 20.—J. J. Green, lately of the Winona Democrat, has purchased the St. Cloud Times from A. J. Reed.

Gen. C. C. Andrews, who has been appointed minister to Denmark, left this city last Thursday for Washington to receive final instructions before sailing for his post of duty.

Andrew Larson has purchased the Lewiston house, and Mr. Lewiston has removed to Alexandria.

Fifty bales of the Hudson Bay Company's furs, weighing ten thousand pounds, were shipped from this place Friday for England.

June 3.—A handsome new foot bridge across the ravine on Welles avenue has been completed. It was built by private enterprise.

June 11.—Three hundred Red river carts have crossed the bridge at this place this week. Four hundred had crossed last week.

John Cooper has received the appointment of assistant assessor of internal revenue for this division. Mr. Cooper will undoubtedly make a good officer.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church at St. Joseph was laid Sabbath last, with appropriate ceremonies. Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, was present. The attendance was very large.

A force of workmen, under the direction of Gen. Thomas, began work this week on the west, of St. Cloud, side of the dam across the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids.

July 1.—Among the successful bee raisers in the county are J. H. Locke, Fair Haven; M. L. Norton, Le Sauk, and B. H. Winslow, Maine Prairie.

The Rev. E. V. Campbell and wife were presented by the congregation of the Presbyterian church with a purse of $123 to enable them to make a visit to their old home in Pennsylvania.

July 8.—There are county orders remaining with the auditor issued as far back as 1855, and quite a number in 1865 and since, never called for by the persons to whom they were issued.

A silver set was presented last Thursday by a number of the Red river traders to W. W. Wright, agent at the St. Cloud railroad station, and a gold pen and case to R. D. Bloomfield.

The Methodist camp meeting for the St. Cloud district was held at Paynesville, commencing Wednesday, June 30, continuing a week. There were twenty tents, pitched on the Rev. R. Hoover's farm; eighteen local and traveling ministers were present, and the meetings were successful.

July 22.—It is estimated on good authority that at least 200,000 muskrat skins, of the past season's catch, have been shipped from the St. Cloud depot the past spring and summer. This was one of the best years for muskrats ever known.

July 29.—A Baptist church was organized at Paynesville on the 24th inst., and on the following day it was publicly recognized as a Christian church in Gospel order by services appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. A. Gale preached the sermon.

August 5.—The contract for building a new "post and rail" fence around the court house square has been let to O. Tenny for $800.

August 19.—If there are any who doubt that fine apples can be raised in Northern Minnesota let them examine the specimens on a tree in W. T. Clarke's garden. They are of the Duchess of Oldenberg variety, and are as large as most apples to be found in eastern orchards at this time of the year.

September 2.—The first number of the German Anzeiger, J. M. Broome editor and proprietor, has made its appearance.

The first teachers' institute held in Stearns county met in the normal school building in St. Cloud, August 30, 1869, continuing in session five days. It was under the direct charge of Prof. Ira Moore and Prof. J. Tenney.

September 23.—A convention of homeopathic physicians met in St. Cloud on the 15th to form a society for Stearns and adjoining counties. C. S. Weber, of St. Cloud, was chosen president; W. Hinner, of St. Augusta, vice-president; Wm. Prosch, of Fair Haven, secretary; and Adolph Hoggeman, of St. Cloud, treasurer. Dr. Weber was elected a delegate to attend the state Homeopathic convention.

October 7.—D. J. Hanscom, of Eden Lake, was in town last week purchasing lumber, a stove, etc., for a new schoolhouse in that town.

October 14.—It is a creditable fact that at the two best hotels in St. Cloud—the Central and Fletcher—no liquor is sold. We wish we could say the same for all the rest.

The Rev. Noah Lathrop, of Paynesville, succeeds the Rev. C. Griswold as presiding elder of the Methodist church of this district.

Contracts have been awarded by the government to E. C. Carns for 2,000 bushels of corn in the ear deliverable at Fort Ransom, D. T., at $3.61 per sack; and to E. & W. H. Clark, Melrose, to deliver 29,400 lbs. flour at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., at $8.60, and the same quantity at Fort Wadsworth, D. T., at $9.15 per sack of 196 lbs.

October 28.—Messrs. Waite, Clarke & McClure, of this city, have purchased of Alex. Moore, of Sauk Centre, his interest in the late firm of Moore & McClure. This purchase includes the saw and grist mills, store, pine lands, etc., and amounts to almost $100,000.

November 11.—Married, at Clearwater, November 9, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Richard D. Bloomfield, of St. Cloud, and Miss Nellie Whittemore, of Clearwater.

December 2.—J. F. Hayward has purchased the entire interest of his partner, P. B. Thompson, in the flouring mill on Sauk river, and in the feed store in this city.

General M. T. Thomas will return in the spring to complete the stone dam across the Mississippi river, near the mouth of Sauk river, extending across to Sauk Rapids.

The Maine Prairie lyceum will hold its first meeting for the season on the 17th inst., when there will be a debate between the protectionists and free traders. The protectionist side will be maintained by Samuel Young and the free trade by E. H. Atwood, although there may be other speakers.

December 16.—There has been a flurry in the pork market the past week, prices ranging from 9 to 11 cents. During the week the sum of $10,400 has been paid by St. Cloud buyers for dressed pork, Coates & Freeman leading with twenty-five tons.

December 23.—The old Baptist church in lower town, which was begun on an immense scale some ten years ago, has been bought by Jos. Steurer, who is tearing it down intending to use the lumber in building a barn. He afterwards sold it to Paynesville parties to be used in the erection of a Methodist church at that place.

1870.

January 13.—T. C. McClure has been appointed receiver of the U. S. land office at this place, vice H. C. Burbank, resigned.

A fine frame schoolhouse has been completed in the town of Paynesville and will be ready for the opening of school in about a week.

February 10.—A party of surveyors are now surveying the country between here and Superior for the Northern Pacific R. R.

L. B. Raymond has been appointed postmaster at the new office of Nuey City, in the township of Raymond.

The Congregational church at Sauk Centre received a silver-plated communion service from the Rev. G. D. Pike, of New



INDIAN CHIEF

York, brother of the pastor, the Rev. A. J. Pike.

February 24.—H. C. Burbank has received the contract for all government supplies for the forts in Minnesota and Dakota north and east of the Missouri river.

The bill incorporating the German Reading society at St. Cloud passed the house Monday.

Bishop Watkins preached a sermon Sunday morning at Maine Prairie on "The Proper Organization of the Church of Christ," after which he organized a church. Services were held in the afternoon by Elder Thresher and in the evening by Elder Parker.

H. C. Burbank, of this city, and A. H. Wilder, of St. Paul, have secured the contract to transport all the government supplies to all forts in Minnesota and Dakota. This will entail an unusual amount of business, most of which will pass through St. Cloud.

March 3.—The house has passed the senate bill authorizing the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company to extend its branch line from St. Cloud to Sauk Centre and Alexandria to the Red river.

George W. Sweet has been engaged by the Northern Pacific R. R. to explore and deliver supplies on the extreme northern line of their surveys.

About 75 tons of supplies for the Northern Pacific R. R. have been received at this place so far and forwarded to Gull lake. Clarke & Waite are attending to the transportation of the goods.

March 24.—C. Bridgman has sold the boilers in his upper mill—to make room fore new ones—to Clemens Kost, of Richmond, who will put them into a saw mill there.

April 7.—The dam at the Union mills, on Sauk river, about three miles from St. Cloud, was carried out Saturday by a large accumulation of ice. J. E. Hayward, the owner of the mill, will rebuild the dam.

When the ice in the Mississippi went out Tuesday it damaged Bridgman's mill to the extent of $1,200.

The Anzeiger suspended publication this week.

April 21.—Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm and daughter arrived in the city Friday from Pittsburgh to remain during the summer.

Married, at Sauk Centre, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Stewart, J. H. Simonton and Jennie M. Stabler.

May 26.—Arnold & Stanton have received a contract for supplying the government with 15,000 pounds of flour at St. Paul, at $2.07 per cwt., and 16,000 pounds at this place at $1.87 per cwt.

Lancaster & Carr have started a new sash factory at Sauk Centre.

Paynesville displayed its temperance sentiment by casting 23 votes against 12 for license.

June 16.—A train of 85 Red river carts arrived here Tuesday, 60 of which were loaded with valuable furs belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, which were being shipped in bond to London. There were 274 bales of fine robes, 150 bales of buffalo robes being left at Georgetown. Among the furs shipped were fifty of the finest silver-gray fox skins, valued at $8,000. These carts came from the Saskatchewan country, some 400 miles beyond Fort Garry, and this is their first trip to the United States, six weeks being consumed in the journey. They made large purchases in St. Cloud.

Contracts for carrying the mails from St. Cloud have been let as follows: To Princeton and Fort Ripley, O. F. Bentley, St. Cloud; to St. Augusta, Henry Siefert, of St. Augusta; to Fort Abercrombie, W. D. Bronson, of Stillwater; to Fair Haven, John Cooper, of St. Cloud; to Rockville, Alois Lommel, of Rockville; to Crow Wing, W. J. Gridley, of Superior.

June 23.—Work has been begun on the extension of the telegraph line from this city to Crow Wing, which will be the terminus for the present.

General Phil Sheridan was in St. Cloud this morning, on his way from Fort Stevens, coming via Forts Totten and Abercrombie. He was met here by General Hancock and members of his staff, all going to St. Paul this afternoon.

July 21.—The stages now leave Sauk Centre at four o'clock in the morning, stopping for breakfast at New Munich, and reaching here in time for the afternoon train for St. Paul.

While John Clark, a resident of Sauk Centre, was bathing Sunday in Sauk Lake, he got into a deep hole and, not being a swimmer, was drowned.

Dr. W. R. Hunter will move his shingle mill from Manannah to Lake Karonis, near Paynesville.

St. Cloud pays the principal of her public school as much as St. Anthony does, and the other teachers about fifty per cent more. As a result we can count on having better teachers.

Married, in St. Cloud, July 17, by the Rev. W. W. Satterlee, Daniel H. Freeman and Clara H. Hayward, both of St. Cloud.

August 11.—D. B. Stanley, of Maine Prairie, has purchased C. F. Earnfight's stock of goods, and the latter has left the Prairie.

John R. Clark started Monday for Pembina with twenty-five carpenters to put up the buildings, twelve in number, at the new fort, George H. Thomas, for which he has the contract.

Wright & Parker have leased the Sauk Centre Hotel from E. P. Barnum.

John Becker shipped Tuesday to Geo. L. Becker, president of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, two watermelons raised on his farm which weighed forty-eight pounds. Who says that Stearns county can't raise big fruit?

The first birth thus far recorded with the city clerk was on Monday, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Spencer, July 30. There is a fine of $20 for neglect to register births and deaths.

September 1.—John Hayward, Jr., who came to Minnesota in 1854, settling at Winnebago Prairie, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to St. Cloud, which became subsequently his home, died in this city August 26, aged 42 years and 3 months.

L. Robbers found Saturday $50 in greenbacks which the mice had purloined and used in making a nest.

A. W. Chase has sold his hotel in Sauk Rapids, the Russell House, to Messrs. Ira Cushman and Justus Carpenter, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who will take possession in about a month.

September 15. — The new Methodist church at Sauk Rapids will be dedicated this evening, the Rev. Noah Lathrop, P. E., conducting the services.

October 6.—William H. Wood, who came to Sauk Rapids nineteen years ago and was one of the best known citizens of this part of the state, died at his home in that place September 27, aged 53 years.

The Germans of this place have subscribed $150 (and the amount is being daily added to) for the relief of the widows and orphans of their old-world countrymen, resulting from the Franco-Prussian war.

The apportionment of state school funds gave $1.23 2-5 to each of the 5,020 scholars in Stearns county.

Melrose is reported as making good growth. Noah Freeman, Stilman Ayres, Louis Montbrind and D. B. McDonald are among those who have put up attractive new houses; Jos. Moritz has almost completed a large hotel; while the mills, stores and residences of the Messrs. Clark and Alley make Melrose a place that cannot be hidden.

October 20.—Married, at Paynesville, October 10, by the Rev. Robert Hoover, Edward D. Gale and Mary Boylan.

November 17.—John Milligan, of Pittsburgh, is here buying all the saddles of venison he can get and shipping them direct to Philadelphia. (Couldn't do that now.)

The formal dedication of the new Congregational church took place Sunday evening. The first Congregational church of St. Cloud was organized at the Everett schoolhouse, February 16, 1864, by the Rev. W. B. Dada, then pastor of the Congregational church at Clearwater, and consisted of eleven members. The first pastor was the Rev. Geo. I. Wood, of Connecticut, who preached the regular sermon of the church, November 18, 1867, in the new church, concluding his pastorate June 20, 1869. The Rev. James Tompkins, of Lombard, Ill., assumed charge of the church July 18, 1869, continuing one year, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Henry Mills, late of Independence, Iowa. A debt of $3,000 was cleared off before the dedication.

November 24.—S. B. Pinney, of this city, has the contract for supplying the ties for the Northern Pacific railroad from the east line of Detroit Woods, in Becker county, to the Red river, a distance of seventy miles. About 200,000 ties will be required.

Married, at Fair Haven, November 14, by the Rev. Levi Gleason, Henry Bliler and Lucy Boobar, both of Fair Haven. At Maine Prairie, November 23, by the

same, Harle A. Bickford and Loie E. Adley, all of Maine Prairie.

December 15.—At a special election Saturday to elect an alderman for the First ward, only nine votes were cast. John H. Owen received them all.

E. Hosmer, of Fayette, Iowa, who had been hunting in Todd county, brought to St. Cloud, Tuesday, thirty-two saddles of venison and four bears. The latter comprised a family, the old bear and three good-sized cubs. Mr. Hosmer had found them under the root of a tree, and shot each one in the head as it came out. The whole lot was purchased by Cross & Plattes.

December 22.—The Mississippi river was frozen over last night.

A supper and fair by the ladies of the Presbyterian church at Schwartz & Theis's hall Thursday evening brought in $236.

The total indebtedness of Stearns county consists of three bonds of $880 each, making a total of $2,640, due in 1873. County orders are cashed by the treasurer whenever presented.

December 29.—Last Friday evening a number of friends called on Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Spicer, that being the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. Special interest was felt from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Spicer were the first couple married in St. Cloud.

Arrangements have been completed by the Union Library association for a course of six lectures. The first will be the evening of January 10th, by Judge Hamlin, on "Joan of Arc." The others will be by the Revs. Mills, Campbell and Satterlee, Prof. Ira Moore and Col. C. D. Kerr.

1871.

January 26.—The number of reported births in the county in 1870 was 375; deaths, 121. Of the deaths the largest number, 17, were from consumption, the cases of people who had come to Minnesota from other states with the hope of recovery, but coming too late.

Daniel Spaulding, of Maine Prairie, brought to market an eighteen-months porker weighing 650 pounds dressed.

March 2.—The course of home lectures, seven in number, concluded last week. Of the lecturers four were ministers, two were lawyers and one a school professor. At nearly all the lectures the attendance was large. The Library association, under whose auspices they were given, netted about $140 from the course.

March 30.—Col. Samuel L. Hays, a former receiver of the St. Cloud land office, died at his home in Sauk Rapids on the 25th inst., aged 76 years.

Married, at Fair Haven, March 19, by the Rev. J. K. Thresher, G. W. Dean and Mary E. Vandervoort, both of Fair Haven. At Maine Prairie, March 30, by the Rev. Levi Gleason, Thomas Spaulding and Ida Nelson, both of Maine Prairie.

April 13.—J. F. Stevenson has purchased of S. B. Pinney the large warehouse on Washington avenue, above St. Germain street, and the old Seminary building in lower town is being taken down and the material used for an addition to the warehouse. The foundry buildings will be in the rear. Wm. Dickinson is associated with Mr. Stevenson, who came here recently from McKeesport, Pa.

Within the past two weeks fifty tons of groceries have gone forward from here to Fergus Falls and Otter Tail county. Five years ago a pair of saddle-bags would have held nearly enough provisions to feed the whole county for a week.

April 13.—Some of our Holland citizens met last evening and organized a society called the "Onderons." The following officers were elected: H. T. Daendels, president; John Vandersluis, vice-president; G. A. Vandersluis, secretary.

Davis & Clark, of this city, and Davis, Beal & Co., of Clearwater, have consolidated as Davis, Beal & Co. They will continue to operate the Union mills at St. Cloud and the Clearwater mills, as also the two flour and feed stores here.

Henry Hoepner, a prominent business man of St. Cloud, died April 10, aged 38 years.

May 18.—L. A. Evans has sold the St. Cloud Times to R. W. DeLane, of St. Paul.

A steamboat called the "Betsy Jane" has been put on Sauk lake, and is making regular trips between Sauk Centre and Little Sauk.

June 1.—John Zapp, county register, placed on record Monday a trust deed from the St. Paul & St. Cloud R. R. for $3,000,000. The revenue stamps on this document amounted to $3,001.

June 8.—Married, at the Sherman house, Chicago, June 2, by the Rev. W. W. King, the Hon. L. A. Evans and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Libby, all of St. Cloud.

G. R. Fuller, who opened the first blacksmith shop in Clearwater sixteen years ago, has removed to St. Cloud.

June 22.—The fare on the railroad from this place to St. Paul has been reduced to $3.50.

J. H. Linnemann, of St. Joseph, has just completed a fine new grist mill at that place. The machinery was put in by Stevenson & Co., of this city.

Davis, Beal & Co., of this city, are shipping large quantities of flour to Chicago, St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia. Clarke & Waite are making heavy shipments, mostly to New York, as are also Arnold & Stanton, who are sending theirs to both New York and Chicago. St. Cloud flour stands No. 1 in all these markets, as well as at home.

July 6.—St. Cloud had its first golden wedding July 4, when Mr. and Mrs. Almer Smith celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were among the first settlers in St. Cloud. The occasion was made a very pleasant one by the many friends who called to offer their congratulations.

The marriage of Wm. Schroeder, of Paynesville, and Tinna Schultz, of Zion, took place June 21, the Rev. Daniel Belmont officiating.

July 20.—A sportsman's club has been organized in this city with the following officers: Dr. C. Schulten, president; R. W. DeLano, vice president; Wm. Mulliken, secretary; B. McCarthy, treasurer. Persons having knowledge of any violations of the game laws are requested to report the same to the president of the club.

The "first heat" was run off at the St. Cloud Foundry last Friday.

July 27.—Dr. J. M. McMasters, of Sauk Centre, has been appointed examining surgeon for pensions.

Sisson street has been opened through from Second avenue to the Mississippi.

T. C. McClure, of this city, has received a contract for furnishing 500 barrels of flour, at $10.71, per barrel, at Devils' Lake, Dakota, to be made into pan-cakes for the Indians who cluster around that post to absorb the rations provided for them by their Great Father.

August 3.—The St. Cloud Rifle Company, with a membership of 101, met Monday and elected the following officers: L. W. Collins, captain; H. W. Van Rensaeler, first lieutenant; Andrew Larson, second lieutenant.

A gymnastic club was organized Tuesday evening with the following officers: Dr. A. E. Senkler, president; Prof. D. W. Sprague, vice-president; Richard Smith, secretary; Chas. Fillmore, treasurer.

August 17.—Two half-breed prisoners, Fred Sherro and Peter Spiritt, after a desperate struggle with Jailer Gaspard, made their escape from the county jail Sunday morning. A reward of $50 was offered by Sheriff Alden, and a couple of Chippewa Indians who had taken the track found the fugitives near St. Joseph. Both half-breeds took to the brush, the Indians firing and wounding Sherro, who was recaptured and brought back to jail. Spiritt made good his escape.

August 31.—Burglars entered E. C. Smith & Co.'s store Saturday night and stole $250 worth of boots and shoes. The same night a horse belonging to G. W. Benedict, of Sauk Rapids, and a buggy owned by R. Cronk, of the same place, were stolen. Pursuit was made and Monday the horse, buggy and goods were found in the brush near Big Lake. When the parties who made the discovery were about to drive off with the property two men emerged from their concealment near by and coolly ordered them to keep hands off. Not being armed, Pullman and Putnam, who had made the pursuit, were not prepared to arrest the thieves but retained possession of the horse, buggy and goods.

Deacon Leland Cram, who was one of the earliest settlers of Stearns county, died at his home in this city, August 27, in his seventieth year. Coming here from Illinois he entered under the preemption law eighty acres of land, adjoining the original townsite, a part of which he platted as "Cram's addition," and on which he made his home.

September 28.—The new Catholic church at Sauk Centre has been completed and was opened for public worship Thurs-

day. A fine bell has been purchased for the building.

J. F. Stevenson has removed with his family from Winnebago Prairie to this city.

A new bridge has been built across the ravine near Lake George. It is the best bridge that has yet been built at that place.

Virginia Mason, of this city, and Evelyn A. McKenney, of Maine Prairie, members of the first graduating class of the St. Cloud Normal school, have been engaged for the Sauk Centre school, the winter term of which will begin next week, and Lizzie Barnes will teach in the Maine Prairie schools. The majority of the graduating class have already begun work as teachers in the public schools of Northern Minnesota.

November 16.—George S. Spencer, of Corning, N. Y., and J. H. Rhodes, of Groton, N. Y., have purchased Allen & Russell's stock of drugs, medicines, etc.

A. Moore, of Sauk Centre, has a contract for furnishing 100,000 ties along the line of the St. Cloud and Pembina railroad, between Sauk Centre and Osakis.

Col. John Emerson, one of the oldest settlers in Northern Minnesota, died suddenly yesterday at his home in this city, aged seventy-five years.

Married, at Minneapolis, November 14, by the Rev. Wm. Wilder, Francis Talcott, of St. Cloud, and Rhoda M. Dewey, of Minneapolis.

December 14.—A lively business is now being done in the venison trade. Coates & Freeman shipped 400 saddles to Pittsburgh on Tuesday, and Cross & Platten shipped 175 on the same day to St. Paul. The total shipments by rail for the past ten days have been 2,000 saddles or about 50 tons, and there are nearly 1,000 saddles more awaiting shipment.

Miss Kate Elliott, who has been in charge of the primary model room at the Normal school since its opening has accepted an offer of the position of assistant principal of the Nebraska Normal school, and is succeeded by Miss Ada Dam, at present a teacher in the Union school.

1872.

February 1.—H. C. Waite has purchased N. P. Clarke's interest in the Cold Spring flouring mills, the change to take effect next June.

By a decision of the supreme court in the case of the Town of Sauk Centre vs. Alexander Moore, the school board in that town is from $1,200 to $1,500 the gainer.

Arrangements have been made for a course of lectures by the Hon. J. B. Brisbin, of St. Paul, the Rev. Geo. L. Chase, St. Anthony; the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, Hastings; Prof. H. B. Wilson, superintendent of public instruction, St. Paul; Judge Atwater, of Minneapolis, and the Rev. T. F. Brown, D. D., St. Paul.

M. Hansen, Sr., died at the residence of his son near Rockville on the 21st ult., aged 85 years. His remains were buried at Jacobs Prairie, beside those of Mr. Pick, who died recently at the age of 82 years. These two veterans had been fellow-soldiers in the French army, serving together five years under the first Napoleon, and it was very fitting that, so far away from their early campaigning, they should be laid to rest side by side.

Capt. L. W. Collins of this place has been commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Second regiment Minnesota National Guards.

April 4.—The Minnesota Stage Company began running their stages on runners from this city to Fort Garry, November 17, 1871, and continued to do so until Tuesday of this week, making 138 days of continuous sleighing.

Brick are selling at $10 per thousand, a high figure.

May 23.—John Cooper, of this city, has the contract for carrying the mail from St. Cloud to Litchfield via Maine Prairie and Fair Haven, tri-weekly; and from Alexandria to Glenwood and return.

May 30.—The Rev. Mr. Stukenkemper (Father Meinulf) will preach his farewell sermon at the Catholic church next Sunday. He goes to New Munich.

A half dozen new pianos have been received by different parties in town within the past few weeks, Judge Evans, Dr. Senkler, F. C. Mercer and Lewis Clark being among the purchasers. Not bad, that, for a new western town.

An effort is being made to have the Baptist State Educational Institution now at Wasioja, established at Fair Haven. We understand that property, money, etc., to

the amount of $3,000 has been pledged by the citizens.

June 13.—The first freight put aboard a train of cars in St. Cloud was shipped today by H. W. Weary. It consisted of four tie-wagons for DeGraff & Co., at New Ulm.

Married, in St. Cloud, June 11, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Mr. Alexander D. Ross, of Chicago, and Miss Libbie M. Becker, of St. Cloud.

June 20.—Davis, Beal & Co. made on Tuesday the first shipment of freight (direct) outside the state, being a car load of flour for Chicago.

Capt. Chas. Lueg, one of the old settlers of St. Cloud, died Tuesday, after a lingering illness.

The St. Cloud Rifle Company, Second Regiment M. N. G., met Friday evening and elected the following officers: E. C. Carns, captain; Andrew Larson, first lieutenant; John J. Dorr, second lieutenant.

June 27.—The telegraph line was completed to Sauk Centre yesterday and greetings were exchanged between the two cities.

July 18.—A triple wedding occurred this morning at Little Falls, the home of the brides, the ceremony being performed by Father Buh. The contracting parties were Edwin M. Wright, of St. Cloud, and Josie V. Braun; Dr. Adelard Guernon, of St. Paul, and Sophie A. Braun; Albert M. Wright, of Dayton, and Miss Eugenie E. Braun. Two of these young ladies had been teachers in the St. Cloud schools.

The new Congregational church at Paynesville was dedicated June 30.

The great Dan Rice's circus exhibited its wonders in St. Cloud July 13, with the tent crowded both afternoon and evening.

July 25.—The telegraph line from St. Cloud reached Alexandria last Thursday, and neighborly greetings passed between the two places.

August 29.—With trains running into St. Cloud, and arriving at 1 p. m., the Minnesota Stage Co. take their passengers at the depot and drive to St. Jo. for dinner. Passengers on the down stages dine at the same place, connecting with the afternoon train leaving St. Cloud at 2:50 for St. Paul.

September 5.—The fall term of the Union school opened on Monday with 215 pupils. Seven teachers are now employed besides Supt. Sprague.

September 12.—F. R. Delano, agent of the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company, advertises for sale seven first-class mill sites, out of a total of one hundred; also, a one-third interest in the entire water power property "at ground-floor figures."

Rev. J. Sherman, who has been supplying the Methodist charge at Brockway the past year, started this week for Eastford, Conn., expecting to return in about a year.

October 3.—Maine Prairie is furnishing grapes in considerable quantities for this market.

Married, in St. Cloud, October 1, by the Rev. C. Picket, C. F. Davis and Mrs. H. M. Lambert, both of St. Cloud.

The sale of tickets during state fair week at the St. Cloud depot amounted to $774.40.

October 10.—Considerable quantities of ginseng are being brought to town and marketed at 65 cents a pound.

The press of the old St. Cloud Anzeiger (Democratic) has been shipped to Lac qui Parle, where it will be used in publishing a Republican newspaper.

Z. H. Morse has been appointed a postal mail agent.

The census of the school children of the city shows 451 females and 418 males; total, 869.

The Congregational church at Sauk Centre has received a new bell, costing $150, which was entirely paid for by the young men of the church and congregation.

Emma J. Stevenson died in St. Cloud October 8, in the 29th year of her age.

October 24.—O. D. Webb has removed from Fair Haven to Paynesville, at which point he will go into the milling business.

A post office has been established at Holding's Ford, with special service from St. Cloud.

Knute Nelson has been appointed county attorney of Douglas county, vice J. S. Randolph resigned.

November 14.—W. H. Lamb and J. H. Rhodes have purchased the Times office. A change has also taken place in the Press office, G. W. Benedict retiring and M. E. N. Howell becoming general manager.

November 21.—Louis Brink, owner of

the brewery on Sauk river, six miles from St. Cloud, and the pioneer brewery of Stearns county, was arrested last Wednesday for making "moonshine" whiskey. The still was found in operation, but despite Mr. Brink's declaration that he was only making vinegar, he was arrested and taken to St. Paul and bound over in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the next term of the U. S. district court. As this was his second offense it may go hard with him.

November 28.—The partnership between Lamb & Rhodes, as publishers of the Times, has been dissolved, W. H. Lamb taking the entire interest. He has purchased new material for his paper.

December 12.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Stanton lectured in St. Cloud Thursday evening, for the second time. Her subject was "The Coming Girl." She advised the girls to "stop lacing right off," to avoid cosmetics and take plenty of exercise; also to engage in some lucrative employment as a life work. Then she wanted the ballot for women, which she believed would do away with a multitude of evils.

On Saturday John Coates of Coates & Freeman started for Pittsburg with four hundred saddles of venison.

Married, at Clearwater, December 4, by the Rev. J. G. D. Stearns, C. T. Faucett, of St. Cloud, and Myra Fuller, of Lynden.

December 19.—The Methodist church at Maine Prairie was dedicated last Sunday, by the Rev. J. F. Chaffee, of Minneapolis. The Rev. C. F. Garvin is the pastor. The sum of $440 was raised toward paying the debt.

December 26.—Forty degrees below zero and thirty-three blossoms on one oleander plant at George I. Porter's offer a marked contrast.

The second lecture of the library course was delivered Thursday evening by Judge Hamlin on "The Crusades." The next lecture will be given by Dr. F. H. Atkins, his subject being "Popular Superstitions."

An association for reading and mutual entertainment and improvement was organized Saturday evening at Mrs. Moore's residence.

A post office has been established at Eden Lake, with special service from Cold Spring.

1873.

January 2.—Married, at St. Cloud, January 1, Thomas J. Gray and Laura A. Freeman, both of this city. On the same day, John P. Hammerel, of Luxemburg and Kate Weber, of St. Cloud.

January 9.—There has been shipped this season from the St. Cloud depot 193,920 pounds of venison. About one-third as much as has been shipped by express and consumed at home, bringing the total up to about 259,000 pounds from this place alone. It is safe to say that at least 5,000 have been killed in the vicinity and brought here.

One of the worst blizzards in the history of Minnesota, which swept not only over this state but over a large part of the country, began Tuesday afternoon, and continued for more than two days. While no lives were lost in Stearns county, a large number of persons who were away from home were caught in the driving blinding storm and perished.

February 13.—About fifty men are now at work on the water power at Sauk Rapids.

March 6.—Dr. M. C. Tolman, a prominent citizen and professional man of St. Cloud, died Sunday, after a lingering illness, aged 54 years.

March 13.—The new elevator at the depot is in full operation. Its capacity is 15,000 bushels, and W. S. Gibbs is in charge.

R. A. White, of Sauk Centre, passed through town Tuesday, with eighteen horses, bought in Missouri, which he proposes using as livery stock.

The post office at Brockway has been discontinued, because no one is willing to be postmaster, and the mail matter will hereafter be sent to the St. Cloud office.

March 27.—The last of the bonds issued by Stearns county during the war was burned by the county commissioners last Friday and $16,005.69 in county orders shared the same fate.

C. T. Stearns, formerly of St. Cloud, has been re-appointed register of the U. S. land office at Mobile, Ala.

John Hayward, Sr., father of Josiah E. Hayward, of St. Cloud, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday Monday last.

The Sauk Rapids Sentinel, G. W. Bene-

dict publisher, made its appearance again Tuesday.

Married, at Clearwater, March 25, by the Rev. J. G. D. Stearns, Mr. Charles H. Gibbs and Miss Emily J. Whittemore, all of Clearwater.

April 10.—The work of tearing down the Methodist church, located in lower town, has begun. It is to be rebuilt above the ravine, on the lot where the old jail stood. The estimated cost, including the price of the lot, is $2,000. Until their own church is ready, the Methodists will worship with the Presbyterians, the Rev. Mr. Campbell and the Rev. Mr. Lewton occupying the pulpit alternately, morning and evening.

A movement is on foot to turn the water from Sauk river into one of the two ravines which run through the city to the Mississippi river. A very valuable water power could be obtained in this way.

The value of the venison shipped from St. Cloud the past season by the local buyers was $30,335.

Stearns county has four granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

April 10.—The stage left on runers on the third day of November, and started on wheels again last Thursday making 141 days of continuous sleighing.

M. Dunworth has the contract for carrying the mail from St. Jo. to Richmond via Cold Springs, tri-weekly.

N. P. Clarke, of this city, has the contract for furnishing the beef at Fort Lincoln at 8¾ cents per pound.

The farmers of this county are carrying on an interesting discussion as to which variety of wheat is the better to sow, Scotch Fife or Odessa. There was much difference of opinion, the majority favoring the Fife.

Holmes & Tyler have secured twelve acres of ground adjoining the city, from Schwartz, for their nursery.

April 24.—A new post office has been established at Spunk Brook, on the road from St. Jo. to Burnhamville.

Coates & Freeman have the contract for supplying the government with 650 head of beef cattle at Forts Randall and Sully, D. T.

D. S. Twitchell has the contract for carrying the mail from Paynesville to St. Jo. via Richmond, tri-weekly.

June 5.—Clarke & McClure started thirty horse and mule teams Monday to transport supplies for the Boundary Commissioner's survey. They go to Pembina and from there strike west.

Brockway has once more a post office, Appleton Webb being the citizen who is public-spirited enough to accept the duties and small salary of postmaster.

The new fire engine, made in Boston, has arrived and is quite a good-looking piece of apparatus. In front is painted "City of St. Cloud," and on each side "Little Giant," the name of the company. There are 600 feet of hose.

June 12.—C. S. Benson, of Clearwater, and Jos. Thompson, of Minneapolis, are building a steamboat to ply on the Mississippi river between St. Cloud and Minneapolis.

J. F. Fuller has been appointed postmaster at Clearwater vice Dr. Foote.

Butter is a drug on the market at 10 and 12½ cents. (That was before the days of creameries.)

June 19.—Yesterday, at Minneapolis, at the residence of J. W. Day, John Cooper and Mrs. Malinda Hayward, both of this city, were married.

Capt. Joe Anderson started Wednesday with 200 head of cattle for Forts Buford and Stevenson. These cattle were mostly purchased in the vicinity of St. Cloud, the average cost being $31.20 per head, making the total $6,240.

Twenty-four persons were baptised at Maine Prairie last week, six being received into the Baptist church, three into the Disciples and seventeen into the Methodist, all but four being baptised by immersion in Carnelian lake at the same time and place.

June 26.—M. E. N. Howell has severed his connection with the St. Cloud Press and been succeeded by J. A. Berry, who comes from Iowa.

The old fort in lower town, constructed during the exciting days of 1862, when the Indians were on the war path, has entirely disappeared, the embankments having been leveled to the ground.

The exhibition at the close of the term of the German Catholic school under the charge of Prof. P. E. Kaiser, took place last evening in the basement of the Cath-

olic church. There were four plays in German and one in English, besides declamations, singing, etc.

June 26.—On Friday Father Pierz, a well known Catholic missionary in Northern Minnesota, was in town on his way to Germany. Father Pierz is nearly 100 years old and has passed twenty of them in this state. He goes to the Fatherland to spend the remainder of his days at his old home.

July 3.—The new Catholic church at New Munich was dedicated last Sunday, a special train of eight cars being chartered from St. Cloud, all of which were crowded. Fully two thousand people were on the grounds. The exercises were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Grace of St. Paul, assisted by a number of priests. The Rev, Meinulf Stukenkemper is in charge of the parish.

July 17.—Last Saturday Charles R. Fry, agent of the Children's Aid Society, of New York, arrived in St. Cloud with eighteen boys, for whom good homes were secured in this city, at Maine Prairie, Sauk Rapids and Santiago.

D. B. Stanley, of Maine Prairie, informs us that he is shipping large quantities of butter from that place to Ashland, Wis.

The case of H. C. Burbank, of this city, vs. Hill, Griggs & Co., of St. Paul, involving about $14,000, has just been decided in favor of Mr. Burbank.

August 14.—John Kray has removed with his family from Shakopee to Cold Spring, where he will keep a hotel, called the Central House.

A grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized August 2 at the Fairy Lake school house, four miles from Sauk Centre, with thirty members, J. O. Milne being master.

August 21.—Coates & Freeman have the contract for supplying beef cattle at Fort Garry. Two hundred head will be purchased and forwarded at once.

James H. Bonham, a leading citizen of Brockway, died Tuesday, aged eighty-six years.

Married, in St. Cloud, August 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. E. Stanley, S. L. Livingston, of Minneapolis, and Marion Owen, of St. Cloud.

The West House (original) has been sold to Mr. Laughton, of Clearwater; price, $5,000.

August 28.—James M. McNair, a graduate of Cornell University, has been engaged as principal of the Union school, to succeed D. W. Sprague, who goes to Rushford.

The fall term of the Normal school opened Wednesday of last week with Prof. Ira Moore principal; Martha McCumber and Thomas J. Gray, assistants in the Normal department; Anna A. Rice, principal of the model school.

September 11.—The new Methodist church building at St. Cloud was dedicated last Sunday. The debt on the building, about $1,000, was promptly subscribed, $300 being assumed by the Ladies' Society, $100 subscribed by J. E. Hayward, $100 by J. F. Stevenson and $100 by Mrs. John Cooper.

Young & Bradford, who had removed from St. Cloud to Winona, have returned to this city and again engaged in the dry goods business.

Jacob Lahr, of the town of Le Sauk, has threshed eighty-six bushels of winter wheat raised on two and one-quarter acres of land, being over thirty-eight bushels per acre. John Schultheis, of the town of Brockway, raised 217 bushels of winter wheat on seven acres of land, being over thirty bushels per acre. It might pay our farmers to give more attention to raising winter wheat.

October 2.—Reports from Minneapolis state that wheat is no longer quoted there as there is none offered. Several flouring mills have closed down and the rest will soon be forced to.

Lieut. Salter, of St. Wendel, raised some fine sweet potatoes this year.

October 16.—Messrs. Ball, Bryan & Dickinson shipped from here this week the machinery for a saw mill and a stave factory which they propose to erect at Spunk lake, fifteen miles from here. This is the machinery purchased recently from Capt. A. Libby's saw mill at Watab.

E. H. Atwood, of Maine Prairie, threshed 270 bushels of No. 1 Scotch Fife wheat, machine measure, raised on eight acres of land, or nearly thirty-four bushels per acre.

November 6.—At the election Tuesday the proposition for a hotel bonus of $5,000

was carried by a vote of 208 for to 96 against.

November 27.—The Sauk Rapids "dummy" now runs to the St. Cloud depot to connect with the regular trains to and from St. Paul, instead of the old depot on the east side as formerly.

Capt. J. E. West appeared before the city council Monday evening and proposed to erect a $30,000 hotel in consideration of being given the $5,000 bonus voted at the recent election. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report.

December 18.—Several granges of the Patrons of Husbandry have been organized in this county within the past few days. At Fair Haven, with Martin Coates, master and Alvin Coates, secretary; Pleasant Lake, Joshua Mayhew, master and A. B. Leighton, secretary; Grove, John Wieber, master and John L. Kulzer, secretary—this grange is composed entirely of Germans.

The Kellogg flouring mill at Sauk Centre, having six run of stone and capable of manufacturing one hundred fifty barrels of flour per day, has been completed. It is run by steam power.

December 25.—Prof. McNair having resigned as principal of the Union school, Prof. Angus Haines has been elected to succeed him, with Ambrose Westover, assistant principal.

1874.

January 1.—J. A. Barry's connection with the St. Cloud Press has ceased.

A memorial to congress, signed by one hundred forty-five of the citizens of St. Cloud, asking for an appropriation to improve the Mississippi river between this city and Minneapolis was sent last week to Senator Windom. Col. Farquhar, the government engineer under whose direction the recent survey of the river was made, estimates that $43,000 will make this part of the river navigable, giving at all times three feet of water in a channel two hundred feet wide.

January 29.—Wheat is now so high that our millers cannot manufacture flour at any profit and the mills are now running short time. The advance in wheat is caused by foreign demand which does not proportionately effect the price of flour.

The elevator at the old depot on the east side of the river has been put in operation and is in charge of W. W. Wright, of this city.

March 5.—The firm of J. Capser & Co., at Sauk Centre, was dissolved last week, Mr. Capser purchasing the interest of his partner, J. H. Linneman, of St. Jo. Mr. Capser will continue the business of merchandising with C. M. Sprague, the firm to be Capser & Sprague.

Arnold & Stanton, proprietors of the Sauk City flouring mill, have brought suit against the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company for $10,000 damages, claimed to have been caused by the "set back" of the water in the Mississippi resulting from the building of the dam. A temporary injunction was granted.

Judge McKelvy has sold his Grand Lake farm to M. Weisman for $2,750, and has purchased H. C. Burbank's handsome brick residence in this city.

March 19.—D. B. Stanley's stock of general merchandist at Maine Prairie has been purchased by D. A. Hoyt, of that place, and J. E. West, of this city, who will run a Grange store. The hardware firm of Howard & Carpenter at Sauk Centre has dissolved partnership, Mr. Carpenter retiring and Lieut. Howard continuing the business.

In the case of Arnold & Stanton vs. the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company the injunction was dissolved, both parties being required to give bonds. This allows the work on the dam to be continued and also protects Arnold & Stanton against loss or damage from its construction.

A bill passed the last legislature authorizing St. Cloud to issue bonds in the sum of $10,000 for a hotel bonus, subject to a vote of the people.

April 2.—Two new granges, P. L. H., were organized in this county last week, one at Eden Lake, with D. J. Hanscom master and Elihu Swisher secretary; the other at St. Jo., with John Payne master and Lieut. Fred Schilplin secretary.

Chas. R. McKenney, editor of the St. Cloud Press, and Miss Marie M. Sanger were maried March 30, at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

April 9.—There were 144 days of continuous sleighing, ending April 3, the present season. St. Croix county, Wisconsin, beat this with 162 days.

April 30.—The ferry between Sauk City and Sauk Rapids is in running order.

Wm. Cooper, of the firm of Grinols & Cooper, at Fair Haven, has been appointed postmaster at that place.

Dr. W. R. Hunter, of this city, located temporarily at Brownsdale, in this state, died Saturday, after a brief illness, aged 57 years.

St. Cloud has again two daily trains each day.

May 7.—Nelson Wakefield caught a pike in the Mississippi Tuesday which brought the scales down at eighteen pounds. The same day a boy named Steffins caught two pike, one weighing fifteen and the other sixteen and a quarter pounds.

Married, at Allegheny City, Pa., April 21 Charles S. Schulten, of St. Cloud, and Vinie C. Mitchell, of Allegheny City.

May 14.—The steamer Minneapolis made her second appearance Sunday afternoon at the lower levee, going back Monday. She arrived again today, taking on a load of wheat for Davis & Beal, of Clearwater. The fare from this place to Minneapolis is 75 cents.

May 21.—The Rev. E. V. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church at St. Cloud, has decided, from reasons of health to accept a call from the Presbyterian church at Butler, Mo., and will leave next Monday for his new field of labor. Himself and wife will take the good wishes of the community with them.

June 4.—The marriage of C. T. Stearns, at present register of the United States land office at Mobile, Ala., is announced. Married, in St. Cloud, June 1, John DeLeo and Hattie Chapman.

Ex-Governor Stephen Miller has declined the appointment of register of the Bismarck, D. T., land office, recently tendered him.

June 18.—Particulars have been received of the murder of James C. Shepley, one of the first settlers of St. Cloud, near Buchanan, Fresno county, Cal., May 25. He had located in that state a year before, engaging with others in sheep raising. His dead body was found at the sheep ranch, his neck being broken, and there were marks of violence about the throat. One of the Portuguese shepherds was arrested and held to answer to the charge of murder. Mr. Shepley was a practicing lawyer in St. Cloud, but left here some fifteen years ago and returned to Maine, his native state.

July 9.—The glorious Fourth was celebrated quite generally throughout the county, but Fair Haven took the palm with a grange picnic. The granges from Maine Prairie, Pleasant Lake, Forest Grange, Clearwater, Arcadia Grange from St. Cloud and Harmonia Grange from St. Augusta, as well as the Fair Haven Grange were present in full force with brass bands, and delegations from a number of other places. The procession was fully two miles long, S. F. Brown being chief marshal, with several assistants on horseback. The orator of the day was Lieut. Gov. A. Barto, of St. Cloud, and toasts were responded to by Bishop B. U. Watkins, E. H. Atwood, the Rev. Mr. Thresher, A. B. Coats and W. T. Rigby, the speaking being interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. It was a noteworthy occasion.

August 6.—The Zion church, built by the Evangelical Association of Germans in Paynesville township, was dedicated on the 2nd inst. It is located near John Baitinger's, about three miles from the village of Paynesville. The church is all paid for. Bishop Escher, of Chicago, conducted the dedication services.

Eight years ago L. B. Raymond, with ten of his neighbors, left the soldiers in the stockade at Sauk Centre and located on what was then an unbroken, uninhabitable prairie, but what is now the township of Raymond. The town numbers over four hundred inhabitants, mostly Americans. There are two churches and four schoolhouses in the township.

August 13.—A petition asking the mayor to strictly enforce section 6 of ordinance No. 8, which requires that all saloons and other places of business be kept closed on Sunday has been circulated and numerously signed.

An academy, called the Butler academy, has been established at Butler, Mo., with the Rev. E. V. Campbell, lately of this place, principal. Students of both sexes are admitted.

An organization of women, called the Cold Water League, is holding weekly meetings. Mrs. Hill is president and Miss Ada Dam superintendent.

F. E. Levanseler and Louise Tobey, both of this city, were married in Minneapolis yesterday.

August 20.—Colonel Farquhar, the government engineer, has a force of men at work among the islands just below this city constructing wing dams, which are intended to throw the water more into the main channel of the river, thus improving navigation. He will soon have a boat at work between this place and Coon rapids removing boulders and other obstructions from the channel. This will occupy the next three months and for this work congress has appropriated $25,000, which will scarcely be sufficient to do all that is needed.

August 27.—Enough funds have been subscribed and reading matter contributed to warrant the opening of a free reading room. Two rooms in Mr. Hill's photograph gallery have been secured, which will be kept open every day until ten o'clock in the evening and on Sunday afternoons.

Married, in this city, August 22, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Oscar Bentley, by the Rev. J. T. Lewton, Daniel S. Hayward and Virginia K. Moore, all of St. Cloud.

September 3.—The first number of the Sauk Rapids Courier, of which Mrs. W. H. Wood is editor, and her son, A. DeLacy Wood, publisher, has been received.

September 10.—The new Methodist church at Paynesville was dedicated on the 6th, Presiding Elder Cobb officiating. The people were asked to subscribe $1,000 to pay the debt on the church and parsonage, and the response was $1,103.50. In 1862 their church was burned by the Indians, and when the congregation began to build again the frame was wrecked by a wind storm. But they were not discouraged and their present building is the result.

September 17.—The people of the Sixth school district in the town of Le Sauk have just completed a new school house, costing a little over $1,000.

A festival held at Fair Haven on the evening of the 10th inst. to raise funds for procuring a public library realized $45.

M. P. Noel is engaged in surveying the line for a canal on this side of the river from the foot of the rapids to the upper levee. The fall in that distance is sixteen feet and would make an excellent water power.

There was a large attendance to witness the dedication of a new Catholic church at St. Augusta last week.

Married, September 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, William Louden and Kate Smith, all of the town of St. Cloud. October 1, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Cloud, Henry J. Rosenberger and Magdalena Schafer.

Maine Prairie is sending in grapes by the hundreds of pounds and just as nice grapes as one might wish to eat.

October 29.—The union between the Congregational and the Presbyterian churches of this city has been fully completed. This united church will be independent. The Rev. Mr. Milton has been engaged as pastor with a salary of $1,200 a year.

November 5.—The Sauk Rapids Courier has been removed to Little Falls, appearing as the Little Falls Courier.

Up to this time $30,000 has been paid to the farmers for flax marketed at Sauk Centre. It is estimated that the flax crop of Stearns county this year amounted to $84,000.

J. W. Metzroth has purchased H. C. Burbank's brick store building at the corner of St. Germain street and Jefferson avenue and will occupy it himself. Price, $6,000.

December 3.—The Mississippi river closed November 27, or about two weeks earlier than usual.

December 17.—The new German paper in this city, Der Nordstern, will make its appearance today. Messrs. Brick and Kaiser are the editors and publishers.

Andrew J. Smith, of Sauk Centre, has purchased Moore's brick block at that place; price, $8,000.

1875.

January 14.—S. B. Pinney has started his new mill at St. Augusta to grinding wheat into flour. The quality of the flour is said to be good.

C. F. Macdonald, lately a compositor in the St. Paul Pioneer office, has purchased the Times establishment. Mr. Macdonald is highly spoken of by his friends in St. Paul and he will receive a hearty welcome from the people of St. Cloud.

A county council of the Patrons of Hus-

bandry was organized Tuesday at the court house. Six granges were represented. The following officers were elected: A. B. Coates, president; John Payne, overseer; John Schaefer, secretary; R. L. Lovelace, gatekeeper; J. S. Boylan, deputy.

January 21.—The court house investigating committee adjourned Monday, but without finding, as we understand, anything even to the amount of five cents out of the way in the county auditor's or treasurer's books. The committee will report to the grand jury at its next meeting February 2. The expenses of the investigation will foot up between $800 and $1,000.

H. C. Burbank has removed to St. Paul, where he will become a member of the recently organized firm of Campbell, Burbank & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing and furnishing goods. His departure from this city, where he has been one of its most valued and enterprising citizens, is deeply regretted.

January 28.—Samuel Gilman, grandfather of the Hon. C. A. Gilman, of this city, died at Sauk Rapids Saturday, in his ninety-sixth year.

February 18.—A cablegram from Rome announces that the Rt. Rev. Abbot Seidenbusch, O. S. B., of St. John's college, this county, has been appointed "Vicar Apostalic for a part of Minnesota," which undoubtedly refers to the new diocese created some time ago, including this part of the state. It is understood that his residence will be at St. Cloud. The Rev. John Ireland, of St. Paul, has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska. The duties of a Vicar Apostolic are the same as those of a bishop.

Married, in this city, February 16, at the residence of N. P. Clarke, the bride's uncle, by the Rev. E. W. Stanley, Mary Elizabeth Clarke to D. B. Searle, all of this city.

March 18.—The contract for carrying the mail from St. Cloud to Fair Haven has been let to H. Walkinshaw, of this city; from St. Cloud to Brainerd to Gravel & Racicot, of Little Falls; from the St. Cloud postoffice to the depot to J. E. Hayward.

The worst snow storm of the season blockaded the railroad this week, so that no trains arrived here for three days.

March 25.—A bill passed by the legislature divides St. Cloud into two school districts.

Bishop B. U. Watkins, of Maine Prairie, and Father Ireland, of St. Paul, are having a lively discussion on biblical subjects in the columns of the St. Paul Press.

April 1.—The sleighing record this year was 112 continuous days.

Cold Spring has organized a singing society with Stephen Ethen, president; Stephen Ficker, secretary, and P. H. Schomer, director.

April 15.—The steamer Minneapolis, which ran last summer between Minneapolis and this place, was almost entirely wrecked last week by the ice at St. Anthony Falls. It was owned by C. T. Hobart and Dr. D. M. Goodwin, was valued at $17,000 and was uninsured.

D. W. Coulthard, who lived in St. Cloud before he went into the army, has been elected chief justice of Shakopee, where he now lives.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm's house at Zozonia, Pa., was consumed by fire on the night of the 13th. The fire was caused by a lamp being accidentally thrown from a table by Mrs. Swisshelm. Nothing was saved but a few articles of clothing.

May 6.—Captain West now has thirty men at work on his new hotel and is making splendid progress. He expects to have it ready for business by October 1.

June 3.—The consecration ceremonies of the Rt. Rev. Rupert Seidenbusch as bishop of this diocese took place last Sunday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in this city. A large number of prelates and inferior clergy were present, including the Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, abbot of St. Vincent, Pa.; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Krautbauer, of Green Bay, Wis.; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Mrack, of Marquette, Mich., and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hennessey, of Dubuque, by whom the consecration sermon was delivered. Nineteen carloads of people came from St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Sauk valley.

A farewell reception was given at normal hall to Prof. Ira Moore, the retiring principal of the school, who left the next morning for California, where he becomes principal of the state normal school.

June 10.—A. Montgomery started yesterday, with a number of skilled workmen from this place, for Fort Berthold, on the Missouri river, to put up eight government

buildings for Wilder & Clarke, the contractors.

June 17.—The rates on the toll bridge have been still further reduced, the fare for double teams both ways is now 20 cents, single teams 15 cents. The bridge is to be double-planked its entire length at once.

At a meeting of the County Council Patrons of Husbandry in St. Cloud Wednesday an executive committee consisting of Martin Greely, V. C. Lyman, C. Scherbing, F. A. Rinker, W. P. Bennett, George E. Warner, D. Cleveland, J. B. Getchell, John Payne, D. J. Hanscom, G. W. Duncan and J. W. Goodspeed was appointed. J. B. Getchell, John Payne and Joseph Martin were appointed a committee to secure a warehouse for storing grain.

C. Bach, of the town of Zion, has sold his farm of 320 acres to Joseph Amem for $5,400, being about $17 per acre, which indicates that Stearns county farms are considered good property.

July 1.—The leading social event in the history of St. Joseph was the marriage June 29th of Miss Kate Linnemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Linnemann, to Mr. Alphonse J. Demeules, clerk of the probate court of Ramsey county. The ceremony took place at the Catholic church, at 9 o'clock a. m., and was performed by the Rev. Ulrich Northman, O. S. B., of St. John's College. There were many out-of-town guests, and the festivities continued during the entire day and evening.

July 8.—Capt. J. E. West's hotel celebration at the driving park, beginning on the 3rd inst. and continuing for three days, was a great affair. On the first day there were salutes, a grand procession from the city to the grounds, music, an address by the Hon. W. S. King, member of congress from this district, races, and fireworks in the evening. On the last day was the drawing for prizes. W. Krugel got the "Scribner" farm, H. T. Daendels 80 acres of land, H. C. Burbank a gold watch, H. C. Waite a silver watch, James McLain a piano, N. Vanloon a store building and lot in Brainerd, D. A. Hoyt a sewing machine and C. A. Gilman a chamber suite—these being among the more valuable of the hundreds of prizes given to ticket holders in the hotel enterprise.

September 2.—Mrs. Rhoda Z. Clark, grandmother of Mr Lewis Clark, of this city, died at Auburn, Mass., August 22, at the remarkably advanced age of 100 years, 7 months and 8 days.

September 30.—The new hotel, the West house, built by Capt. J. E. West at the corner of Washington avenue and Lake street, was opened to the public Monday. It is a handsome three-story structure. On Tuesday evening Col. Todd, the proprietor, gave a supper followed by dancing, about seventy-five couples being present, including many of our more prominent citizens. The music for dancing was furnished by Fuller & Abbott's quadrille band, six pieces.

Wm. Caughey succeeds A. Webb, resigned, as postmaster at Brockway.

October 21.—A union fair was held at the Sauk Centre driving park, October 13, 14 and 15. The officers in charge were J. D. Carr, president; J. R. Howard, secretary, and O. Matison, treasurer. Unfavorable weather operated seriously against the success of the fair.

November 11.—A lyceum was organized Friday evening at the Union school building with the following-named officers: F. E. Searle, president; Jennie Owens, vice president; E. B. Smith, recording secretary; W. M. West, corresponding secretary; Minnie Tolman, treasurer.

November 18.—The first annual Stearns County Sunday School convention was held in St. Cloud in the Congregational church November 12, extending through the following Sunday. An organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Rev. J. W. Klepper, president; Rev. W. E. Stanley, secretary; Rev. George R. Milton, treasurer. Among those who took part in the exercises were D. H. Mason, of Alexandria, district missionary of the American Sunday School Union, and Henry Plant, superintendent of the Plymouth church Sunday school in Minneapolis. Before the convention adjourned the following-named additional vice-presidents were elected: Rev. J. D. Stearns, Clearwater; Professor D. L. Kiehle, St. Cloud; Elder Green, Maine Prairie; Andrew Mead, Fair Haven; Elihu Swisher, Eden Lake; R. P. Gilbert, Paynesville; Rev. A. J. Pike, Sauk Centre.

December 2.—Another reading club, called the St. Cloud Reading Club, was

organized Friday evening, the officers being: H. C. Waite, president; Mrs. A. T. Whitman, secretary; F. E. Searle, treasurer. It will meet semi-monthly. St. Cloud is now pretty well off for clubs and things. A partial list includes this club; a Shakespearian club; a young folks reading club; the semi-monthly normal school receptions; a lyceum; a dramatic association; a library association; a free reading room; five sewing societies, with sociable attachments, etc., etc.

December 16.—Delegates from the Good Templars lodges at Clearwater, Paynesville, Melrose, Maine Prairie, Fair Haven and St. Cloud met in this city Tuesday and organized a district lodge. A full list of officers was elected, who were installed by the Worthy Grand Chief Templar R. Calvert. The officers chosen were: P. W. C. T., A. H. Bennett, Paynesville; W. C. T., F. Tolman, St. Cloud; W. V. T., Mrs. A. B. Creeley, Maine Prairie; W. S., E. S. Hill, St. Cloud; W. F. S., R. E. Lyons, Clearwater; W. T., Mrs. A. Ayres, Melrose; W. M., E. Johnston, Fair Haven; W. C., Rev. J. G. Stanton, Paynesville; W. I. C., Miss A. Mulhollan, Clearwater; W. O. G., M. T. Adley, Melrose; W. R. S., Hattie Richmond, Melrose; W. A. S., Mary Rigby, Clearwater; W. D. M., Lizzie Davis, Maine Prairie.

The Rev. E. V. Campbell has returned to St. Cloud from Butler, Mo., and resumed his duties as pastor of the Presbyterian church, in response to a unanimous call extended to him July 26 by the members of the church.

1876.

January 13.—The annual convention of the State Firemen's Association was held in St. Cloud the 11th and 12th, the meetings being in the court house. Delegations were present from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Red Wing, Faribault, Stillwater, Mankato and a number of the other cities in the state. A supper was given the visitors at the West house.

Mrs. Julia E., wife of C. F. Macdonald, editor of the St. Cloud Times, died this afternoon, aged 31 years. She was a daughter of Dr. C. H. Lord, of Shakopee, and her remains will be taken to that place for burial.

February 3.—About $5,000 has been subscribed for the erection of a residence for Bishop Seidenbush in this city. It is expected to increase this amount by from $1,000 to $3,000.

C. F. Davis, assignee of Ball, Bryan & Dickinson, has sold the machinery, real estate, etc., of the Avon stave factory to N. P. Clarke and H. C. Waite for a little over $4,000, and the stock for $12,000.

The Rev. Wolfgang Northman, O. S. B. (better known as Father Wolfgang) was found dead in bed at Meier's Grove Tuesday morning. Dr. Campbell, of Melrose, gave it as his opinion that death resulted from heart disease and the verdict of the coroner's jury was to this effect.

March 2.—Maine Prairie has a cheese factory, the first in the county. It was built by John Farwell, a number of people subscribing to a bonus.

Fair Haven grange P. of H. dedicated last Friday the first grange hall in the state. Col. Sam Adams, grand master of the state grange, conducted the exercises.

The Presbyterian society have purchased a site for their new church building, 88x132 feet fronting on Washington avenue.

F. H. Dam, returning home after three months spent in California, expresses the judgment that it is no place for a poor man.

April 20.—The St. Paul & Pacific R. R. has decided that two trains daily do not pay during the summer months and the schedule will be the same as last winter.

The freight rate from Minneapolis to St. Cloud, a distance of sixty-four miles, is $1.50 per hundred.

May 4.—Lake George is steadily drying up and in a few years will be little better than a reedy puddle. (Very happily, this doleful prognostication is, in this A. D. 1914, in small danger of being realized. Lake George is still a lovely little sheet of water.),

The Rev. W. E. Stanley preached his farewell sermon at the Baptist church Sunday morning and the next day started for Red Wing to enter on his new field of labor.

The dam at S. B. Pinney's grist mill at St. Augusta was washed entirely away, together with a part of the mill itself, Sunday night. The loss is a serious one to Mr. Pinney.

Raymond & Owen, of this city, have the

contract for building the court house at Alexandria.

Andrew Anderson & Sons have begun the erection of a spoke factory near the Baptist church. They have on hand already material for 55,000 spokes. It is just such industries as this that St. Cloud needs and that help most to build up a town.

May 11.—At the school election Monday afternoon, St. Cloud had, for the first time in its history, woman suffrage. Twenty-five ladies appeared at the poles, and it was remarked that "they were quite well behaved and created no disturbance."

May 18.—J. A. Stanton's new "Eagle" flouring mill at Sauk Rapids is in successful operation, making the celebrated "Minnesota Patent Process Flour." The building is 50x80 feet, four stories above the basement.

May 25.—The St. Cloud Press, which was first published February 22, 1872, was this week consolidated with the Journal, the paper bearing the name of the St. Cloud Journal-Press, W. B. Mitchell, editor and publisher.

June 1.—The Rev. J. T. Chambers last Sunday closed his four years' service as rector of St. John's Episcopal church, and Monday started for LaPorte, Indiana, where he takes charge of a larger parish.

Peter Seberger, one of the oldest settlers of St. Cloud and proprietor of the Seberger house, died Monday night.

A number of people on both sides of the river are talking about uniting Stearns and Benton counties, making one county with two free bridges.

June 8.—The first stock sale in the county was held Tuesday on the east side of Lake George. The display included 225 head of horses and over 300 head of cattle, sheep, pigs, etc. During the day 100 head of horses and cattle, 22 pigs and 4 sheep were sold.

Last Monday was "grasshopper day" and was observed in the usual manner by the Catholics of this place.

The adjustment of the railroad bonus bonds has reduced the debt of the city from $75,000 to $25,000.

June 15.—Charles Benson of Clearwater has leased the Central house of J. E. Hayward and will take possession Monday.

June 22.—The first cheese made in the Sauk Rapids cheese factory was cut in the store of Boulter & Lufkin on Saturday last. It is of excellent flavor.

July 6.—George W. Benedict, of Sauk Rapids, has been appointed deputy revenue assessor for this district, in place of John Cooper.

July 13.—The Rev. G. H. Davis on Sunday last entered on his duties as rector of St. John's church. The Rev. George R. Milton has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Congregational church, to take effect the latter part of the month.

August 10.—By a consolidation and reduction of offices at the depot Capt. Wright is now in entire charge, Judge Gregory retiring.

During the thunder storm Saturday afternoon the Congregational church at Sauk Rapids was struck by lightning, the front of the building being badly damaged. The dais on which the organ stood was splintered, but the organ was not injured.

August 17.—Chas. Gravel, of Little Falls, has purchased the machinery in S. B. Pinney's grist mill at St. Augusta and taken it to Little Falls to be put in a mill there.

August 24.—Grasshoppers have made their appearance in considerable numbers in various parts of the county, causing very great uneasiness among the farmers lest the eggs that are laid now will hatch out next season.

J. D. Lachance, county auditor of Morrison county, has purchased the newspaper material lately used in the St. Cloud Press office and taken it to Little Falls, where a newspaper is to be started. It will be called the Little Falls Transcript and the first number will be issued September 7, with H. C. Stivers editor and publisher.

Two brothers of Peter Brick, of this city, recently arrived from Canada, have gone to Sauk Centre to build a brewery.

August 31.—The public reading rooms have been discontinued; cause, lack of funds. The books, papers and furniture have been donated to the Good Templar's lodge.

Levanseler & Fawcett will move the Novelty works building from lower town to the lot on which their planing mill stands and use it as a warehouse.

B. Overbeck has taken away the frame addition to his hotel, the Minnesota house, and is putting in its place a brick addition, 24x38, two stories high, this being

the second brick addition he has made to his hotel.

September 14.—The Rockville grist mill, built by O. Tenny of this city, began work Tuesday. It has three run of stone and is a good mill.

Yesterday about eighty members of the fire department of this city—the Little Giants under charge of Foreman Leagle, and the Hook and Ladder boys under charge of Assistant Foreman Griebler, and all under charge of Chief J. M. Rosenberger, started for Minneapolis to take part in the annual state parade today.

While a threshing machine was at work on his farm in the town of Pierz yesterday C. B. Buckman jumped on the feed table and attempted to step across the cylinder, slipped, his left leg being caught and crushed half way to the knee. Had the horses not been stopped he would undoubtedly have been killed. The leg was amputated just below the knee. Mr. Buckman is very weak but hopes are entertained of his recovery. (Mr. Buckman has since served for two terms as member of congress from this district and is in active business life today.)

September 28.—Samuel Holes, one of the early settlers of Stearns county, died in this city, last night, in the fifty-first year of his age.

There will be no "free 'bus to and from the cars" any longer. Hereafter the 'bus will be driven one day first to the West house and the next day first to the Central house and there will be no "running" for either.

October 12.—The line of the American Express Company has been extended to Sauk Centre, with L. Kells agent.

B. Vossberg has sold the corner lot of the Broker block to M. Majerus, the amount being $1,400. We understand that Mr. Majerus intends to erect a building thereon. (Frank Fandel's present dry goods store.)

October 19.—On Wednesday of last week a daughter of John Baitinger, of the town of Zion, was married. Although there were 138 persons at the wedding, there was not a glass, not a drop, of beer drunk. This is remarked as being something almost unprecedented.

November 2.—A change took place Tuesday in the management of the West house, Col. Todd retiring and E. T. Tobey going in.

Dr. Senkler and Messrs. Mulliken and Daendels shot eighteen wild geese Monday.

Married, at Maine Prairie, October 19, Ina Stickney to Adelbert Guptill.

November 9.—Charles Buss, who came to St. Cloud about fifteen years ago and engaged in business here, afterwards removing to Cold Springs where he had a general store, died Thursday, in the 58th year of his age.

Milton B. Swisher, of Eden Lake, but eighteen years of age, shouldered his gun Monday after a light fall of snow and in three hours killed three large deer, which he disposed of at Cold Springs for $17 cash.

Married at Maine Prairie, at the residence of the bride's father, M. A. Gregory to M. E. Shoemaker, both of Maine Prairie.

November 23.—The second annual Stearns County Sunday school convention was held in the Methodist church November 18 and 19. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: Prof. D. L. Kiehle, president; Prof. W. P. Burdick, vice-president; John E. Carver, secretary and treasurer.

Clarke & McClure of this city will cut on the upper Mississippi this winter 4,000,000 feet of logs, T. C. McClure, 3,000,000 feet and H. L. Gordon 1,500,000 feet.

St. Cloud was represented at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia by seventy-three of its citizens—a large representation for a place of its size and distance away.

December 14.—A number of Indians, arrayed in blankets and beads, have been in town this week making purchases (and picking up stubs of cigars) for the holidays.

Tuesday a drove of about 1,000 Indian ponies passed through town bound for St. Paul, where they will be sold. They are what are left of the lot captured from the Sioux.

Mayo & Lamb shipped 400 saddles of venison from Sauk Centre Wednesday.

L. Robinson, Sr., of Robinson & Co., proprietors of the Sauk Rapids granite works, has left the country, owing $6,000, many of the workmen being in destitute circumstances by reason of his actions. The Sen-

tinel says the business will probably be discontinued.

1877.

January 4.—The people of Sauk Rapids having voted "no license," liquor cannot now be sold in that village.

The Stearns County Grange P. of H. met at Fair Haven Wednesday and Thursday of last week. John W. Goodspeed was elected master, J. B. Swisher overseer, E. H. Atwood secretary and M. Greeley treasurer, with the other officers. Seven subordinate granges were represented.

February 1.—Last Thursday evening Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," lectured at the Congregational church on "Men's Women and Women's Women." Speaking simply, and strictly from her varied experiences, her power over her hearers is complete without any attempts at oratorical effect which she entirely ignores. At the close of the lecture she recited two or three poems, closing with her stirring "Battle Hymn."

February 15.—Senator Macdonald's bill making the paupers of this county a town charge has passed both houses of the legislature.

March 1.—Mr. Macdonald introduced a bill in the senate yesterday for the consolidation of the counties of Stearns and Benton. Mr. Mayo, senator from Benton, had it referred to himself, where it will probably remain.

March 15.—Maj. George H. Smith, general superintendent of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., shipped to this place by yesterday's train some choice short horn heifers, purchased in Illinois, for his Sauk river farm, about three miles from St. Cloud. Our farmers should appreciate the importance of grading up their stock.

Eighteen hundred pounds of venison and 1,334 partridges, prairie chickens and grouse shipped in barrels from Albany, in this county, were seized and sold last week by the sheriff of Ramsey county in accordance with the provisions of the game law. The contraband articles were shipped by R. A. White & Co. and consigned to M. Baker, Chicago.

March 22.—A lot of Sioux Indians who came from Standing Rock agency with ponies are to give a regular "war dance" tonight. They are camped near Enderle's brewery.

April 5.—J. E. Hayward will again take possession of the Central House, Mr. Benson having the Black Hills fever. Judge Gregory has taken charge of the West House, succeeding E. T. Tobey, who becomes an assistant in the postoffice.

May 3.—Some of our citizens are now figuring how much they might have made if they had only bought wheat last fall for 80 cents and sold it now for $1.58.

May 17.—Telegraph rates have been reduced so that messages to and from Chicago can be sent for $1.20 for ten words or less, and eight cents for each additional word.

John Ball, who was one of the first settlers in St. Cloud, died on the 11th inst., in the 67th year of his age.

Married, at St. Paul by the Rev. D. C. Lyon, Maggie Fitzpatrick to A. F. Robertson, both of St. Cloud. At Rich Prairie, by C. B. Buckman, J. P., Ella E. Harvey, of Morrison county, to Harvey G. Wire, of Stearns county.

June 14.—Wheat is now $1.33 per bushel.

June 21.—The official canvass of the vote of Stearns county June 12 on the proposed settlement of the old railroad bonds, showed 344 for and 2,427 against the proposition.

June 28.—The monthly cattle markets held in this city are quite successful.

The new road to the cemetery (turning off from St. Germain street, near J. W. Tenvoorde's residence), has been opened and put in good condition and the old road closed.

In just 55 minutes, on Sunday afternoon last, Alex, Spaulding, of Maine Prairie, caught with a machine he had made eighteen bushels of grasshoppers on a ten-acre field. Willard Spaulding caught 160 bushels in six nights. Thomas Steen caught 25 bushels in one hour and ten minutes; O. M. Nelson, 16 bushels in ten minutes, and so on.

July 5.—Dr. H. McMahon, an old and respected citizen of Sauk Rapids, died suddenly Thursday of apoplexy.

A severe wind storm in the town of Raymond Friday destroyed or badly damaged seven houses. The sufferers were M. Shiefer, Alonzo Morris, W. T. Smith, Sanford Smith, Horace Bryant, Frank Bryant

and Mat. Slatkey. The dwelling houses of R. Richardson, L. B. Raymond, H. Lyman and J. M. Gilman were unroofed. A new house in process of erection by Dennis Morris was scattered in all directions. Two sides of the schoolhouse were blown out.

July 12.—Grasshoppers still continue to leave, going sometimes in a southeasterly and sometimes in a northerly direction. Our farmers feel much more hopeful than they did. The destruction of crops, however, especially in the western part of the county, has been great.

At the Cathedral this forenoon Anna B. Edlebrock was married to Prof. Peter E. Kaiser, county superintendent of schools, by the Rev. Francis Merschmann.

July 19.—J. E. Hayward has been shipping to New York via Pittsburgh four carloads of flour per week.

George Overbeck succeeds his father as landlord of the Minnesota House.

Eggs are only six cents a dozen at Sauk Centre.

August 2.—The steamer Monticello arrived last Tuesday evening and landed near the foot of Lake street and was visited by many of our citizens. It is a trim, neat little craft, and a trifle smaller than the Great Eastern. It left for Minneapolis the next morning and will continue to make trips during the season.

August 9.—Bridgman's saw mill shut down Monday, having cut all the logs in the boom. The cut of lumber was 1,300,000 feet, shingles 1,500,000. A large number of logs failed to get down this year.

E. Cross received an order this week from E. R. Hill & Co., Chicago, for 2,500 pounds of cream cheese made at the Sauk Rapids factory. Minnesota cheese is bound to take a No. 1 place wherever it is known.

August 16.—H. C. Waite, of this city, has gone to Chicago to purchase a quartz crushing machine, which he will take to the Black Hills.

August 30.—Married, at Melrose, August 28, at the cathedral, Mrs. Anna C. Terway, of Melrose, to Joseph H. Edelbrock, of St. Cloud. Mr. Edelbrock, who has been in Chicago for some time, will engage in the general mercantile business at Melrose.

D. Steen, of Maine Prairie, and D. C. Hill and W. McKusick, of this city, who went to the Black Hills last spring, returned home Saturday. They found everything at the Hills overdone and became satisfied that they could do better here than there.

September 6.—Married, at St. John's church, St. Cloud, September 3, Dora A. Dwinal to Maj. D. M. G. Murphy.

Arnold's fine new grist mill, located at the mouth of Sauk river, was fully completed August 25 and is doing excellent work. It has seven run of stone, with all modern machinery.

September 13.—Home-grown cranberries bring $1.50 per bushel, retailing at $2.00.

The Rev. I. H. Reddick, pastor of the Methodist church, who for some time preached to the united Methodist and Congregational societies, alternate Sundays in each church, and further endeavored to increase the congregation by the addition of the Baptist society, the proposition, however, not being acceptable to the later, and who preached his farewell sermon here August 26, is now stationed at Oscoda, Mich.

September 27.—Married, in this city, at the cathedral, September 25, Barbara Schafer to William L. Rosenberger, both of St. Cloud.

October 11.—Bishop Seidenbusch returned home Friday from his trip abroad, including a visit to Rome.

October 18.—D. B. Stanley brought in yesterday from the Maine Prairie cheese factory six tons of cheese which he shipped to St. Paul. This cheese took the premium at the Stearns county fair last week.

October 18.—Some Mormon elders have been at work in our neighboring county of Sherburne and have had some success in getting converts who are selling off their property to go to Utah.

October 25.—D. H. Freeman started Tuesday for Dakota to secure, if possible, the remains of his father, Lieut. Ambrose Freeman, who was killed during the Indian outbreak in 1862. He is accompanied by Capt. Oscar Taylor and John Coates, who were in the same company with Lieutenant Freeman and are confident they can find his unmarked grave.

The Brainerd branch was completed Saturday, the last spike being driven at Sauk Rapids.

November 1.—D. H. Freeman, John Coates and Capt. O. Taylor returned Tues-

day from Dakota, having been unsuccessful in their efforts to find the body of Lieut. Ambrose Freeman. Another attempt will be made and it is hoped with better success.

C. S. Benson succeeded Judge Gregory today as landlord at the West House.

A telegraph office was opened in the West House today, with Miss Godley in charge.

R. D. Bloomfield offers for sale lots 7, 8 and 9, block 41, Curtis survey, for $150. (Just think of it!)

November 8.—At the election Tuesday the constitutional amendment in favor of woman's suffrage received in Stearns county 274 votes, while 2,026 were cast in opposition.

November 22.—Married, in this city, today, at the residence of the bride's father, Anna E. Spicer, of St. Cloud, to the Rev. W. E. Stanley, of Red Wing. Mr. Stanley was for several years pastor of the Baptist church in this place.

December 6.—Thomas Danzell has been appointed postmaster at St. Joseph.

The ticket office at the East St. Cloud depot has been completed and a telegraph as well as ticket office has been put in. Both are in charge of James B. Beatty, of Sauk Rapids.

December 13.—The President sent to the senate Thursday the name of Capt. J. E. West for postmaster at St. Cloud.

Stearns county has neither any bonded nor floating indebtedness. The town, city and school district indebtedness amounts to $63,700.

The people of St. Cloud are very indignant over the present railroad arrangement. Trains to and from St. Paul instead of coming over to the St. Cloud depot stop at East St. Cloud. Express matter which comes up on the 11 a. m. train is taken to Sauk Rapids and left there until three o'clock, when it is brought over by the train for Melrose.

December 27.—The farmers of Stearns county have been busy the past week doing their plowing.

The Mississippi river is open at Clearwater and the ferry boat is running.

1878.

January 3.—The Mississippi river at this place is entirely clear of ice. A steamboat excursion January 3 would be easy enough if we only had the steamboat.

Z. W. Perry, of LaSauk, plowed two acres of land on his farm December 29th.

Married, in this city, January 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Miss Jean C. Mitchell, of St. Cloud, to Dr. Charles E. Walton, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

January 24.—A literary society, composed of about twenty-five members, was organized Friday evening to meet on alternate Tuesday evenings. The following officers were elected: L. W. Collins, president; T. J. Gray, vice-president; Mrs. A. C. Blaisdell, secretary. The first subject taken up, and to which two evenings will be devoted, will be the Life and Times of Henry VIII.

January 31.—The people of Sauk Rapids voted yesterday on the issuing of $15,000 bonds to aid in building a free bridge across the Mississippi river at that place. Out of 114 votes cast only four were in opposition. Benton county will issue $10,000 in bonds authorized by an act of the legislature of 1867.

Ephraim Curtis, who came to St. Cloud in 1856 and was one of the business men of the city afterwards, except during the time he served in the Union army, died yesterday after a brief illness, at the age of 47 years.

February 7.—Five persons, received into the Baptist church on profession of faith, were baptized in the Mississippi river near the upper mill Sabbath afternoon.

No snow, the Mississippi river not closed and what little frost there was in the ground coming out. What has become of winter, anyhow?

February 14.—In Stearns county last year 109 schools were taught in the districts outside the independent districts. The number of male teachers employed was 65, average salary $40.40; female teachers 44, average salary $20.86.

The bill introduced in the senate by Senator Macdonald for the consolidation of Stearns and Benton counties, after a very brief life, was strangled in committee and is now a corpse.

The Good Templars of Maine Prairie had an installation of officers at their last meeting, followed by an entertainment at the cheese factory. G. C. Chamberlain is

W. C. T.; Mrs. A. B. Greely, W. V. T.; Nellie Kimball, W. S.; Waite Shoemaker, W. A. S.

February 28.—Still that same old kind of weather; overcoats laid aside and fires in very slight demand.

James Walker is station agent at Sauk Rapids, succeeding S. N. Wright, who assumes the duties of treasurer of Benton county this week.

March 14.—The Mississippi river here is wholly free of ice. Indeed, it has not been closed at any time during the winter.

March 28.—Farmers throughout the county are busy plowing and seeding. A number have a large part of their grain already sown.

April 4.—The contract for building the bridge at Sauk Rapids, a combination wood and iron bridge, has been let to James McIntyre & Co., of New York, for $22,600. The superstructure is 809 feet long.

April 11.—A new foundry is to be built at once, to be owned principally by Rosenberger Bros., of this city, and Joseph H. Edelbrock, of Melrose, although the head workmen, Messrs. Smith and Kellerman, will have an interest in it. It will be located on a lot adjoining Anderson & Sons' hub and spoke factory.

April 18.—The St. Cloud wagon bridge was closed to travel Saturday. Coates & Freeman run a 'bus to Sauk Rapids, crossing on the ferry and meeting the up and down trains.

An immigration society for the Sauk valley has been organized by Joseph Capser, of Sauk Centre; J. H. Linneman, St. Joe; J. Simonitsch, Richmond; Maurin Bros., of Cold Springs, and other prominent business men of that part of Stearns county.

A cheese factory has been built at Clearwater by Roberts & Knowlton and is turning out 600 pounds of cheese per day.

April 25.—Homestead No. 10,000 was taken at the St. Cloud land office Tuesday.

May 9.—The steamer Monticello arrived at this place Tuesday, being the first trip of the season, and left the next day. Regular trips will be made hereafter. Fair to Minneapolis, $2.00; meals, 25 cents.

Martin Greely, of Maine Prairie, left at our office this morning some stalks of rye fully headed out and the heads very long.

Officers of Diamond Lodge, No. 104, I. O. G. T., were installed Saturday evening. They were: W. W. Wright, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. L. Cramb, W. V. T.; A. L. Cramb, W. S.; D. S. Hayward, W. F.; Mrs. D. S. Hayward, W. T.; J. Hill, W. C.; Thomas Robertson, W. M.; Miss Etta Bibber, W. I. G.; J. M. Richardson, W. O. G.; Mrs. James Biggerstaff, W. R. S.; Mrs. W. W. Wright, W. L. S.; Miss Emma Jones, W. A. S.

May 16.—Married, in St. Cloud, May 14, at the Cathedral, Julia Scheutz to George M. Schaefer, both of St. Cloud. At Maine Prairie, May 11, Hattie Wood to George W. Linn.

May 30.—Liberty Raymond, of the town of Raymond, one of the old and prominent residents of the western part of the county, died at his home on the 18th inst. George H. Whiting, of Clearwater, a leading business man of that place, died May 25, in the 41st year of his age.

During a thunder storm last Thursday, A. Wade's house at Maine Prairie was struck by lightning, the inside being badly damaged. Mr. Wade was struck by the bolt, which leaving the stove and beginning at his foot, tearing open the boot, passed up his body, across to the other side, up that side to the arm and along the arm to the table on which it was resting, down the table to the floor, killing a dog lying under the table and then dropped to the basement. Mr. Wade was in a critical condition for a time, but he eventually recovered.

June 6.—Under the provisions of a law passed in 1874 the voters at an election held last Thursday, by 274 ayes to 33 noes, decided to issue $10,000 to be used toward securing a free bridge across the Mississippi river.

Reuben Richardson, of Melrose, a former resident of St. Cloud, died suddenly yesday after an illness of but a few hours.

June 13.—N. P. Clarke, of this city, is building a first-class cheese factory at his farm, some six miles from this city. It will be one of the largest as well as one of the best in this part of the state.

Five cans of young salmon came to this place Tuesday, two cans being taken to Pleasant lake and three cans to Pearl lake. Three cans came up the same day to be

left at St. Joe for the lake at St. John's college.

An offer of $5,000 for the wagon bridge, made by the city council of St. Cloud, was accepted Friday evening by the directors, and the board of county commissioners voted to appropriate $5,000 toward making it a free bridge. The balance of the $10,000 in bonds voted by the city will be used in the work of reconstruction.

June 20.—St. Cloud claims the honor of having the first anti-treating society in the state.

The district court was compelled to adjourn when Cole's circus passed in procession down St. Germain street Friday forenoon. Nothing could keep the jury or the officers in their places and finally the judge directed an hour's adjournment.

How different everything looks in the "grasshopper districts" this year from what they did last year and the year before.

June 27.—Saturday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of Bishop Seidenbush into the priesthood, and the occasion was duly celebrated with the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, etc.

A. Anderson & Sons, of the St. Cloud Spoke factory, received this week from Lowell, Mass., the machinery for a first-class machine shop, which they will soon have in running order.

Married, at Sauk Centre June 26, Emma A. Perkins, of Sauk Centre, to Alfred F. Storey, of St. Cloud.

July 4.—Butter, except on contract, is worth only six cents a pound in the market now.

August 1.—Regular trains are now running to Sauk Centre, leaving there at 6:30 a. m. and arriving at St. Paul at 3:50 p. m.

George Geissel has purchased the Sauk Rapids ferry, which he will take to Two Rivers as soon as the bridge is completed at Sauk Rapids.

A car load of blooded stock, Jersey cows and heifers, arrived a few days ago from Massachusetts for N. P. Clarke's stock farm near this city.

George M. Schafer has taken charge of the well-known Schafer House in this city and will add to its popularity.

August 15.—The old H. T. Tobey house, near the Normal school, has been put in repair to be used as a "Young Men's Normal Home," and will be in charge of Mrs. Davis, of Elk River.

J. O. Crommett started Friday for Gen. T. H. Barrett's great farm near Herman, on the Main line railroad, to put up buildings for laborers and stock. Gen. Barrett has seventeen thousand acres of land in a body, of which eight hundred acres will be broken this year.

Blackberries came in by the wagon load Monday, selling readily at 50 to 75 cents per pail.

August 22.—Hon. C. A. Gilman has formed a law partnership with Mr. Wm. Barrett of St. Paul and will occupy offices in Ottensmeyer's block.

September 5.—Married, at Berlin, Wis., September 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. M. Webster, Ella M. Stewart of Berlin, Wis., to Captain L. W. Collins of this city.

September 26.—We are gratified to be able to state that Dr. W. L. Beebe has decided to remain in St. Cloud to practice his profession.

The Rev. A. L. Cole has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Baptist church to accept a call from the First Baptist church of Sacramento, Cal.

September 19.—Coal is beginning to come more generally into use here. Quite a number of our citizens have ordered coal stoves for their houses.

The Mississippi river is lower than it has been since 1864. Rocks are sticking up in full view in all directions and there are plenty of places that are fordable.

Our citizens have subscribed over $500 toward opening up the road from the east end of the bridge through the marsh to the town of St. George in Benton county.

Henry A. Boobar, one of the old settlers of Sauk Centre, died at that place Tuesday afternoon.

October 10.—Judge McKelvy has approved the bid of Edwin Clark, $42,600, for the entire indebtedness (less the mortgage indebtedness, $22,000, held by W. Bohmer) for the property of E. & W. H. Clark, at Melrose, at this time in the hands of a receiver (L. A. Evans), his bid being the highest, and the property will be transferred to him. Major Clarke has already started his mill and resumed business.

October 17.—Married in St. Cloud, at the residence of Z. H. Morse, October 16,

by the Rev. H. C. Woods, Laura E. Morse, of St. Cloud, to the Rev. A. L. Cole, late pastor of the Baptist church in this city, now of Sacramento, Cal.

October 24.—Henry Keller, of Sauk Centre, has made a contract with F. E. Levanseler, of this city, for the manufacture of five hundred more of his celebrated fanning mills.

The new bridge across the Mississippi in this city was opened to travel last Friday.

November 7.—The St. Vincent Branch railroad was completed from Sauk Centre to Alexandria Monday, the construction train running in that evening. Regular trains will not be put on until the 15th.

A temperance club has been organized in this city, with the Rev. E. V. Campbell president, and Jennie Owen secretary, meetings to be held every two weeks.

The Raymond post office has been discontinued, all mail matter for that office to be sent to the Grove Lake post office.

November 21.—The Sauk Rapids free bridge was opened for teams yesterday. It will be fully completed and turned over to the Benton county commissioners on the 28th.

November 28.—Married, at Clearwater, November 26, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Emma Cambell to Captain Josiah E. West, all of Stearns county.

December 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Noel, who were among the first settlers of St. Cloud, celebrated their golden wedding December 4th at Santiago.

December 19.—A number of Chippewa Indians have been in town this week selling venison and buying such articles as they wanted.

A great deal of bitter feeling has been created throughout this county as well as in various parts of the state by the efforts of the owners of drive-well patents to extort excessive royalties from users. Anti drive-well associations have been organized in St. Cloud as well as in many of the towns in the county.

December 26.—The Clearwater cheese factory has closed; cause, financial troubles.

Minneapolis had a double wedding on the 22nd—the contracting parties being the Hon. H. L. Gordon and Mary Louise Carpenter; Dr. A. H. Hedderly and Ada B. Gordon. Mr. Gordon and his daughter were for a number of years residents of St. Cloud.

1879.

January 2.—Boyd's store was visited by burglars last night and $200 worth of goods stolen. The Sauk Valley House was entered the same night, a watch and $10 in money being taken.

Married at Sauk Rapids, December 28, 1878, by the Rev. I. Marsh, Mary E. Cross to Joseph Coates, both of that village.

There were only fifteen deaths in St. Cloud last year. This speaks well for the healthfulness of a city of nearly three thousand inhabitants.

January 16.—The petition to the legislature for the enactment of a state-wide prohibitory law received over five hundred signatures in this city. The Stearns County Grange at its meeting at Fair Haven elected officers for the ensuing year, with J. W. Goodspeed, M.; F. B. Smith, O.; E. H. Atwood, Sec. A committee was appointed to prepare and circulate a petition to the legislature to abolish the "little brass kettle."

"Fencing in" or "fencing out" is now the burning question in many of the towns in the county where there is stock, either to run at large or be kept in an enclosure.

The burglars who entered Boyd's store were tracked by Chief Wheeler to a lumber camp on Hillman's brook where he arrested them Friday and they are now in jail here. They gave their names as Henry Carr and Jack Randolph, and both confessed to this robbery as well as that at the Sauk Valley House, when Mr. Kammermeier's watch and money were stolen. The sheriff of Barron county, Wisconsin, who had been on their track, arrived Monday. He said that they were brothers, their real names being Isaac and James Bailey, Jr., and that they were wanted in Wisconsin for a $500 robbery at Rice Lake. County Attorney Collins declined to surrender them.

January 23.—The old depot building on the east side of the river has been purchased by G. A. Freudenreich and Henry Keller, who will have it moved to the west side and use it jointly as a machinery warehouse.

January 30.—The granite, which was

quarried here last fall for the proposed Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R. bridge piers, is soon to be taken up on the N. P. where it will be used in making culverts.

Burglars entered J. C. Haines's store at Paynesville Friday night and took off everything of any value. Tracks showed that a wagon was used.

February 13.—A delegation of between forty and fifty members of the legislature arrived yesterday to investigate the advantages offered by St. Cloud as the location of a second state prison.

February 22.—Embrick Knudson, of North Fork, one of Stearns county's early settlers, died at his home Sunday.

The citizens of Mille Lacs county, at a meeting held at Princeton on the 15th inst., pledged their influence in favor of a bond bonus for a proposed railroad from Grantsburg to St. Cloud via Rush City, Cambridge and Princeton.

March 6.—Articles of incorporation of the St. Cloud Water Power Company were filed yesterday.

March 20.—St. Cloud is quite musically inclined. A number of Germans have organized a singing society of fifty members, holding semi-weekly meetings, under the charge and drill of Prof. M. Gans. The St. Cloud Cornet band is a new organization, the membership including F. A. Staples, E. S. Hil, W. Hetherington, D. C. Hill, J. E. Carver, G. E. Fuller, F. D. Crossman, Fred Barnes, C. T. Hines and George B. Smith. E. S. Hill is president and George B. Smith secretary and treasurer.

The Southern Minnesota R. R. has reduced its fare to four cents a mile. We should be glad to chronicle at an early date that the St. Paul & Pacific had decided upon a like change.

March 27.—The two new bells for the Catholic church have arrived; one weighs 700 and the other 2,360 pounds.

A "special" post office has been established at Maine Grove, with Michael Goodner postmaster.

A bill passed by the last legislature authorized Stearns county to vote bonds to an amount not exceeding $1,500 per mile to four lines of railroad—the first from St. Cloud to Mankato; the second from St. Cloud via Cold Springs to the southern or western boundary of the county; the third from some point on the northern boundary of the county running via Sauk Centre toward the western line of the county; the fourth from Minneapolis on the west side of the Mississippi river to St. Cloud and thence via Holding to some point on the Northern Pacific railway.

April 3.—The burglars, three of them, who raided Haines's store at Paynesville recently, carrying off most of the goods in a two-horse wagon, were arrested Friday. At the house of Thomas Marshall, a farmer, living on Diamond lake, near Atwater, was found a large part of the stolen goods stored in all conceivable places, even down to the pig pen. Marshall was arrested, as was also another of the gang, George Hockenberry, who was sleeping in the house at the time. The leader of the party, John Morris, a prison bird from Wisconsin, was in jail at Atwater for threatening to shoot the marshal and he was brought with the other two to the Stearns county jail Saturday, to be held for trial at the June term of court on the charge of burglary.

April 10.—A decree of foreclosure and sale of the Sauk Rapids water power was filed with the clerk of the district court of Benton county Friday. The judgment is for $159,361.15, the decree being in favor of Greenleaf Clark, trustee. The property to be sold includes the dam, canals, breakwaters, etc.

May 1.—The marriage of Mary M. Scheutz to John M. Emmel took place this morning at the Catholic cathedral in this city.

May 8.—Rush City has issued $4,000 in bonds to aid in the building of the Grantsburg, Rush City and St. Cloud railroad.

May 22.—The cheese factory at Maine Prairie has passed into the hands of N. P. Clarke, C. F. & W. Powell and A. T. Whitman, of this city. A. C. Thurber will be in charge. The patrons of the factory have organized a corporation called the Maine Prairie Dairymen's association, with T. L. Stickney, president; M. Greeley, D. A. Hoyt and A. Guptill, directors; A. F. Perkins, treasurer.

A private park is to be established by residents of St. Cloud on the shores of Pearl lake, in the town of Maine Prairie, on land owned by John Cooper.

June 12.—C. Bridgman has made a contract with Clarke & McClure to saw for

them 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet of lumber this season as may be required. A drive of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of logs has passed this city this week. The crew in charge numbered sixty men and all were very orderly.

A new depot is in course of erection about one mile north of St. John's college in the town of St. Joseph, and is to be called Collegeville. The officers of the college have made arrangements for a post office at this place and a line of telegraph will connect the college with the station.

June 12.—Twenty-five years ago Tuesday John Schwartz crossed the Mississippi river and located on the farm where he now lives, just outside the borders of this city. He celebrated the occasion by entertaining a large number of old settlers and friends on that day in the grove near his house.

James and Isaac Bailey, the burglars who had entered Boyd's store and the Sauk Valley House, pleaded guilty to burglary and were sentenced each to three years in state prison.

Indictments were found by the grand jury against John Morris, George Hockenberry, Henry Williams, Thos. Marshall, Thomas Wheeler and Frederick Mayward for the burglary at Haines Bros.' store at Paynesville. Moore and Hockenberry pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two years each in state prison. Marshall pleaded not guilty. Williams gave his true name as Henry McKelvy.

June 3.—The law passed by the last legislature changing the legal rate of interest from 12 to 10 per cent went into effect July 1.

Fifteen years ago yesterday Capt. W. W. Wright, of this city, took the position of station agent on the St. Paul and Pacific railroad at Anoka. He has acted in that capacity at Elk River, Big Lake, East St. Cloud, and at the depot on this side of the river as the road was completed to these different points. During this time, he informs us, he has not been above this place or below St. Paul or ridden a mile on any other road.

The Pearl Lake Park Association organized Monday by electing the following officers: Wm. Powell, president; H. P. Bennett, vice-president; C. W. Kingsbury, secretary; J. G. Smith, treasurer; John Cooper, John Coates and J. F. Bradford, executive committee.

July 10.—At the adjourned term of the district court yesterday Henry McKelvy was discharged as not having been engaged in the Paynesville robbery. Thomas Marshall was tried and found guilty.

July 17.—The board of education Tuesday issued $2,100 new bonds bearing eight per cent interest to take up old bonds bearing twelve per cent interest which became due that day.

The new Baptist church at Maine Prairie was dedicated last Sunday, the Rev. J. E. Wood, of this city, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Rosenberger & Co. have begun the erection of a machine shop, 28x50, two stories high, immediately in front of their foundry.

D. T. Calhoun, late of the law firm of Barto & Calhoun, of Sauk Centre, has formed a copartnership with Oscar Taylor, of this city.

The locomotive which is now running between St. Cloud and Alexandria, on Conductor Dodge's train, was the first locomotive ever run in the state. It was formerly the Wm. Crooks, but since the railroad company adopted the system of numbering it is known as No. 1.

August 7.—We understand that C. F. Hendryx, lately connected with the Minneapolis Tribune, has purchased the office of the Sauk Centre Herald and will soon take charge.

F. B. VanHoesen, cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, and Mary C. Gunderson, of the same place, formerly a member of the faculty of the St. Cloud Normal school, were married this morning by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, at the residence of Mrs. W. R. Hunter, in this city.

There are only fourteen Saints among the more than nine hundred and sixty organized townships in Minnesota. Five of these are in Stearns county, viz.: St. Cloud, St. Joseph, St. Wendel, St. Augusta, and St. Martin.

September 11.—Wm. McNeal, of North Prairie, one of the oldest and best-known settlers in Stearns county, died this morning, aged about fifty years.

A post office has been established at Collegeville with Henry Broker postmaster.

September 25.—A law partnership has been formed between L. W. Collins and

Theo. Bruener. Mr. Bruener is a new comer but has strong endorsements from men eminent in the bar and on the bench.

The returns to the collector of internal revenue show that during the past month, N. Kramer of this city manufactured 2,200 cigars and Joseph Mark 3,200.

Jeremiah Russell, of Sauk Rapids, has laid out the land on this side of the river, opposite the Rapids, which he owns, into town lots.

October 16.—T. C. Alden has purchased the "Sisson" place, eighty acres, cornering on Brown's addition to the south and west; consideration, $1,775.

By the consolidation of the Mobile U. S. land office with another in Alabama C. T. Stearns, formerly of this city, for many years the registrar, has been dropped from the service.

Waite, Batz & Rueth is the name of a new firm going extensively into the mercantile business at Cold Spring.

J. E. Hayward is shipping seven hundred barrels of flour each week to Philadelphia.

October 30.—About five hundred persons went to Avon Sunday on the special train to attend the dedication services of the new Catholic church at that place.

November 6.—S. H. Parsons has been appointed agent in charge of the new elevator at this place.

Fully 150,000 tickets, regular and split, were printed in this county for the election Tuesday, or nearly fifty tickets for each voter.

November 20.—August Lindbergh has been appointed postmaster at Melrose.

Stanley, Moon & Co. are opening up with a large line of goods at Maine Prairie.

December 4.—J. C. Staples, of the township of St. Joseph, who was one of the very earliest settlers along the Rockville road, died Wednesday of last week in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

At the annual meeting of the Sauk Rapids Manufacturing Company the following officers were elected: Chas. Gilman, president; C. A. Gilman, secretary; Ellis Kling, treasurer.

December 11.—The Bank of St. Cloud, successor to James A. Bell and J. G. Smith's private bank, was organized December 6, beginning business on the 15th.

December 25.—The first number of the St. Cloud Tilende, a Norwegian paper, was issued last Saturday. The next number will not be issued until the party interested, A. M. Schack, has canvassed for subscribers. (It never was issued.)

1880.

January 1.—Many of the farmers in this vicinity raised the past year from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of wheat, each, worth $1.10 per bushel—this in addition to corn, oats, potatoes, etc., not to mention stock. Farming pays in Minnesota.

It is said that Commodore Davidson has become sole owner of the Sauk Rapids water power and will organize a company for its improvement.

January 8.—A reduction of fare has been made on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad to four cents per mile. The fare from this city to St. Paul is now $3.00.

Geo. A. Freudenrich, of this city, general agent of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., has been appointed by that company to go to Russia and look after their business in that country the present season. During his absence the business here will be in charge of N. B. Fulmer, of Alexandria, whose headquarters will be in St. Cloud.

A meeting was held at the court house Monday evening to take action toward the improvement of the water power in the Mississippi at this place. A committee was appointed to secure the organization of a stock company to carry out the project.

January 22.—A number of the $10 government silver certificates have appeared in circulation here. They are of the same size as and differ little in appearance from the greenbacks.

According to the returns made to the internal revenue department at St. Paul, 4,864 barrels of beer were made at St. Cloud, 100 at Sauk Centre 850 at New Munich, 144 at Richmond and 93 at Cold Spring, making a total of 6,051 barrels in the county during the year 1879.

February 19.—The St. Cloud Reading Room Society was organized last Thursday, with the following officers: Mrs. H. C. Waite, president; Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, vice-president; Mrs. L. W. Collins, secretary; Mrs. O. Tenney, treasurer.

February 26.—J. R. Boyd made on Monday the first shipment of specie ever sent



CRUDE BUT COMFORTABLE



OLD LOG CABIN

from St. Cloud, being $500 in silver sent to Anthony Kelly, wholesale grocer at Minneapolis.

A building has been moved from Sauk Rapids and placed inside the "Y" (Northern Pacific and S. P., M. & M. R. R.'s) on the east side, to accommodate the passengers taking or getting off the cars there. It is understood that a wide platform will be built to connect the two tracks, as at Minneapolis Junction.

March 4.—The Richmond Mining Company, composed of Jacob Simonitsch, Joseph Berghoff and A. Bussen, with a capital of $10,000, has been organized at that village to dig for coal, which is believed to be in paying quantities in that township.

March 11.—The Concordia Society met at the court house Thursday evening and decided to erect a hall, and to incorporate under the laws of the state. It was decided to locate the hall at the corner of Lake street and Jefferson avenue, the lot costing $300. The society organized as follows: P. R. Griebler, president; John Vandersluis, vice-president; John Rentz, secretary; J. R. Bennett, Jr., corresponding secretary; W. L. Rosenberger, treasurer; E. H. Kellerman, librarian; L. Thielman, H. J. Rosenberger and Jacob Lemm, finance committee. M. Gans tendered his resignation as musical director, which was accepted, and P. E. Kaiser was elected to fill the vacancy.

April 1.—The Normal course concluded Tuesday evening with a lecture by H. C. Waite on the "Merchant of Venice."

The Episcopal church at Sauk Centre, which had been struggling for some time under a debt of $1,918.50, had the pleasure on Easter of seeing it fully cleared off.

April 15.—A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted here Saturday evening, to be known as St. Cloud Lodge No. 63.

The Sauk Rapids water power was bid in at the foreclosure sale Friday by Commodore Davidson, who held the claim against the property, for $125,000. G. W. Benedict bid $96,000 for certain Michigan parties.

Miss Alfa Van Valkenberg, of Sauk Centre, one of the early graduates of the St. Cloud Normal School, and for a number of years a teacher in the Minneapolis public schools, was married last week to N. M. Freeman, of Melrose.

April 22.—The increased business of the St. P. M. & M. R. R. at St. Cloud has made it necessary to put a night operator at the depot telegraph office. W. E. Magner fills the position.

April 29.—Suit was begun Tuesday in the Ramsey county district court by Joseph Robert, Philip Beaupre, U. L. Lamprey and Henry C. James against Chas. A. Gilman and Lucy C. Gilman to test the title to a part or the whole of the water power on Sauk river at Sauk City.

May 6.—The party engaged in making the survey for the Rush City, Grantsburg and St. Cloud railroad reached this end of the line last Thursday and left at once for St. Paul. It is reported that the line was found to be a feasible one.

On Saturday Mrs. Abby West, of this city, was married to Wm. H. Thompson, of Alexandria, a member of the graduating class of the normal school, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. E. V. Campbell. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will make their home in this city.

May 13.—A dispensation from the grand lodge of the state has been granted to Solomon Foot, A. A. Whitney and N. M. Freeman to institute a lodge of Masons at Melrose.

At the public sale of short horns to be held at Minneapolis on the 26th inst., N. P. Clarke, of this city, will have on exhibition and for sale thirty-six head from his Meadow Lawn farm.

H. Horton, the contractor, turned over the repaired Sauk Rapids bridge Saturday to the county commissioners.

May 27.—John Anderson has been appointed census enumerator for the city of St. Cloud, and M. Gans for the township.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Mockenhaupt, of St. Cloud, celebrated their golden wedding May 25. They were married at Coblenz, Prussia, in 1830, and have lived in St. Cloud since 1860.

The teachers of Maine Prairie and Fair Haven met at the Farwell schoolhouse at Maine Prairie on the 22nd inst., and organized a teachers' association.

June 10.—Messrs. Coates & Freeman have received the necessary instruments

and now have telephone communication with the depot. This line will be of great service in securing information as regards the arrival and departure of trains.

June 17.—As a result of the high water in the Mississippi river from 50,000 to 100,000 feet of logs, belonging to Clarke & McClure, escaped Saturday from the lower boom.

A daily mail will be put on between this place and Fair Haven, serving Maine Prairie also, July 1. The mail will be carried by the present contractors.

Sauk Centre has organized a free library to be known as the "Bryant Library Association," with Miss Alice Tobey, formerly of St. Cloud, librarian.

The contract for building the Little Falls and Dakota railroad from Little Falls to Morris via Sauk Centre was let Tuesday to DeGraff & Co., work to begin at Little Falls immediately and the road to be completed by November 15, 1882.

July 1.—The city council has decided to purchase for a park a part of block "C" (now Empire park), which is a very pleasant place and would make a good location, at some future time, for a city hall.

The salary of the St. Cloud postmaster has been increased from $1,600 to $1,700 per year. This being a "separating office," he is allowed $450 per year additional to the above amount.

The Fair Haven census enumerator found a woman in that town ninety-six years of age.

July 8.—The glorious Fourth was celebrated with a parade and a meeting in the Pavilion grounds, where the Declaration of Independence was read by P. B. Gorman and an oration was delivered by D. B. Searle, Capt. L. W. Collins acting as president of the day. In the morning it was learned that a special train bearing Gen. W. T. Sherman and party bound for Manitoba would pass here about noon and arrangements were made by telegraph to have them stop for a short time. Gen. Sherman was met at the depot and escorted to the grounds by a large number of citizens, where he made a very pleasing extemporaneous speech and was given a tremendous ovation.

The net proceeds of the day, $300, were given to the Concordia society's fund for building the new hall.

July 15.—A lodge of the Sons of Herman was organized in this city Saturday evening. It is confined entirely to Germans and is for mutual relief and life insurance.

The completed census gives Stearns county a population of 21,811, being an increase of 7,605 since the national census of 1870 and 4,014 since the state census of 1875.

July 22.—Thomas Barrett has been appointed postmaster at St. Wendel.

Owen & Raymond have closed a contract with the Fair Haven village school district for building a $1,200 school house.

John Kray opened his new hotel at Cold Spring with a grand ball.

August 5.—St. Cloud is the sixteenth city in the state in population. By the 1910 census it was the fifth. Stearns county ranks seventh in the state in the number of inhabitants. In 1910 it was the fourth.

Kitty Cooley, daughter of the Rev. E. A. Cooley, of Fair Haven, was married today to Dr. L. H. Munger, of the same place.

August 12.—One of the new postoffice cars has been put on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad. It is a model of convenience and is presided over on alternate trips by mail agents Z. H. Morse, J. O. Hall, Chas. Dueber and C. Chrysler.

August 26.—A. Montgomery and son William are putting up a chair factory, corner of Washington avenue and Percy place.

D. H. Freeman, who had made a second trip to Dakota, accompanied by Capt. O. Taylor and John Coates, to search for the remains of his father, killed in the Indian war of 1862, returned Monday, having been unsuccessful.

September 2.—Telephone instruments were this afternoon put in the West House office and that hotel is now in connection with the depot, Coates & Freeman's livery and the McCormick headquarters.

September 16.—Henry Edelbrock, a brother of Joseph Edelbrock, arrived in this city Monday with his family, comprising eleven members, and twelve other persons, coming direct from Westphalia, Prussia. All will locate in this vicinity.

September 23.—Wm. J. Parsons, one of the early attorneys of St. Cloud, died in St. Paul September 19 as the result of a

stroke of paralysis. He was 57 years of age.

John Emmel and George Schaefer, of this city, have purchased Carl Herberger's store at Albany and will go into business there. Both are energetic young men and will make their new venture a success.

The many friends in this city of Ex-Governor Stephen Miller will be pleased to learn that he has received back-pay pension money to the amount of $5,800, and is to receive a pension hereafter of $30 a month, as lieutenant-colonel of the old First Minnesota.

As the result of a third trip to the Dakota battlefield, D. H. Freeman, who was accompanied by C. S. Benson, was successful in finding the remains of his father, Lieutenant Ambrose Freeman, returning last Friday, and on Tuesday the body was given its final resting place in the St. Cloud cemetery. The grave was at Camp Whitney, on a dry sandy knoll, twelve miles from the Terry farm.

September 30.—C. S. Benson is succeeded by C. L. Boardman as landlord of the West House.

Fred Jones brought to town Monday the carcasses of six bears, which himself, his uncle A. T. Dearborn, and another lad had killed near Santiago the day before.

W. H. Fletcher, of Sauk Rapids, informs us that his bees have produced this year 2,500 pounds of honey, or an average of forty pounds to each hive.

October 7.—Bishop Seidenbusch officiated at the Catholic church Sunday morning for the first time since his return from Europe.

The Grange hall at Fair Haven, including lot and fixtures, was sold at auction on the 2nd inst.

October 14.—Eva Boobar, of Sauk Centre, was married last evening to the Rev. T. C. Hudson, rector of the Episcopal church at that place, the Rev. G. H. Davis, of this city, officiating. Mr. Hudson will be located at Morris.

October 21.—Last Saturday an October snow storm brought eight inches of the "beautiful," which a high wind piled into drifts that blockaded the railroad, greatly delaying the trains.

The new custom grist mill of J. B. Sartell in the town of Le Sauk has been completed and is now in fine runnng order.

November 11.—A deed conveying the Barnesville and Moorhead railway to the St. Paul and Manitoba company was filed with the secretary of state yesterday; the consideration named is $250,000. Also, a deed conveying to the same company the St. Cloud and Lake Traverse road, the consideration being $550,600.

November 18.—A skating club, numbering thirty-five members, was organized Wednesday, with A. L. Cramb, president; E. S. Hill, vice-president; F. Tolman, secretary; Thos. Brown, corresponding secretary; Geo. B. Smith, treasurer. It is proposed to build a house and flood and keep clear of snow a good skating park on Lake George.

The Melrose Record has been merged in the Sauk Centre Herald and the consolidated paper will be published at the Sauk Centre office.

November 25.—The completion of the opera house, the construction of which was under charge of the Concordia Society, marks an event of no small importance in the history of this city. It is 40x120 feet and with the gallery is capable of seating 800 persons. On Tuesday the building was dedicated with a concert by the Great Union band of St. Paul. The building is located on the corner of Jefferson and Lake streets, two squares west of the postoffice.

December 2.—The St. Cloud Anti-Drive Well Association now numbers fifty-one members, an increase of ten during the past week.

The first number of the Sauk Centre Tribune has been received. W. C. Brower, managing editor.

December 16.—While in Chicago last week, C. F. MacDonald purchased a handsome drop curtain with nine sets of scenery for the opera house. These were bought with the proceeds of the benefit given the opera house at its dedication.

Winslow Maley, tried for a murderous assault on an old man named Anton Trisco, living near Melrose, was found guilty by a jury on the 11th inst., and was yesterday sentenced by Judge McKelvy to five years at hard labor in the state prison.

December 23.—Married, December 20, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, at the home of John Payne, Rockville, Phoebe M. Bos-

worth to Julius C. Payne, both of Stearns county. By the same, at St. Cloud, December 22, Addie Steen to Freeland D. Hamilton, both of Maine Prairie.

December 30.—A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Spicer met at their residence last Thursday evening to celebrate their silver wedding. They were the first white couple married in St. Cloud, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Cramb, a Baptist minister, Mrs. Spicer's maiden name being Mary J. Marvin. H. C. Waite was the only person present who was at the wedding twenty-five years ago.

1881.

January 27.—Fred Schultz has bought George Geissel's half interest in Schwartz & Zeis's hall, for $2,200.

Rudolph Huhn, of this city receives $1,350 arrears and a pension of $12 per month for the future.

Theirse & Balder's brewery has been purchased by Nick Weber for $5,000.

Under the new schedule the fare from St. Cloud to St. Paul is $2.90, to Minneapolis, $2.70; round trip to St. Paul, $4.85, to Minneapolis, $4.55.

February 10.—D. A. Parkins, of this city, has received arrears of pension amounting to $1,500 and will have $12 per month for the future.

The snow storm of last week was one of the worst in the history of Minnesota. Fences were buried out of sight under the snow which reached above the top of first-story windows and placed an embargo on travel. There was no train from St. Paul between Friday noon and Monday night.

The Eagle flouring mills at Sauk Rapids have been leased by Newton & Truesdale, of Minneapolis.

February 17.—The Messrs. Hendryx, of the Sauk Centre Herald and Melrose Record, have brought suit for $2,000 damages against D. B. McDonald, of Melrose and asking for an order preventing him from continuing the publication of the Record at that place, claiming that this is a violation of the contract made when they purchased of McDonald the original Melrose Record.

February 24.—The St. Paul papers report the marriage at the Cathedral in that city on Saturday, of Millie Campbell, of Litchfield, to the Hon. C. F. MacDonald, of this city. Senator MacDonald and bride will return here at the close of the present session of the legislature and will receive the congratulations of their many friends.

March 3.—Henry J. Emmel, of Spring Hill, has purchased of M. Kobe at Melrose, his dwelling house, store and elevator, for $4,300.

The Nordstern changed hands March 1. W. L. Rosenberger, J. Renz and J. L. Meyer being publishers. Mr. May will be retained as editor.

March 31.—The contract for army transportation on the wagon routes in Minnesota, Montana and Dakota has been awarded to H. C. Waite, of this city.

Quartus B. Farwell, of Maine Prairie, has just received $1,225 back pension from 1862 with an allowance of $6 per month for the future.

April 14.—All the liquor sellers in this city, with two or three exceptions, have signed a petition to Mayor Hammerel, circulated by Alderman Waite, asking that all saloons be closed at 11 o'clock each night and during certain hours on Sunday.

Invitations for the first annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the St. Cloud Normal school, to be given at the West House, April 28, at 1:30 o'clock, have been issued.

The newly-incorporated village of Melrose held its first election last week, with the following result: Trustees, J. H. Edelbrock, Edwin Clark, A. A. Whitney, Gerhard Richter and Joseph Moritz; Justice, D. B. McDonald; Treasurer, E. L. Hedin. D. B. McDonald was chosen recorder.

April 21.—"Uncle Jeff" Noyes, of Fair Haven, has received a back pension of $900 and will receive $12 per month for the future.

Maine Prairie was thrown into a fever of excitement by the sudden and unexplained disappearance two weeks ago of Philip Moon, the merchant at that place. Attachments amounting to over $4,000 have been taken out on his stock.

May 5.—The saloon license at Fergus Falls is $500; Elk river, $200; Sauk Centre, $150; Melrose, $100, at St. Cloud, $50.

The Rev. O. M. McNiff has received a back pension of $1,442 with a future allowance of $12 per month.

May 19.—J. B. Sartell has sold his flouring mill on Watab river to Fred Gruenwald,

head miller at Arnold's mill; consideration, $6,000.

Paynesville has the honor of being the only no-license town in Stearns county.

Married, in St. Cloud, this afternoon, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Miss Jennie McComb to Martin Thursdale.

The butchers have run the price of beefsteaks, etc., to 12½ cents per pound and then vow that they are losing money. (Beef cattle were quoted at 3½@4c on foot.)

Philip Moon, who mysteriously disappeared from Maine Prairie a month ago, has not been heard from. His stock of goods was sold at auction last week by the sheriff for $2,800, coming eventually into the possession of D. B. Stanley, of that place.

June 9.—Married, in this city, June 8, at St. Johns Church, by the Rev. G. H. Davis, Minnie C. Tolman, of St. Cloud to H. D. Gallup of Sauk Centre.****In this city June 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Hattie Frances Clark to Samuel C. Gilman, all of this city.

June 30.—The kindergarten opened yesterday, under Fannie Dodge, of St. Louis, in a room in the Union School Building.

J. E. Hayward is having the plans drawn for a splendid brick hotel to be put on the corner of Washington avenue and St. Germain street, where the Central House now stands.

July 14.—Capt. Joshua Briggs, of Briggs lake, one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the country, died suddenly at his house July 6, aged 66 years. Another old settler, Henry Vorjohan, of St. Augusta, dropped dead Friday while at work in the field. Joseph H. Edelbrock, who had lived in St. Cloud from his boyhood until 1877, when he removed to Melrose, died in that village Sunday.

July 28.—Albert Smith has purchased of ex-Governor Marshall 160 acres of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, a little over half a mile from the city, paying $9 per acre for it.

Henry Block, one of the early settlers of the town of St. Augusta, died Friday, aged 69 years.

J. L. Meyer has sold his interest in the Nordstern to Rosenberger & Rentz.

August 18.—Prof. D. L. Kiehle, principal of the Normal school, today received from Gov. Pillsbury the appointment of State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Thomas C. McClure, one of the most prominent business men of St. Cloud, and one of the early settlers, having made this his home in 1857, died on the 12th inst., aged 54 years.

Theodore Bruener assumed editorial control of the Nordstern this week, succeeding Mr. May.

August 25.—Ex-Governor Stephen Miller, one of St. Cloud's early settlers, died at Worthington, in this state, on the 18th inst., aged 65 years.

A numerously-signed petition asks the city council to purchase "Pine Garden," a tract of seven acres bordering on the Mississippi river and the ravine, for a public park. It is owned by George F. Brott, who offers it for $5,000 with a perfect title.

September 22.—St. Cloud is in mourning over the death of President Garfield, September 19, after a heroic fight for life sacrificed by the assassin's bullet.

September 29.—St. Cloud's best three hotels are without bars for the sale of liquor—the Central, the West and the Minnesota houses.

It is not pleasant to learn that St. Cloud's two bands have both gone to pieces, but such appears to be the case.

October 6.—Mrs. Mary P. Wilson, of Minneapolis, has purchased of Gov. W. R. Marshall, of St. Paul, 170 acres of land just across the river from this city, at an average price of $40 per acre.

No. 1 wheat brings $1.27 today. Milk has advanced from 7 to 8 cents per quart, on account of the high price of hay and bran.

Benjamin Gray died Tuesday at the residence of his son, Frank Gray, in this city, aged 75 years.

Married, at Maine Prairie, October 4, by Elder Shoemaker, Miss Julia E. Maxwell to F. B. Smith, both of Eden lake.

October 27.—C. Bridgman has purchased of George F. Brott the tract of land at the mouth of the ravine, known as "Pine Garden," for $3,200, with a view to transferring it to the city for a park.

Capt. West took possession of the West House Monday and will hereafter give it his personal attention.

November 3.—A bill was introduced in the house of representatives October 27, providing for the holding of regular terms of the district court at Sauk Centre, the court to be known as "the Seventh judicial district, county of Stearns west."

The new culvert across the ravine at the junction of Jefferson and Lake street has been completed and the grading done.

November 10.—Mr. Andrew Bensen of the firm of Bensen Bros., of this city and Miss Nellie Capple were married by the Rev. E. V. Campbell this afternoon.

December 15.—Foley Bros. of Ottawa, Canada have the contract for getting out all the bridge timber and piles needed for the St. Cloud and Hinckley R. R. They are putting up a sawmill about fifteen miles from here to be used in getting out this timber. They will make their home and headquarters in this city.

December 22.—The marriage of Zoe Swisshelm, only daughter of Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, to Ernest L. Allen, took place at Chicago, on the 19th inst., the ceremony being performed by Prof. David Swing, assisted by Dr. W. H. Thomas. Both these young people were former residents of St. Cloud and have many friends here to extend good wishes.

December 29.—H. Celia Higgins, for a number of years a member of the faculty of the St. Cloud Normal school, was married Monday evening to Dr. E. K. Jaques, at the Presbyterian church, St. Cloud; Dr. D. L. Kiehle assisted by the Rev. E. V. Campbell performing the ceremony.

1882.

January 19.—Breen & Young have one hundred men engaged at their granite quarries across the river in getting out stone for the big Manitoba railroad bridge at Minneapolis.

The bill passed at the special session of the legislature incorporating Sauk Rapids as a village, extended the southern limits to the boundary line between Benton and Sherburne counties, taking in the East St. Cloud depot. Our neighbor is disposed to spread itself.

Joseph McNeal, one of the old settlers of the town of Brockway, died Sunday. The following day another old settler and soldier in the war for the Union, John Brakefield, of Avon, passed away.

January 26.—William Westerman, of Independence, Iowa, who has been appointed general agent of the McCormick Harvester Machine Co. in this place, arrived on Friday to take up his duties.

Alvah Eastman has taken the position of editor of the Anoka Herald, which has just received a new press and discarded patent outsides, the paper being now printed entirely at home.

February 2.—Among the postmasters recently appointed in this state were the following: Holding Ford, E. Morgan; North Fork, Albert J. Anderson; Rice, R. M. Trace.

Negotiations are in progress between citizens of St. Cloud and the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company to secure the improvement of the west side of the Mississippi river opposite Sauk Rapids.

February 9.—D. B. Searle purchased Friday Jos. Edelbrock's farm of 130 acres adjoining the city; consideration, $5,000. He has also purchased the adjoining Van Loon tract of 80 acres for $3,250.,

The work of rebuilding the railroad bridge across the Mississippi at this point is completed. The bridge is now practically new.

February 23.—A handsome new sleeper called the St. Cloud has just been received from Chicago for the St. P., M. & M. R. R.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, in the town of Rockville, February 22, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Martha Ellen Payne to Freeman E. Davis, all of Stearns county.

March 2.—William Cooper, Fair Haven, who came to Minnesota in 1856, served for three years in the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers and at the close of the war went into business in Fair Haven, died February 24 at the residence of his brother, John Cooper, in this city.

Married, at Maine Prairie, February 21, by the Rev. Levi Gleason, Nellie Kimball, of Maine Prairie, to W. L. Kilbourn, of Litchfield. At Fair Haven, February 22, by the Rev. William Brown, Eunice Goodspeed to John Stickney, both of Maine Prairie.

March 9.—W. F. Markus succeeds Capt. West as manager of the West House.

The Rosenberger Manufacturing Company have now forty men on their pay

roll. They are trying to keep pace with the orders for their seeders.

March 16.—Articles of incorporation of the St. Cloud Reading Room Society were filed with the secretary of state Tuesday.

The officers are: Mrs. Ella S. Collins, president; Mrs. Emily W. Morse, vice-president; Mrs. Emma West, secretary; Mrs. E. N. Evans, treasurer.

Richard M. Vandervoort has been appointed post master at Fair Haven.

Married, at Rockville, March 14, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Mary E. Payne to William Bosworth, of Sauk Centre.

March 30.—D. A. Hoyt is engaged in tearing down the old Fletcher House, one of the first-erected hotels in the city. (This lot is now occupied by the Tenvoorde garage.)

April 6.—Jacob Streitz, of the township of St. Cloud, died Monday. He was one of the first settlers in the town.

D. B. Searle, of this city, has been appointed United States district attorney for Minnesota.

The old log building back of the Methodist church, which served in the primeval days as a jail, is being torn down and the material taken away.

April 13.—Darnah & Haveland have opened the granite quarry on Coates & Freeman's farm on the east side of the river, and are getting out stone for the Manitoba bridge at Minneapolis.

J. E. Wing, of this city, has purchased J. R. Howard's agricultural implement agency at Sauk Centre and will conduct the business.

The body of Edward D. Atwater, a surveyor and one of the early settlers of St. Cloud, was found on the 10th inst. by the side of a muddy slough in Brownhead county, Montana.

May 4.—J. P. Wilson is clearing about 150 acres of the land purchased by him on the east side of the river, and is laying it out into town lots. The new town will be know as "Wilson's Addition to St. Cloud."

The name of this division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway has been changed to the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls division.

M. Hansen, Sr., of Rockville, died April 18, aged 74 years. He was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country and had been county commissioner at different times.

May 11.—Dr. B. R. Palmer died at his home in Sauk Centre Saturday, aged 69 years. He came to St. Cloud in 1856 for the benefit of his health and the following year began the practice of his profession in this city, where he remained until about ten years later, when he removed to Sauk Centre.

May 18.—A new brass band was organized last night with Martin Molitor leader. It includes eleven pieces and is composed of experienced musicians.

J. B. Cable has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls division of the St. P., M. & M. R. R., with headquarters at St. Cloud. The old passenger depot is being put into condition for his use and that of Joseph McCable, the chief train dispatcher, and his assistants, who will hereafter make this place their headquarters.

May 25.—The Rev. T. E. Inman, who was a resident of St. Cloud in the early days and for several years pastor of the Baptist church, died Thursday of paralysis at Wadena. He enlisted in the army from St. Cloud, and after his return from the war engaged in farming at Maine Prairie.

June 1.—Antoine Edelbrock, son of H. Edelbrock, who came to St. Cloud in 1880 with all the other members of his family, arrived in St. Cloud with his newly-wedded wife. It appears that in November, 1879, this young man had shot a rabbit on his own father's land, which under the game laws of Germany is a serious offense. Young Antoine was arrested, tried and sentenced to three years in prison. Through the efforts of Capt. L. W. Collins, Secretary of State Fred Van Baumbach, Governor Pillsbury and Senator Windom, who signed a petition to the Emperor of Germany, his release was secured, and taking to himself a wife, Mr. Edelbrock lost no time in coming to St. Cloud, where he can shoot rabbits to his heart's content.

June 8.—The newly-incorporated building association, known as the St. Cloud Mutual Building and Loan Association, with a capital of $200,000, held its first annual election Saturday, when the following officers were chosen: C. F. MacDonald, president; H. J. Rosenberger, vice-president; E. D. Moore, secretary; J. G. Smith,

treasurer, with a board of directors of fifteen including the officers.

June 15.—Theo H. Bruener has retired from the editorship of the Nordstern, a position he has filled with decided ability. W. P. Remer will temporarily supply the place.

Pigeons continue to be brought in by sportsmen by the hundreds. The birds are nesting a few miles from town in the woods near the Rockville road, by the tens of thousands, and the noise they make can be heard for a long distance.

June 22.—Work is progressing rapidly on the St. Cloud and Hinckley railroad. From fifteen to twenty carloads of material are being received daily for the new passenger depot and car shops.

Married, at Maine Prairie, June 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Clara A. Roberts to J. L. Lovering, of St. Paul.

John and Andrew Bensen, of this city, and J. P. Wilson, of Minneapolis, have purchased 55 acres of land on the east side of the river, lying on both sides of the railroad track; consideration, $1,000.

June 29.—Orlan Farwell, one of the oldest settlers in this part of the state, died Saturday at his home on Maine Prairie.

Frank Arnold has put in rollers and made other improvements to his flouring mill near the mouth of the Sauk river, to the extent of about $14,000.

August 3.—A. Anderson & Sons are now engaged in making one thousand sets of bob-sleds, and already are crowded with orders.

Joseph Coates, of Sauk Rapids, and C. B. Buckman, of Little Falls, are at work getting out 300,000 railroad ties.

Trains will begin running this week on the Little Falls and Dakota railroad from Morris to Sauk Centre.

August 17.—C. Bridgman will begin this week taking to pieces his upper saw mill, in lower town, preparatory to moving it to West Branch, on the St. Cloud and Hinckley railroad.

J. D. Carr, who had been justice of the peace at Sauk Centre for seventeen years, resigned the office August 3.

September 7.—The last rail on the west-side road, connecting St. Cloud with Minneapolis, was laid at Clearwater Saturday noon.

September 14.—Daniel Bosworth, who came to Minnesota in the territorial days, since which time he followed the business of logging, having been engaged with Clarke & McClure since 1866, died in this city Tuesday.

September 21.—Alvin Goodspeed, one of the early settlers of Maine Prairie, died at his home in that town Sunday, aged 78 years.

A local fire insurance board was organized in this city Friday, with L. A. Evans, president; P. Brick, vice-president; F. Tolman, secretary. A committee began Saturday re-rating the town.

The post office at Sauk Centre has been raised to a presidential office, the change to take effect October 1. The salary will be $1,500.

A temperance convention for Stearns county is in session at the court house. J. B. Vandervoort, of Fair Haven, is chairman and L. M. Davis, of Sauk Centre, secretary. There is a good attendance from different parts of the county.

October 5.—The first number of the Kreusbote, a German paper, the official organ of the Catholic church of Northern Minnesota, was issued yesterday. It is published by Rosenberger & Renz, proprietors of the Nordstern.

The Nord-Westen, the new German paper published in this city, sent out its first number last Friday.

Alice Tobey, eldest daughter of U. M. Tobey, of Sauk Centre, formerly of St. Cloud, was married at that village last evening to W. I. Henshaw, also of Sauk Centre, the Rev. T. C. Hudson, of Morris, officiating.

Balder & Weber have almost completed their new malt house, costing $6,000.

October 19.—The Bank of St. Cloud will begin business October 23 as the First National Bank of St. Cloud.

The St. Cloud Skating Club met last Thursday and elected as officers for the ensuing year: Prof. A. M. Welles, president; R. D. Hildreth, vice-president; Geo. B. Smith, secretary; W. H. Alden, treasurer.

October 26.—Mrs. T. C. McClure purchased this week of C. Bridgman what is known as "Pine Garden," containing over five acres, for which she paid $4,850, and

N. P. Clarke purchased of H. T. Welles, of Minneapolis, six lots adjoining in block "Q" for which he paid $3,000. This property all lies along the bank of the Mississippi river, and the purchasers both intend erecting handsome residences on it.

Married, at St. George, Benton county, at the residence of the bride's parents, Agatha Blattner to Anthony L. Riley, of St. Cloud.

November 9.—An Odd Fellows lodge was instituted in this city Thursday evening, with six charter members. The following officers were elected: N. G., L. A. Evans; V. G., Wm. Waldron; secretary, D. E. Davis; treasurer, E. B. Strong. Seventeen members of the Sauk Centre lodge were present.

Mrs. Anna Maria Stenger, whose home was in the town of St. Cloud, near Sauk river, died Saturday at the advanced age of over ninety-three years.

November 23.—While Chester Waite, of the firm of H. C. Waite & Son, proprietors of the Cold Spring flouring mills, was on his way Tuesday to that village, he was stopped and robbed of $1,400 in bank notes. The highwayman, who was masked, was concealed in the brush by the roadside, some two or three miles from the village, and as Mr. Waite drove up covered him with a rifle and demanded his money. The latter took from his pocketbook a roll of $500 and threw it to the robber, but the latter not being satisfied demanded the remainder of the money in the pocketbook, and $900 was handed over. Having obtained this the footpad ordered Mr. Waite to turn his horses' heads and return to St. Cloud, which he did with $600, which he had in another pocket. There is no clue to the identity of this bold highwayman.

Married, at the residence of A. L. Cramb, St. Cloud, Hattie Russell, sister of Mrs. Cramb, to William Hayward, of this city.

The irrepressible George F. Brott is engaged at Minneapolis in manufacturing fuel from sawdust.

Sixty citizens of St. Cloud organized a lecture association Saturday, electing Prof. Jerome Allen, president; C. S. Spencer, vice-president; A. M. Welles, recording secretary; F. E. Searle, corresponding secretary; C. W. Kingsbury, treasurer. It was decided to arrange for a course of at least six first-class entertainments, to open, if possible, with a concert.

Martin Molitor, father of M. Molitor, of this city, died Monday at his home in Rockville, aged eighty-two years.

St. Cloud's building improvements this year total $209,050.

December 7.—At a meeting of the directors of the Building Association Tuesday evening, A. Montgomery was elected secretary to succeed E. D. Moore, resigned.

The St. Cloud and Hinckley road was opened for business Monday.

Married, in this city, Thanksgiving eve, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Elora Hayward to Dr. E. C. Holden, both of this city.

December 14.—Clarke & McClure moved their bank on Monday to the old Corbett Building, on the corner north of the Central House.

December 21.—R. W. Bryan has been appointed chief train dispatcher of the Manitoba road at this place, vice Joseph McCabe, resigned.

C. F. Hendryx, editor of the Tribune, has been appointed postmaster at Sauk Centre.

1883.

January 4.—St. Cloud voted at the election on the 30th ult., by 189 for to 12 against, to issue $10,000 in bonds as a bonus to the St. Cloud, Mankato and Austin Railroad Company, and Maine Prairie, by a vote of 124 to 6, agreed to give $9,000.

Married, January 1, at the residence of A. Ross, in Fair Haven, by the Rev. L. Palmer, Elizabeth A. Ross to Clinton D. Grinols, junior member of the firm of Grinols & Son.

January 25.—St. Cloud had its first operatic performance Monday night when the Alice Oates Opera Bouffe Company gave the "Princess of Trebizonde" to a good house.

A number of the young musicians of the city have organized the "St. Cloud Sextette Club," with the following officers: Prof. J. Rentz, president and leader; Ross Hildreth, secretary; Fred Staples, treasurer; F. Staples, R. Hildreth and Jos. B. Rosenberger, executive committee. The purpose of the club is to furnish at all times both band and string music.

February 1.—W. Merz, of St. Joseph, M. Schindler, of St. Cloud, and J. H. Eich, of

Avon, have purchased the Enderle brewery in this city; consideration, $10,000.

Frank Peteler, of Sauk Centre, has leased the West House and will take possession next month.

Wm. Connell, one of the oldest residents of this part of the country, died Tuesday at his home in the town of Le Sauk.

Joseph F. Noel, who came to St. Cloud in 1856, died January 27 at his home in Santiago, aged 76 years.

February 15.—J. E. Hayward has let the contract for the completion of his new hotel, ready for the painters, to P. Smith for $27,300. Mr. Hayward has gone to St. Paul to arrange for a steam heating plant. The total cost of the building, when finished and furnished, will be fully $75,000.

Anna Frank, of Henderson, was married Tuesday to Myron D. Taylor, of the law firm of Taylor & Taylor, this city.

The Swedish Lutherans of this vicinity have organized a church society with thirty members, and will probably erect a church building in East St. Cloud.

February 22.—A rule adopted by the board of education of the St. Cloud district prohibits corporal punishment. "No lickin', no larnin'," is evidently not the motto of the board.

The marriage of Ida E. Davis, only daughter of Mrs. G. M. Bishop, of Sauk Centre, to F. E. Searle, of this city, took place in that village last Thursday.

The market is well supplied with buffalo meat.

March 22.—B. Overbeck will add a third story to the Minnesota House, giving twenty additional sleeping rooms.

Jacob Lahr, a prominent farmer of Le Sauk, died Sunday at his home in that town, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Lahr came to this country in 1855, on the same ship with John Zapp, register of deeds, locating in Le Sauk the following year.

The Sauk Rapids Railway Company has been organized to operate street cars within the limits of that village. The incorporators are J. P. Wilson, Joseph Coates, Geo. W. Sweet, A. J. Demeules, J. H. Moody, W. F. Street and C. B. Buckman, with a capital stock of $60,000.

April 5.—C. A. Lindbergh, son of August Lindbergh, the Melrose postmaster, is reading law with Searle, Searle & Tolman. He completed his law course at Ann Arbor, Mich., last month. Mr. Lindbergh is now (1914) serving his third term as member of congress from this district, his home being at Little Falls.

The city council has accepted from the trustees of the Library Association the 835 volumes on its shelves, and will make it a public library in accordance with the general statutes which allow a one-mill tax to be levied for this purpose. It will be known as "The St. Cloud City Library."

May 3.—At a special meeting of the city council last Tuesday evening, saloon licenses were raised from $50 to $100.

Edwin Clark, the pioneer merchant of Melrose, has sold his mercantile business at that village to Wm. Bohmer and will hereafter give his entire attention to his milling business.

May 10.—A. Anderson & Sons shipped last week the first full car load of wagons ever sent from a St. Cloud factory. They went to Moose Jaw, in the Northwest territory.

May 17.—It is less than a year ago that J. P. Wilson began the erection of the first building on his East St. Cloud addition and by fall twenty houses had been built. This year further improvements are being pushed ahead rapidly.

June 28.—Married, in this city, June 27, at the Cathedral, Mary Rosenberger to John Rentz, one of the publishers of the Nordstern. The marriage of Miss Mattie Mann, of Windsor, Wis., to Dr. W. T. Stone, of St. Cloud, takes place today at the former city, the home of the bride.

The opening of the Buckman House Friday was a gala day at Sauk Rapids. Nearly a thousand invitations had been issued and about four hundred persons were present.

July 12.—St. Cloud has another national bank, called the German American National Bank, which was organized Monday, with the following officers and board of directors: A. C. Hull, president; F. E. Searle, vice-president; Edgar Hull, cashier; J. F. Stevenson, John Coates, J. E. West, John Cooper, W. Westerman, J. E. Hayward, E. W. Truesdell, C. A. Howe, Marcus Maurin, F. E. Searle, directors.

Sauk Rapids Lodge No. 84 A. O. U. W., was instituted Friday evening. The following officers were elected: Erasmus Cross, P. W. M.; Chas. E. Bell, M. W.; W.

F. Street, F.; E. F. Barnum, O.; W. E. Wagner, recorder; Geo. L. Fisk, financier; C. G. Wood, receiver; Nelson Meclon, G.; L. E. Newell, I. W.; M. E. Van Cott, O. W.

July 19.—The foundation having been completed, the new Catholic Cathedral was dedicated this morning with appropriate ceremonies by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Seidenbusch, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Francis, O. S. B., of St. John's University, and the Rev. Father Wilkins, of Duelm, a large concourse of representative Catholics of St. Cloud and vicinity being present.

July 26.—The surveyors on the St. Cloud, Mankato and Austin railroad reached St. Cloud last week and turned back over the line again.

J. R. Howard, of Sauk Centre, has been appointed deputy collector of customs at St. Vincent, with a salary of $1,300.

August 2.—A large crowd assembled at the opera house last evening to hear the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the great Brooklyn orator. The lecturer was introduced by Capt. Collins and spoke for an hour and a half in an exceedingly interesting and telling manner on the "Reign of the Common People."

Sauk Rapids was connected with St. Cloud by telephone Monday.

Prof. Cogan has removed his college from Grove Lake to Sauk Centre.

August 9.—Burglars have been in evidence this week. Tuesday night they entered Bensen Bros.' store, drilled into the safe, which they opened, and secured $150 in money and a gold watch worth the same amount. Today while S. Fuller was at dinner the auction room was entered by the back door and between $30 and $40 was stolen from the drawer.

Married, at St. Cloud, August 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Helen Moore, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Helen Inez Moore to Eugene S. Hill, of this city.

August 16.—Paynesville, Zion and Munson have voted in favor of issuing bonds to aid in the construction of the Dakota, Willmar and St. Cloud railroad. Lake Henry voted almost solidly against giving aid.

G. W. Stewart, of Little Falls, has removed to this city and will hereafter make St. Cloud his home. He will read law in Taylor & Taylor's office.

A strong movement is under way for the improvement of Lake George by the cleansing of the lake bottom and the construction of a driveway one hundred feet wide around the lake. This driveway would be practically, if not exactly, one mile long. The land on the west and south sides is owned almost entirely by J. O. McConnell and A. L. Cramb, who would donate what would be required within their boundaries and do all in their power otherwise to aid the undertaking, feeling that it would be a benefit not only to their remaining lands but also to the health of their families.

Married, in this city, Monday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Philip McKim, Elizabeth C. Metzroth to John N. Bensen, of St. Cloud.

August 23.—East St. Cloud has a newspaper, the Northern Pacific World, with N. P. Olson editor.

W. H. Hayward has succeeded his father as proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel.

August 30.—The individual contributions of the people of St. Cloud to the cyclone sufferers at Rochester were $439, to which was added $3,332.22 realized from the resale of a section of pine land, making the total amount sent from St. Cloud $3,771.22.

September 20.—The St. Cloud Electric Light and Power Company, consisting of L. A. Evans, F. H. Dam, Lewis Clark and J. P. Wilson, of this city, and J. H. Woolsey, of St. Paul, has leased a site for works just south of Newton's mill at Sauk Rapids. The wires will be run to St. Cloud and either light or power supplied to our citizens. The first light will be placed in F. H. Dam's factory the last of this month.

Married, at Sauk Rapids, September 13, by the Rev. Leo Winter, Miss Josephine Homan, of Sauk Rapids, to Henry Beaupre, of St. Cloud.

Robert L. Gale, for some months past bookkeeper in the First National Bank, has secured a position as manager of the St. Cloud Fuel and Transfer Company.

September 27.—The two-cent rate of postage on letters goes into effect Monday.

Corporal punishment has been reinstated in the Union school and the pupils can no longer do as they please, "'cause teacher can't lick us anyhow."

The rate for gas in St. Cloud is to be $2.50 per 1,000 feet.

October 11.—Telephone connection has been made with St. Paul and Minneapolis.

A branch of the Y. W. C. T. U. has been organized in this city with the following officers: Mollie Wright, president; Belle Rankin, Anna Stevenson, Hannah Anderson, Sarah Stabler, vice-presidents; Jennie Campbell, corresponding secretary; Kittie W. Allen, recording secretary; Carrie Biggerstaff, treasurer.

October 25.—Burglars entered Prondzinski's clothing store Tuesday night and made away with $500 or $600 worth of goods.

November 1.—The marriage of Minnie Petty, of Maine Prairie, to Dr. L. H. Mumford, of the same town, is announced to take place this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents.

Appleton Webb, who came to Minnesota in 1856, died at his home in Brockway October 25, at the age of 86 years. He was town treasurer from 1857 until his death.

November 8.—The proposition to issue $10,000 bonds to build a new court house at Sauk Rapids was overwhelmingly voted down Tuesday by the people of Benton county.

November 15.—The St. Cloud Land Improvement Company, which is supplementary to the Water Power Company, has been organized, and the articles of incorporation filed.

Judge McKelvy and D. W. Bruckart, who recently arrived in St. Cloud to make his home here, have formed a law partnership.

The ordination services of the Rev. J. H. Chandler, as pastor of the Congregational church, took place Tuesday evening.

All credit to Sauk Centre. By a unanimous vote the council has increased the liquor license to $500. St. Cloud still sticks to the $100 figure.

November 22.—The street gas lamps were lighted for the first time Tuesday night.

On and after Monday next St. Cloud will have six trains daily each way between St. Paul and Minneapolis, four on the Manitoba and two on the Northern Pacific.

There has been a swapping of editors among the German papers this week. Mr. Stackelman, of the Nordstern, in connection with Fred Schilplin, will take charge of the new semi-weekly, Die Minnesota, and Mr. Henestebeck, of the Nordwesten, will take the vacant editorship of the Nordstern.

The register of deeds of Benton county received last week for record a deed by which Commodore Davidson conveyed to the Sauk Rapids Company the power at that place.

November 29.—Still more newspaper changes in the German field. Gerhard May has resigned his position as deputy judge of probate to accept the editorship of the Nordwesten, and Berteus Miller has purchased an interest in the Nordstern and will soon take the management of that paper.

The chamber of commerce at a meeting held Monday voted unanimously in favor of a resolution asking the city council to submit to the people at the earliest day possible a proposition for a bonus to aid in the development of the water power.

Central time has been adopted by the Manitoba Railroad and all clocks and watches in this city will now be moved 12 minutes and 8 seconds ahead.

December 13.—John K. Noyes, who located at Fair Haven in 1857, continuing that as his home, died on the 7th, in the 67th year of his age.

December 20.—The pastors of the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches have formed a ministerial association. They have decided to make a thorough canvas of the city, visiting every Protestant family whose church home is unknown, with a view to securing the attendance of such as are not now church-goers at some of the several houses of worship.

1884.

January 3.—H. C. Waite has purchased Major Smith's large stock farm which adjoins the former's farm on Sauk river. The purchase comprises 240 acres; consideration, $6,500. This gives Mr. Waite about 1,500 acres lying in a body.

Reversing the usual custom the ladies made the New Year calls this first of January. It was a very happy occasion all around. In the evening a Leap Year reception was given in the new McClure & Searle building, when between forty and fifty couples occupied the dancing floor. The room was in charge of Ada Locke, Rose Joslin and Helen Gilman, while Kit-

tie W. Allen, Charlotte Clarke and May Alden were the committee on reception. Supper was served at the Grand Central Hotel adjoining.

January 10.—Governor Hubbard has appointed ex-Governor Barto, of Sauk Centre, a member of the board of trustees of the hospital for the insane.

The name of the Mississippi River Navigation and Improvement Company has been changed to the St. Cloud Water Power and Mill Company.

Gas is now made every other day at the gas works. Twenty-four consumers besides the city are supplied.

January 17.—By a vote of 702 to 53 the proposition to issue $100,000 bonds for the improvement of the water power in the Mississippi river was approved by the people of St. Cloud.

January 31.—The old St. Cloud Board of Trade held a meeting Monday evening, paid all bills and turned over $2.75 to the Chamber of Commerce.

The members of the Disciples church in this city have rented a room and will hold regular services, Elder Wilson officiating.

A number of prominent Germans of St. Cloud have organized a Schuetzen-Verein, or Rifle Club. The rifle masters are J. E. Henneman, Julius Dominick and Charles Dueber.

George Overbeck has purchased the Minnesota House of his father, and will now be owner as well as host.

March 6.—The final tests of the system of water works put in for the city were made Tuesday and were satisfactory. The need now is the organization of two first-class hose companies.

Married, at Picton, Ontario, February 26, Charlotta Hourigan, of that place, to Everett H. Morse, of St. Cloud.

March 13.—Alexander Moore has brought three suits against the Little Falls and Dakota Railroad Company for damages aggregating $10,000. Mr. Moore alleges that the company did not build its depot where it had promised; that it has not settled for right of way over his land, and has damaged his land by flowage.

W. F. Street has begun an action against Frank Tolman which involves the title to all of Lowry's addition to the City of St. Cloud.

March 27.—Die Minnesota, the new German paper, has suspended publication.

J. P. Wilson made a proposition Friday to the county commissioners of Benton county to donate a site for a court house and give $5,000 toward the cost if the county buildings were located at East St. Cloud. The offer was declined. The new court house is to cost $4,000, the village of Sauk Rapids paying $1,500.

April 10.—There are now fourteen passenger trains between St. Cloud and St. Paul and Minneapolis, six of which are daily and the other eight daily except Sundays. There are also two trains connecting Hinckley with Duluth. The Northern Pacific has added a daily passenger train which leaves here at 9:35 a. m., arriving at St. Paul at 12:25 p. m., returning it leaves at 4:05 p. m., arriving here at 7:25 p. m.

Chas. W. Linwood, of Moorhead, arrived Tuesday to take charge of the American Express agency, in place of Mr. Cahoon. In this year (1914) Mr. Linwood is still in the service.

The new roller rink in this city is in full blast.

April 10.—Monday an Odd Fellows lodge was instituted at Sauk Rapids by State Grand Master I. F. Clark, assisted by the St. Cloud lodge. The new lodge starts with a membership of twenty-four.

The council has granted permission to George Curtis, Fred Low, H. G. Wire, J. E. Henneman, J. P. Fahnlander and thirteen others to organize St. Cloud Hose Company No. 1.

April 17.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Monday, J. O. McConnell, for the committee on streets, roads and parks, reported that the committee had secured the right of way for the Lake George drive-way and park for about four-fifths of the distance around the lake, but that it would be necessary to condemn the remainder of the property needed. A resolution was adopted asking the city council to institute condemnation proceedings.

May 1.—C. B. Buckman received the contract for building the new court house at Sauk Rapids; price, $3,800.

The Stearns County Bar Association organized Friday afternoon with a banquet in the evening. There are thirty-nine attorneys in Stearns county.

May 8.—Holes & Moriarity, of this city,

have the contract for furnishing all the dressed granite for the new Chamber of Commerce building at St. Paul.

The passenger rates on the Manitoba railroad have been reduced to $2.75 to St. Paul and $2.55 to Minneapolis; round trip tickets, $4.85 and $4.50, respectively.

At a special election Wednesday of last week Sauk Centre voted to issue $14,000 in bonds for water works.

May 22.—St. Cloud Lodge No. 34 of the Knights of Pythias was instituted in this city Friday evening, with twenty-one initiates. The officers elected were: Wm. Westerman, P. C.; D. W. Bruckart, C. C.; F. E. Searles, V. C.; W. H. Alden, P.; A. M. Welles, M. at A.; C. W. Kingsbury, K. of R. and S.; W. L. Beebe, M. of E.; M. D. Taylor, M. of F.; E. Robertson, I. G.; John Schaefer, O. G.

The new St. Cloud Union Band made its debut at the rink last night and gave excellent music.

Burglars blew open the safe in Vandervort & Co.'s store at Fair Haven Wednesday morning obtaining about $500 in cash and a quantity of postage stamps.

Married, in St. Cloud, May 17, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Wilhelmina Metzorth to Frank E. Levansaler, both of St. Cloud. In Frankfort, N. Y., May 21, by the Rev. E. Haynes, D. D., of Boston, Mamie C. Tyne, of Frankfort, to John McElroy, of St. Cloud.

June 5.—F. W. Murray, manager of the Clearwater elevator, has purchased of C. F. Davis, of this city, the Clearwater flouring mills, and will at once put in the latest "roller" machinery.

June 12.—John Rentz has sold his interest in the Nordstern to W. P. Remer and will remove to St. Paul.

The telephone has been extended from St. Cloud to St. Joseph, Cold Spring and Richmond.

Louise Polly, a graduate of the class of 1883 of the St. Cloud Normal School, was married at Litchfield on Monday, June 2, to Waite A. Schoemaker, of the present faculty of the school.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents in Chicago, June 10, Jessie Brookes to John H. Anderson, of St. Cloud.

A. J. Whitney, one of the prominent citizens of Maine Prairie, died in that town June 9. He came to Minnesota in 1857, locating the following year in Fair Haven. He served in the Union army, enlisting for three months in the First Minnesota and re-enlisting in the Fourth regiment, serving until the close of the war as second lieutenant of Company D. After the war he bought a farm on Maine Prairie and made that town his home until his death. The Masons and Grand Army took part in the funeral services.

June 19.—Married, at Cokato, June 16, Miss Phena Jordon, of Cokato, to Geo. R. Whitney, of Maine Prairie.

C. Truman, one of Sauk Centre's early settlers and most respected citizens, died Saturday night.

June 26.—The end of the world has come.—The East St. Cloud World.

The preliminary work on the driveway around Lake George is progressing satisfactorily. J. O. McConnell has agreed to give the city not only the right of way for the street, but also a tract of about five acres lying between the driveway and the lake for a park. Other property owners around the lake it is expected will be equally as liberal.

Married, in this city, June 24, at the Bishop's residence, Mary E. Edelbrock to M. J. Nugent, both of St. Cloud. At Packenham, Ontario, the same date, Mary Ann Foley, of that city, to Dr. A. C. Ramsay, of Chicago (later of St. Cloud).

H. C. Waite & Son have shut down their flouring mill at Cold Spring. This is because of the continued decline in the price of wheat, which makes the manufacture of flour unprofitable.

July 3.—The bill giving the St. Cloud Water Power and Mill Company the right to dam the Mississippi river at this place has passed both houses of congress.

Sauk Centre has a new roller rink, 46x 125 feet, provided with chairs sufficient to seat 1,000 people.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company completed its road from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids, on the Manitoba's leased right of way Monday, making connection there with the line to Brainerd.

July 17.—The Cold Spring Opera House Company has filed articles of incorporation. The purpose is to erect a building to be used for literary and musical purposes and social culture and entertainment. The

first officers are F. P. Hecklin, president; J. J. Gross, vice-president; J. L. Bold, secretary; Marcus Maurin, treasurer; Peter Hoffman, John Kiewel and Jacob Heiman, trustees.

July 24.—Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, for many years a resident of St. Cloud, at Swissvale, Pa., in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

July 31.—Last Thursday afternoon one of the most destructive hail storms ever known in this region swept through the towns of Crow Lake, Lake Henry, Zion, Rockville, St. Joseph and St. Cloud and a part of Sherburne county. The storm on the average covered an area of two miles and all the crops it passed over were a total loss. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

Mary DeWinter, of St. Joseph, was married this morning to Hubert Hansen, of this city.

August 7.—The postoffice has been removed to the West House, as has also the telephone exchange.

After an illness of several months Judge James M. McKelvy died at his home in this city on the night of July 31, in the fiftieth year of his age.

August 14.—The Northern Pacific depot at East St. Cloud, which has been completed, will have Montfort Johnson, who comes from Clear Lake, as its first agent.

Married, at Butler, Pa., August 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, Elora Thompson to Charles S. Mitchell, of St. Cloud.

August 21.—East St. Cloud will hereafter be a regular station on the Manitoba line.

September 4.—St. Cloud has a new militia company, with officers elected Monday evening. They are: Andrew Larsen, captain; John Schaefer, first lieutenant; W. H. Alden, second lieutenant; H. G. Wire, first sergeant; O. W. Baldwin, second; W. L. Waldron, Sr., third; Fred M. Low, fourth; Dudley W. Burgan, fifth; Frank Carrier, first corporal; H. A. Overbeck, second; Ed. H. Wright, third; George S. Curtis, fourth; M. J. Nugent, fifth; John DeLeo, sixth; Wm. Hall and John Stevens, musicians. The company will be mustered in by the adjutant general next Monday evening.

September 11.—No. 1 hard wheat has gone up to 68 cents.

Albert Smith, of East St. Cloud, has picked two hundred bushels of cranberries this year from his marsh near Pleasant Lake.

Farmers from nine towns in the county met in St. Cloud on the 9th inst., and organized a Stearns County Alliance. E. H. Atwood was chairman and G. W. Duncan secretary of the meeting.

September 25.—Sauk Rapids' old landmark, the Buckman House, was burned to the ground Saturday night. It was a large three-story wooden building, and was erected in 1856 by Jeremiah Russell and George W. Sweet and went under the name of the Hyperborean Hotel. It had since then a number of owners, and was at one time known as the Russell House. It was valued at $8,000 and was uninsured. The furniture, valued at $3,500, was insured for $1,500.

Married, at Clearwater, September 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, M. Minnie Ranney to Chas. D. Whittemore.

October 9.—Joseph Cook, of Boston, delivered two lectures in this city on Saturday and Tuesday evenings, under the auspices of the Ladies' Reading Room Society. The first was on "Ultimate America" and the second on "The Seven Modern Wonders of the World." There were large and highly gratified audiences both evenings.

October 16.—W. H. Lamb, at one time editor and proprietor of the St. Cloud Times, died last Thursday at Eau Claire, Wis., aged thirty-five years.

October 23.—Miss Elizabeth C. Farrar, stepdaughter of Dr. G. S. Brigham, of this city, was married Tuesday evening to the Rev. Joseph Hayes Chandler, at the Congregational church, of which he is the pastor. The service was read by the Rev. Joseph Chandler, father of the groom.

Married, at Glastenbury, Conn., Miss Elizabeth A. Mosely to Mr. Francis Talcott, of St. Cloud.

October 30.—Bishop Seidenbusch, assisted by a large number of clergy, dedicated Tuesday the handsome new cathedral in this city, which has just been completed.

Wheat dropped one cent per bushel during the week and is now 57 cents for No. 1 hard.

Amos O. Berry, of Winnebago Prairie, received last week back pay amounting to $1,152, with a monthly pension of $4,000.

Specimens of St. Cloud granite, both the red and gray, have been sent to the New Orleans exposition.

November 27.—A notable wedding took place this morning at the Cathedral chapel, the contracting parties being J. H. Linnemann, of St. Joseph, one of the best known merchants of Stearns county, and Mrs. Angelina Kraemer, of this city, Father Severin performing the ceremony.

Joseph Moody, one of the oldest and best known residents of Sauk Rapids, died Sunday, aged 68 years.

December 4.—Married, in St. Cloud, December 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah Hunter, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Nellie Hunter to Arthur Hubbard, all of this city.

December 11.—Married in St. Cloud, December 6, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Lottie N. Whitney to Arthur A. Hussey.

1885.

January 1.—One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the holiday season was the carnival at the rink Friday evening. The costumes were exceedingly fine and the participants generally were quite successful in concealing their identity until later in the evening, when the masks were removed.

Although this was the coldest day in twenty-seven years, the mercury registering from 42 to 50 degrees below zero, yet New Years calling was observed as generally as though the temperature had b ı of a more inviting nature.

January 8.—Wm. Bohmer, one of the oldest settlers in northern Minnesota, died Monday at his home at Melrose, aged fifty-seven years. He had lived at Sauk Rapids and then at New Munich, where he accumulated a large fortune.

January 15.—The St. Cloud Lodge I. O. G. T. met Tuesday evening and decided to disband. The lodge has done good work in the past and has accumulated quite an amount of furniture and paraphernalia, but the members lacked interest in the work.

Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, whose death from heart disease occurred Tuesday at Mankato, in this state, was among the first of the distinguished speakers to visit St. Cloud. He was here in 1860, during the first Abraham Lincoln campaign, when Galusha A. Grow and Carl Schurz also spoke in this city.

The State Firemen's Association is holding its thirteenth annual convention in this city, the fourth convention having been held here in 1876.

E. H. Atwood has purchased the Martin B. Greely place on Maine Prairie, 76 acres, for which he paid $1,500. Mr. Atwood now has 300 acres on the Prairie in a body, besides about 400 acres more not far distant.

The Nordwesten has been sold by J. P. Hammerel to the Nordstern, and after next week's publication it will cease to exist. Its editor, Mr. May, will assume editorial charge of the Nordstern.

February 5.—D. B. Searle, of this city, has purchased of the estate of C. F. Davis the Clearwater flouring mill and also the Fremont power, both on the Clearwater river; consideration, $12,000. This property has since been sold to H. C. Waite & Son.

The fire department has received thirty-six rubber fire coats, eleven for each company.

D. T. Calhoun, one of the leading attorneys of this district, has opened a law office in this city.

March 19.—Col. L. L. Baxter, of Fergus Falls, has been appointed the additional judge for this district, for which provision was made by the legislature last month.

The St. Cloud Bicycle Club has organized with the following officers: E. S. Hill, captain and president ex-officio; Jos. Rosenberger, first lieutenant; Alfred Hubbard, secretary and treasurer.

A number of the farmers of Stearns, Benton and Sherburne counties, as also business men, met at the court house Friday and decided to organize a district agricultural society and hold annual fairs. An election of officers resulted in the choice of John Cooper, Stearns county, president; E. Cross, Benton county, E. H. Atwood, Stearns county, E. F. Hurd, Sherburne county, vice-presidents; D. E. Myers, Stearns county, secretary; Geo. E. Campbell, Sherburne county, treasurer.

Anderson & Sons have decided to accept the offer of the works and property of the Moorhead Manufacturing Company, which cost $131,000, practically as a gift and re-

move to that city. St. Cloud regrets very much to lose them.

The cheese factory at Maine Prairie has been leased to A. D. Doane for three years.

March 26.—James M. McKelvy, Post No. 134 G. A. R., was mustered in Saturday with thirty-nine charter members, supposed to be the largest number of any post in the state.

April 2.—Frank Knower, one of the old settlers of Maine Prairie, died at his home in that town last Thursday.

April 16.—The kindergarten under charge of Jennie Jerrard has opened with twenty pupils and promise of more to come.

John Rengel, Sr., a well-known resident of St. Cloud town, died Sunday, aged 71 years.

The city council has increased the saloon license to $500.

Fish weighing between one and two pounds each are being caught in the ravine, drawn out by hand.

May 7.—The St. Cloud school district had for the first time women as members of the board of education—Mrs. T. C. Alden being elected from the first, and Mrs. L. W. Collins from the second ward.

Chas. Graceson, who has had charge of the roller rink, has given it up as an unprofitable investment and will return to railroading.

May 14.—David Gilman, who came to Minnesota in 1848 for the American Fur Company, locating that same year at Watab, died at his home at that place the 9th inst., aged 73 years. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1857, and was the postmaster at Watab from 1853 to the time of his death.

The Masonic Temple Association of St. Cloud is the name of a corporation organized in this city, with a capital stock of $25,000, to purchase a site and erect lodge buildings. The first board of directors consists of Geo. S. Spencer, F. Tolman, C. W. Kingsbury, J. F. Wray and A. L. Cramb.

May 28.—The rate for telegraph messages over the Western Union from St. Cloud to St. Paul has been reduced from 40 to 25 cents for a message of 10 words or less.

June 4.—Two large contracts for granite for bridge work have been let to St. Cloud quarry men the past week. Joseph Robinson will furnish the stone for the new Northern Pacific bridge at Minneapolis and John Frazier for the South Minneapolis bridge.

On Decoration day Comrade John Dressler carried the canteen that he had with him from the time he left Fort Snelling until he was mustered out, and George Fuller blew the same fife with which he helped "brace up" the boys on their long marches during the war.

June 18.—About fifty persons, with the Union band, went to Cold Spring today to be present at the dedication of the new Catholic church there.

July 30.—C. F. Macdonald, editor of the Times, has been appointed receiver of the St. Cloud land office to succeed W. B. Mitchell, editor of the Journal-Press.

The St. Cloud Art Association has been formed with Mrs. R. R. Coon, Jr., president; May Clarke, vice-president; Mrs. L. T. Troutman, secretary; Clara Lawrence, treasurer. Meetings are to be held semi-monthly for art readings and study.

August 13.—The funeral of General Grant, whose death had occurred July 23, was observed in St. Cloud, as all through the county Saturday, with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Judge L. W. Collins, the Rev. C. A. Cummings and D. B. Searle. By direction of the department the postoffice was closed for one hour. The meeting at Sauk Centre was addressed by ex-Lieutenant Governor Barto and Prof. Rocheleau.

August 20.—The first dirt was thrown and active work begun Monday for the building of the dam across the Mississippi river at this place.

For the first time different prices are quoted on old and new wheat—No. 1 old being worth 71 cents, while new is 66 cents, a difference of five cents a bushel.

The report that Col. W. A. Caruthers had been executed during the civil war for having broken his parole was a mistake. Col. Caruthers was in the Confederate army, and is now located in the practice of law at Hartsville, Tenn., friends here being in receipt of letters from him. Even the practice of law is better than being dead most men would consider.

The Northern Pacific has issued its new tariff on wheat, which is from East St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids or Cable to St. Paul or

Minneapolis, 12 cents per bushel; to Duluth 18 cents.

The St. Cloud Base Ball Club was organized Saturday with D. S. Hayward, president; S. P. Fuller, vice-president; J. D. Sullivan, secretary; F. M. Morgan, treasurer; J. R. Bennett, Jr., manager.

Enough steel rails are now at this place for the St. Cloud and Willmar railroad to lay twenty-eight miles of track and ties are arriving at the rate of ten cars a day.

September 17.—Berteus Miller, of this city, has been appointed deputy revenue collector, to succeed Geo. W. Benedict, of Sauk Rapids.

September 24.—C. Bridgman has begun a suit in the United States circuit court to forever enjoin the Water Power and Mill Company from building a dam across the river at this place.

The first number of the Sauk Centre Democrat was issued the 17th inst.; Frank Barnum, publisher.

October 8.—The first $50,000 six per cent city bonds issued to aid in the construction of the dam across the Mississippi river have been sold to S. A. Keen & Co., Chicago, for $50,815. Could the bonds have been delivered all at once, instead of in blocks of $10,000 as the work progressed, the premium paid would have been $2,000 to $2,500.

October 15.—C. T. Smith is succeeded by S. E. Livingstone as manager of the West House.

In point of present population St. Cloud is the twelfth city in the state. (In 1914 it is the fifth.)

November 12.—J. P. Wilson is putting up a feed mill in East St. Cloud and will run it in connection with his new grain house.

D. B. Searle, United States district attorney, sent his resignation to the president last Friday.

December 10.—Track laying on the St. Cloud and Willmar line has begun and the track will be laid to Rockville by tomorrow evening.

H. C. Waites new 50,000 bushel elevator at Cold Spring has been completed and is ready to receive grain.

Sauk Rapids has a full-fledged brass band, the instruments having been received. F. J. Schiele is president; A. DeLacy Wood, secretary; Theo. Berg, treasurer; F. W. Conrad and John Momburg, executive committee. Martin Fisher, of St. Cloud, has been engaged as leader.

December 17.—The Sisters of St. Benedict have arranged to have a third story added to their convent school building in this city and the enlarged structure used for a hospital.

August Smith, who settled near Paynesville in 1857, died today, in the 71st year of his age.

1886.

January 7.—New Year's day, in contrast with that of last year, was clear and pleasant, and calling was quite general. In the evening the Social Club gave its New Year's party at the Grand Central hotel, some forty couples being present.

Two well-known citizens of Fair Haven passed away during the last week—R. R. Sargeant, who died New Year's day of heart disease, in the sixtieth year of his age, having been a soldier in the Union army; and O. D. Webb, one of the first settlers in the town, who died January 4, of a stroke of paralysis, in his sixty-fifth year. He lived at Sauk Rapids in 1854, moving to Fair Haven in 1859.

Word has been received of the death of James H. Place last month at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Place came to this part of Minnesota in 1856, helping build a saw mill at Watab. In 1858 he located in St. Cloud, remaining until 1870. He was a civil engineer, doing considerable city work, and a fine musician.

January 28.—Elevator agent George McMahon says he has so far handled over 40,000 bushels of wheat of the crop of 1885, shipping Saturday to Minneapolis the last of 35,000 bushels, and is ready to fill up again.

February 4.—Mrs. Frederica Imholte who was buried at St. Augusta January 25 was in the one hundredth year of her age. She had twelve children, one hundred grandchildren, thirty or more great-grandchildren, and fourteen great-great-grandchildren—the exact number cannot be given as some live in Germany, where Mrs. Imholte was born and married.

February 11.—D. B. Searle has made arrangements for the erection of a three-story solid brick business building immediately south of and to match the McClure & Searle building. The first floor will be

occupied by the German American National Bank.

February 18.—Joseph Edelbrock has been appointed postmaster at St. Cloud to succeed Capt. J. E. West, who retires after seventeen years of continuous service.

February 25.—The blessing of the new St. Benedict's Hospital at St. Cloud occurred this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The benediction was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Father Alexius Edelbrock, abbot of St. John's University, assisted by the vicar general of the diocese, the Rev. Father Severin, and the bishop's secretary, the Rev. Father F. X. Steruper.

The marriage of Katie Schafer to Frank Fandel, both of St. Cloud, took place Tuesday morning at the church of the Immaculate Conception.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hanscom, of Eden lake celebrated their crystal wedding February 22. A number of choice presents were given them by friends and neighbors.

March 4.—At a meeting of the State Farmer's Alliance held at Minneapolis last week, E. H. Atwood, of Stearns county, was elected vice-president for the Fifth congressional district.

A movement is on foot to have the post office kept closed all day on Sunday, except to receive the mails. (This movement did not meet with complete success until a quarter of a century afterwards.)

March 25.—P. B. Gorman has been appointed registrar of the St. Cloud land office to succeed D. H. Freeman, resigned.

April 1.—The Northern Pacific has reduced its rate on wheat from St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and Rice to St. Paul or Minneapolis from twelve to eleven cents per bushel and to Duluth from eighteen to fifteen cents per bushel. (The rate from St. Cloud to Minneapolis in car load lots in 1914 is 6 3-10 cents and to Duluth 9 cents per bushel—a reduction in both cases of nearly fifty per cent.)

In 1884-5 St. Cloud had forty-four saloons paying a license of $100 each. In 1885-6 it has had from seventeen to twenty, paying a license of $500 each, totalling $9,250 —or $4,850 more than when the number of saloons was more than double.

April 8.—The second lot of $50,000 city water power bonds has been sold to S. A. Keen & Co., Chicago, at a premium of $1,500, this being nearly twice the premium paid on the first lot.

The village of Sauk Centre has won its suit against the water works company and will now proceed to foreclose its mortgage and take possession of the works.

The Sauk Centre Democrat has suspended publication.

April 15.—H. J. Fowler, who located in St. Cloud in 1855, engaged in the manufacture of furniture, ran a ferry across the Mississippi river at lower town and was county commissioner for several terms, died at his farm in the town of St. Cloud Tuesday, aged sixty-three years.

The death of O. E. Garrison occurred at his home in Crow Wing county April 2, in the sixty-first year of his age. He came to Minnesota in 1851, and in 1862 was living in Pope county, on the shores of White Bear lake (Lake Whipple) at the time of the Sioux outbreak. Warned by a friendly Indian, himself and wife at once fled and looking back when some distance away saw their house in flames. Narrowly escaping several bands of Sioux they made their way to St. Cloud, which became their home for the next twenty years. Mr. Garrison was a surveyor and probably surveyed more government land in Minnesota than any other one man in the state.

April 14 witnessed one of the most terrible cyclones in the history of the state, full details of which are given elsewhere.

April 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Getchell, who came to Minnesota in 1854, where they have lived ever since, being among the first settlers on Winnebago Prairie, celebrated on the 24th inst. the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage, which occurred April 24, in the state of Maine. Forty or more of their friends called to offer congratulations at their home at William Gordon's.

The Rev. Clemens Staub, better known as Father Clemens, died at St. Joseph last Friday, aged sixty-eight years. The funeral was at St. John's University, Sunday.

May 6.—Sauk Rapids has two newspapers—the Sentinel, published by G. W. Benedict, and the Free Press, A. DeLacey Wood, publisher.

Abram Shoemaker, better known as "Elder" Shoemaker, died at his home at Maine Prairie April 29, in the 71st year of his age. He was a member of the Dis-

ciples faith, and during the week cultivated his farm, preaching in the church on Sundays. He was greatly respected by all who knew him and had a strong influence in the community.

June 3.—O. Tenny, of this city, has sold to N. Garding, of Cold Spring, the water power at Rockville with about twenty acres of land; consideration, $1,800. Mr. Garding intends putting up a fifty-barrel roller mill for custom work.

Arrangements have been fully completed for the removal of the Phoenix Iron Works from Minneapolis to St. Cloud, the Rosenberger Bros., of this city, having large interests in the new enterprise, work will begin at once on the factory buildings near the water power.

June 10.—The Fair Haven Circular is the latest comer in the Stearns county journalistic field. Dr. L. H. Munger is the editor and the mechanical work is done by the Clearwater Enterprise.

The contract for building the new court house at Sauk Rapids, to take the place of the one destroyed by the cyclone, was awarded to Coates & Buckman at $3,799.

Judge Collins and D. B. Searle have had the degree of L. L. D. conferred on them by St. John's University.

July 1.—F. I. Stiles, of La Crescent, has come to St. Cloud, and will erect a building for the manufacture of cement blocks for building purposes, tiling, sidewalks, chimneys, etc.

Married, at Mobile, Ala., June 29, Lida B. Toomer, of that city, to D. T. Calhoun, mayor of St. Cloud.

July 8. Miss Lawrence and Mr. Shoemaker, of the St. Cloud Normal school faculty, have made a contract with D. D. Merrill, of St. Paul, publisher of the state text books, to prepare a new arithmetic as a text book for use in the schools of Minnesota. It will be a volume of about 370 pages and the manuscript is to be completed by the close of the present year.

July 15.—The Lakeside Club, with forty members, has been organized and incorporated, the purpose being to build a large pavilion and kitchen on the north side of Pleasant lake, for parties and picnics. Officers have been elected as follows: F. Tolman, president; F. H. Todd, first vice-president; R. L. Gale, second vice-president; W. L. Beebe, secretary; F. E. Searle, treasurer. The membership fee is $20, with $5 annual dues.

The new organ of the Catholic Cathedral was used for the first time last Sunday, and is the finest organ north of Minneapolis. The cost was $2,600.

July 22.—The new Catholic Church at Meier Grove was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Tuesday by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Seidenbusch, assisted by Abbot Edelbrock and twenty priests. The church cost about $30,000 and was built through the exertions of the local priest, Father Meinulf.

St. Cloud has now eight typewriters.

August 19.—Stearns county is to have another newspaper, the Paynesville News, W. A. Krause, publisher.

The opening of the New Lakeside Club's pavilion and boat house Tuesday was a success. About two hundred persons attended the basket picnic held on the grounds in the afternoon and the dance in the pavilion in the evening. Music was furnished by Griswold's orchestra.

August 26.—The real estate boom has struck St. Cloud and acre property adjoining the city is soaring in price.

Married, at Cold Spring, August 22, by the Rev. Father Benedict, Marie Reinhard to Martin Molitor.

September 2.—The new Catholic Cemetery south-east of North Star Cemetery is being cleared and platted.

The corner stone of the new Baptist church was laid this afternoon, the local clergy, with the Rev. J. Sunderland and Boston W. Smith, of Minneapolis, taking part.

September 9.—Henry Sheldon, of Paynesville, who is an old soldier and lost a son in the war, has received $1,960 back pay with a pension of $12 per month.

Joseph Howard, who came to St. Cloud in 1856 and opened the first meat market, remaining continuously at the same old stand, died suddenly Friday.

September 16.—W. P. Remer has purchased W. L. Rosenberger's interest in the Nordstern and will hereafter conduct it alone.

October 14.—The Benton County Bank at Sauk Rapids has been purchased by F. E. Searle and F. M. Morgan, of the German American National Bank, of St. Cloud, they taking $15,000 of the stock of the reorgan-

ized bank, and H. Berg $5,000 each. The new officers are F. E. Searle, president; E. C. Cross, vice-president; F. M. Morgan, secretary; H. Berg, cashier.

Mrs. Eva Tenvoorde, who had come with her husband to St. Cloud in 1855, living ever since in their little cottage on Third avenue, died Thursday, aged eighty-one years.

October 21.—Chas. Ketcham, who was the first registrar of deeds of Stearns county, and during the war was a member of Company G, of the Fourth Minnesota volunteers, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged 56 years.

Married, in St. Cloud, October 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. M. Martin, Anna Stevenson to Levant R. Swift.

November 11.—The Sauk Rapids bridge across the Mississippi river destroyed by the cyclone has been fully rebuilt and opened to travel.

C. F. Powell's new three-story brick hotel, the St. Charles, near the Manitoba depot is completed and ready for occupancy.

The new Episcopal church at Sauk Rapids was opened for services Sunday for the first time.

Pheasants are plenty in market at 20 to 30 cents per brace.

December 16.—A Toboggan Club, to consist of seventy members, paying $10 each, was organized Tuesday evening, with E. H. Morse, president; C. P. McClure, vice-president; R. L. Gale, secretary; F. E. Searle, treasurer; E. S. Hill, H. E. Tolman, C. S. Mitchell, directors. The slide is to be located on the water work's hill at the upper end of Fifth avenue.

St. Cloud's pioneer fire company, the Little Giants, has disbanded having been organized over twenty-one years ago and did effective service. With the introduction of the Holly system of water works their days of active usefulness were numbered.

The citizens of Richmond have decided to build a flouring mill. Jacob Simonitsch is at the head of the movement which is well under way.

A car load of venison was shipped from here to New York yesterday.

The Minneapolis & Pacific bridge across the Clearwater river (600 feet long) is completed, the track laying is finished and trains now run through from Minneapolis to Glenwood.

The dam across the Mississippi river at St. Cloud has been completed.

December 30.—A new hose company, taking the name of the Little Giants, has been organized with the following officers: Frank Beste, foreman; M. Burkle, first assistant; Joseph Griebler, second assistant; W. P. Remer, secretary; Henry Tenvoorde, treasurer.

U. M. Tobey has been appointed postmaster at Sauk Centre.

The new toboggan slide was formally opened last evening, although one slide was used Christmas day, and the outlook is that tobogganing will be a popular sport. Addie Hodges, Clara Enderle and Hattie Davis were the first ladies to take the dash down the slide.

1887.

January 6.—The wooden bridge across the ravine on Fifth avenue is to be replaced by a stone culvert with retaining walls to the full height of the roadway and extending the entire width of the street. City Engineer Todd estimates the cost at $7,054.

The engines at the Phoenix Iron Works started up yesterday and worked satisfactorily.

Married, at St. Augusta, January 4, Elizabeth Schmidt, of that place, to John D. Sullivan, of St. Cloud.

A number of ladies met in the parlors of the Grand Central Hotel yesterday and formed a Snow Shoe Club. They have ordered their snow shoes and moccasins and sent for samples for costumes. Among those interested in the movement are Mesdames Thomas Foley, W. L. Beebe, C. S. Mitchell, D. W. Bruckhart, G. H. Reynolds, E. C. Holden and E. H. Morse, and Elizabeth Baldwin, Minnie Bennett and Charlotte E. Clark. The club organized by electing Mrs. E. H. Morse president and captain; Charlotte E. Clark, secretary; Mrs. W. L. Beebe, treasurer.

John Zapp celebrated, January 1, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his first entry on his duties as register of deeds of Stearns county. When he then took office the entire county had fewer votes than St. Cloud now has and Ramsey and Hennepin counties had fewer votes than are cast in the county of Stearns.

January 13.—The state commission appointed to locate a second state prison, after visiting twenty-two towns which had put in applications have decided by a unanimous vote to locate it at East St. Cloud. The site selected comprises 240 acres of land, which includes the Coates & Freeman tract, and also forty acres of granite owned by Waite, Clarke & McClure. In making the final decision the commission was influenced by the abundance and quality of the granite, the water supply, suitability of the land, shipping facilities, etc. (The institution located here was made a reformatory instead of a prison.)

A delegation of tobogganers and snowshoers from St. Paul and Minneapolis, numbering 577 by actual count, with the First Regiment Band, arrived Saturday evening by a special train and although less than twelve hours notice had been given they had a great reception. The procession with the varied uniforms of the members, the flaming torches and flambeaus, marching from the depot made a unique spectacle. Supper was furnished at the different hotels, and the evening was spent at the toboggan slide and in singing and dancing to the music of the First Regiment Orchestra, while three big bouncing blankets were kept in active service. It was half past ten o'clock when the train started on its return trip, all well pleased with their reception and entertainment.

Peter Dambley, one of the pioneers of Stearns county, died in the town of St. Cloud Friday, aged 83 years.

Contracts are already being let for the grading of the branch line of the Minneapolis & Pacific road from Kimball Prairie to St. Cloud. (But it was never graded or built.)

Roger, Bird and Frank Stanley of Maine Prairie have killed seventeen deer thus far this winter.

January 27.—Nearly the entire membership of the St. Cloud Cyclone Toboggan Club with fourteen of the Snowshoers went to St. Paul Thursday to take in the first storming of the ice palace in that city. The boys attracted much attention in their white uniform, trimmed with blue and were given a very hospitable reception. Sixty more St. Cloudites went to St. Paul today to witness the second storming of the ice palace, which is certainly a very spectacular performance.

A. G. Whitney, of Sauk Centre, and C. P. McClure, of this city, have formed a real estate copartnership and will open offices in this city. Mr. Whitney will remove to St. Cloud.

John Woll, of St. Augusta, who came to Stearns county from Indiana in 1856, died Saturday, aged 85 years.

February 24.—John Leisen has purchased of Joseph Edelbrock the 43x100 feet on St. Germain street adjoining the post office building for $8,000.

The Cyclones went to Sauk Centre Tuesday in a special car and had a royal reception at the hands of the Avalanche Toboggan Club. A number of ladies were with the other excursionists. In the evening they participated in the G. A. R. dance, and it was after midnight before they returned to their car for the trip home, all voting that they had had "a beautiful time."

This has been a season of meetings and resolutions. Propositions having been made looking to the consolidation of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, with conferences between committees of the two places, the people of the Rapids said "nix." A bill having been introduced in the legislature providing for the division of Stearns county, it was warmly supported by public meetings at Sauk Centre and as warmly opposed in meetings at St. Cloud. A law already passed providing for holding adjourned terms of the district court at Sauk Centre met with similar treatment at the two places.

March 3.—A bill has passed both branches of the legislature appropriating $100,000 for the new state reformatory at this place.

The hot sun of Monday and Tuesday closed the toboggan slide for this year.

A handsome stained glass memorial window has been placed in Grace Episcopal Church at Sauk Rapids, bearing the following inscription: Erected to the Glory of God and in memory of the 44 who were killed by the tornado of April 14, 1886."

March 10.—A number of physicians from Stearns and neighboring counties met in this city last evening and formed the North Star Medical Association.

The bill introduced in the house providing for the division of Stearns county

was not reached on general orders, and so failed.

March 24.—Four more Indian girls arrived at the convent at St. Joseph on Monday. This makes a total of 100 dusky maidens of the forest at that institution.

The Paynesville Telephone Company is now substantially organized and the depots will be connected with the town. The officers are: R. J. Tuttle, president; J. Keavy, secretary; Emmett Phipps, treasurer. The Weinhaus telephone, manufactured at St. Cloud, will be used.

At the recent elections six towns in Stearns county voted against issuing liquor licenses. The roll of honor includes North Fork, Paynesville, Maine Prairie, Fair Haven, Crow Lake and Crow River.

March 31.—At the school election Saturday Mrs. L. W. Collins, by virtue of her office as school director, acted as one of the judges.

There were one hundred and twenty days of good sleighing in St. Cloud the past winter. In the country, where sleds are used even yet, the number of days would exceed one hundred thirty.

The Sauk Rapids board of trade has been reorganized with the following officers: J. P. Wilson, president; E. Cross, vice-president; J. A. Senn, secretary; H. Berg, treasurer.

A. L. Riley, of this city, has decided to engage in railroad building with his brother, William Riley, the coming summer and will have charge of a crew in Dakota, where William Riley has a large contract for grading on the Manitoba extension. Peter Martin and McKeever & Pettey will grade on the same road. The three crews will take about one hundred men from this city and vicinity.

The card of Mrs. I. G. Gould is published as that of the first Christian Scientist, "giving Metaphysical Healing, without drugs," in St. Cloud.

April 7.—Sauk Rapids voted Saturday, by 247 to 120, to issue $40,000 in bonds to complete the improvement of the water power there. As the polls were not open during the hours prescribed by the new election law doubts are expressed as to the legality of the bonds.

April 14.—The St. Cloud City Street Car Company received its charter from the city at the meeting of the council on the 9th.

The first number of the Sauk Centre Avalanche, Democratic, was issued last Wednesday.

Married in this city April 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. A. Cummings, Gertrude A. Powell to Lewis E. Wakeman, son of E. B. Wakeman of Minneapolis, assistant general superintendent of the Manitoba road.

D. E. Myers, of this city, has been appointed the first superintendent of the state reformatory.

April 21.—A new train on the St. Cloud & Willmar branch now leaves the latter place each morning at 6:00 o'clock, reaching St. Cloud at 8:15 and St. Paul at 11:10. Returning it leaves St. Paul at 4:10 in the afternoon, reaching St. Cloud at 7:10 and Willmar at 9:25.

The Sauk Centre Tribune suspended publication with this week's issue. The litigation between W. C. Brower, the publisher, and J. V. Brower, his brother, over the ownership of the paper had much to do with the suspension.

April 28.—William Blaisdell, one of the old settlers of Paynesville, died Sunday, aged seventy years.

May 5.—Calvin F. How, of Sauk Centre, one of the largest real estate dealers in the county, died Tuesday, aged 63 years.

Kropp Bros., of this city, have taken the contract to erect a large solid brick building for the St. Benedictine Sisters at St. Joseph in connection with the seminary. It is for the Indian girls' school and is to replace the wooden building burned last fall.

May 12.—Foley Bros., of this city, yesterday closed a contract with the Manitoba Company to grade ninety miles of road from Grand Forks to Pembina and have it all ready for the rails the present season.

Married, at the church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Cloud, May 10, by the Rev. Father Boniface, Maggie Molitor to Joseph B. Rosenberger, both of this city.

Paynesville has a new brass band of seventeen pieces.

June 2.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Cloud Land Improvement Co., the following board of directors were elected for the ensuing year: James J. Hill, D. B. Searle, W. B. Mitchell,

F. E. Searle, N. P. Clarke and J. E. West. President Hill was represented at the meeting by his private secretary, Mr. Charles H. Benedict, of St. Paul.

June 9.—The first number of the St. Cloud Tribune, printed with the material of the late Sauk Centre Tribune, W. C. Brower, publisher, appeared Saturday.

It is estimated that nearly two thousand persons attended Sunday evening the camp meeting held by the Free Methodists south of the city.

Married, in this city, June 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. A. Cummings, Miss Helen Gilman, of St. Cloud, to Geo. S. Rankin, of Stillwater.

Joseph Emmel, who came to St. Cloud in 1856 and built the house in which he had lived continuously ever since, died yesterday, aged seventy-five years.

June 16.—Col. C. D. Kerr, of St. Paul, was in the city this week and concluded the purchase of the Waldorf property, thirty-eight foot frontage, on the south side of St. Germain street, midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $8,000, and will at once erect a three-story brick building, the first floor of which has already been leased by R. C. Junk for his dry goods business. The building which is to be moved to give it place was put up by B. Rosenberger in 1856, being occupied by him as a dwelling and dry goods store, one of the first business houses opened here. It was of substantial construction, with oak timbers, and the laths used were just sixteen feet long.

June 30.—The St. Cloud postoffice from July 1 will rank as a second-class office, with salary advanced from $1,800 to $2,000 and increased allowances for clerk hire, rent, etc.

Last week "Grandma" Walters, at Fair Haven, celebrated her 90th birthday. Among her callers were Mrs. Smith, aged 84, Mrs. Abell 76, and Mrs. Vandervoot 75, the aggregate ages of the quartette being 325 years, which speaks volumes for the healthfulness of Minnesota's climate.

July 7.—A Y. M. C. A. has been organized in this city with the following officers: Geo. R. Clark, president; W. F. F. Selleck, first vice-president; L. T. Troutman, second vice-president; A. H. Kendall, secretary; Henry McGregor, treasurer.

July 14.—Sauk Rapids has received the $5,000 appropriated by the state to help pay for the schoolhouse built to replace the one destroyed by the cyclone. Of the surplus cyclone relief fund returned to the donors by the state committee $1,100 has been sent to the Sauk Rapids committee to be expended there.

Carl L. Schulten, for many years a prominent business man of St. Cloud, died yesterday, in the 56th year of his age.

Lyman Reed, one of the early settlers of the county, died last week at Paynesville, aged 78 years.

July 21.—Sykes & Co., of Minneapolis, who have the contract for putting in the city sewerage system, have begun work.

The Arnold flouring mill at the mouth of the Sauk river has been completed ready for the machinery. It will be a larger and better mill than the one burned, which it replaces.

August 4.—The city water works have been sold to Phelps & Sykes, of Minneapolis.

H. C. Waite & Son have purchased the Eugene M. McCarty farm on the north side of Sauk river and adjoining their large farm in that locality, paying $7,000 cash for the 160 acres less the railroad right of way.

August 25.—George Tileston, of Faribault, was in the city Monday and let the contract to Kropp Bros. for building his new flouring mill and elevator. Arrangements have been completed by the chamber of commerce for securing the right of way for the Manitoba's spur track to the dam—the cost of which is estimated by the railroad company at $28,000—which will give Mr. Tileston facilities for shipping in wheat and marketing his flour.

H. C. Waite deeded to the Manitoba Railroad Company last week a tract of land near the Sauk river upon which the company expects to build its car shops.

September 1.—C. F. Macdonald and M. J. Nugent have sold to John Leisen the lot, 22 feet front, adjoining his brick building on St. Germain street for $6,500, or almost $300 a front foot. They paid $4,000 for the lot last spring.

J. E. and W. H. Hayward have purchased at Sauk Centre and in Douglas and Todd counties a number of working oxen for the pineries. These were among the last oxen purchased for use in the pineries, horses soon coming to be used exclusively.

Married, in St. Cloud, at the home of the bride's parents, August 30, by the Rev. J. W. Hargrave, Miss May Montgomery to Frank M. Morgan, cashier of the German American National Bank of St. Cloud. At Paynesville, August 31, by the Rev. J. W. Todd, Miss Minnie Boylan to Edgar R. Phipps, all of that village.

September 15.—L. S. Blood, of St. Paul, has made arrangements to locate a large broom factory in this city.

D. S. Hayward is now proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel.

Fred Schilplin has left the Tribune and will take a position in the Times office (where he still is, as one of the proprietors).

Carl Kropp, of this city, and Miss Frances Maurin, of Cold spring, were married at the latter place yesterday.

Bears are very numerous, the woods being full of them. On Monday thirteen carcasses were brought to market, nine here and five at Sauk Rapids. One of the animals had been killed with an ax.

Work began Saturday on the new street railway in this city. Contractor Hewitt has some sixty men shoveling dirt.

September 29.—The first number of the Daily Times made its appearance, with brass band accompaniments, on our streets Tuesday afternoon. It is a neat six-column sheet.

October 6.—The sum of $264.50 has been collected to pay the Union band for the open-air concerts given the past summer in Empire park.

On Monday a car on the street railway line made its first formal trip, having on board a number of the officers and stockholders of the company.

Work has finally begun in earnest on the Lake George driveway or "Boulevard," as it is to be called.

The W. C. T. U. has been reorganized, with Mrs. C. T. Ketcham president; Miss Mollie Ellis, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. C. Smith, treasurer.

November 10.—The Electric Light and Power company and the Gas and Electric Light company, rival organizations, were both rushing the work of putting in poles when the city council passed an ordinance requiring all companies needing poles to use one set.

November 17.—Judge L. W. Collins has been appointed by Governor McGill to succeed Judge Berry, deceased, as an associate justice of the supreme court, and D. B. Searle was appointed to the vacancy on the district bench caused by Judge Collins's promotion.

John Chester Waite died yesterday at his home in St. Cloud after a brief illness, at the age of 28 years.

There is a great deal of excitement over the possible discovery of iron ore in this vicinity.

December 8.—The officers of the Women's Relief Corps, recently organized in this city, were installed Monday evening.

December 15.—The supreme court has rendered a decision in the case of Joseph Coates against the village council of Sauk Rapids to restrain that body from taxing the people for the payment of $40,000 bonds voted for the improvement of the water power at that place, on the ground that the dam they were to pay for was a private one and would not result in a public benefit. This decision supports the judgment of the district court and declares the act for the issuance of the bonds to be invalid.

The Press is the name of a new paper published at New Paynesville.

Married, in St. Cloud, December 15, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, at the home of the bride's parents, Julia Delaney to Frank M. Wright, all of St. Cloud.

Winslow Getchell, who came to Minnesota in 1855 and was one of the first settlers in the town of Brockway, died at his home in that town December 13.

The franchise and plant of the Electric Light and Power company has been purchased by the Gas and Electric company.

December 22.—The plant of the St. Cloud Tribune was taken possession of by United States Marshal Campbell Monday, this being the latest move in the somewhat celebrated case of J. V. Brower against his brother, W. C. Brower, both claiming to own the plant.

The Gas and Electric Light company operated its electric light plant for the first time Saturday evening.

1888.

January 12.—As a testimonial to Capt. J. E. West, on the completion of the en-

larged four-story West House, and as a benefit to the managers, Waller & Field, a grand ball and supper was given last Thursday evening. It was by all odds the most brilliant social event in the history of St. Cloud. The committee comprised Captain and Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Waller, Mayor and Mrs. D. T. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. William Powell, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Foley, Governor and Mrs. C. A. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Baldwin. The floor was in charge of Messrs. Searle, Gale, Todd, Tolman and Alden. Over three hundred persons were present and it was three o'clock the next morning before the last of the guests departed. The net receipts were $352, for which a check was given to Waller & Field.

January 19.—The Cyclone Toboggan club opened the slide Tuesday evening in fine style.

The mercury dropped to 42 degrees below zero this week, and the snowfall is the deepest since 1856-7. The railroads have all been blockaded.

The council at Sauk Centre has granted Henry Keller an exclusive contract for fifteen years to furnish the village with electric street lights, not less than twenty in number, at $1.50 per month, to run until eleven o'clock.

February 2.—The St. Cloud Tribune made its appearance again Tuesday.

A syndicate composed of William Westerman, F. E. Searle, C. S. Benson and A. L. Cramb has purchased the McCormick building, 44x132 feet, corner of St. Germain street and Seventh avenue, for $16,000.

February 16.—The so-called Boyd corner, 23¼x132 feet, corner of St. Germain street and Fifth avenue, has been purchased by the directors of the First National bank for $11,000 and a three-story bank building will be erected on it this year.

The Manitoba company yesterday let the contract for the extension of the St. Cloud & Hinckley branch through to West Superior to Foley Bros., of this city. It involves the building ready for use of 76 miles of road through a wooded country and will necessitate the expenditure of $1,000,000.

Abbot Edelbrock, of St. John's abbey, by virtue of being the oldest Benedictine abbot in this country, presided at a conclave held at St. Vincent's monastery, near Latrobe, Pa., on the 8th inst., to elect a successor to Arch-abbot Wimmer, lately deceased.

February 23.—On Monday the German-American National bank of this city closed the purchase of the Benton County bank of Sauk Rapids and closed that institution.

Charles F. Davis, for many years actively engaged in the milling business, died February 17 at his home in this city, in the seventieth year of his age.

March 8.—Mathias Mickley, for many years sheriff of Stearns county, died at his home in this city March 3, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He came from Pennsylvania to St. Paul in 1853, and in 1856 to St. Cloud, taking charge of General Lowry's lumber yard for a year, and for the following two years running it on his own account. In the fall of 1856 he was appointed deputy sheriff and was sheriff when at the time of the Indian outbreak he joined the Minnesota Mounted Rangers. In all he was sheriff and deputy about twenty-five years.

April 19.—The leap year party given at the West House Friday evening by a number of the ladies of St. Cloud was a pronounced success. Mr. and Mrs. William Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Foley, Miss Helen Wilson, and Mr. L. E. Wakeman, Jennie Hayward and C. P. McClure greeted the bashful lads and gallant lassies as they entered the parlors. Griswold's orchestra furnished the music and Annie Baldwin and R. L. Gale led the grand march.

May 24.—The strong smell of gas in the basement of the First National bank building Friday evening led W. Wing, a bookkeeper, to make an investigation. He struck a match on reaching the foot of the basement stairs and a terrific explosion at once followed. The front of the building was hurled into the street and the plate glass shattered into fragments. A broad sheet of blue flame lighted up for a moment the darkened interior of the building and shot from the wide-open front. It was all the work of an instant. Mr. Wing was severely burned, but miraculously

escaped with his life. A number of persons on the sidewalk at the time were badly cut by the flying pieces of glass.

June 7.—The eighth annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Minnesota was held in St. Cloud this week, the sessions opening Monday with over 150 delegates present. The officers of the St. Cloud division are W. J. Murphy, president; D. J. Morrison, vice-president; J. D. Sullivan, recording secretary; Owen O'Boyle, financial secretary; M. Branley, treasurer. The committee on arrangements, P. B. Gorman, John Gallagan and J. D. Sullivan, had the details well in hand.

June 14.—Under the new uniform three-cents-a-mile rate on the Manitoba a ticket from St. Cloud to St. Paul costs $2.25 each way, or $4.50 for the round trip, against a round-trip rate of $4.75 before the "reduction" took effect.

The cases of Alex. Moore, of Sauk Centre, against the Northern Pacific Railroad company, for damages to land crossed by the railroad tracks, taken to the supreme court, have been settled for $3,100.

P. A. Martin has bought the Powell land adjoining Governor Gilman's Beulahland farm, 800 acres, which he will open up for a stock farm.

June 28.—Another of St. Cloud's old settlers and prominent citizens has gone to his rest. John H. Owen, who came to Minnesota in 1855 and to St. Cloud in 1857, died at his home in this city this morning, in the sixty-third year of his age. From the time of his first arrival Mr. Owen had been actively engaged in business as a member of the firm of Raymond & Owen, manufacturing sash, doors, blinds, etc. He was a member of the board of county commissioners and of the city council and was a man universally respected.

July 12.—W. C. Brower has sold his interest in the St. Cloud Tribune to H. D. Jones, his partner.

The contract for the new First National bank building has been awarded to J. Carlisle & Son, Minneapolis, at $26,135.

August 2.—The heaviest rainfall since the memorable storm of 1859, when the Sauk river found a channel into Lake George, occurred last night. At the Fifth avenue culvert the flood of water from Larke George was so great that it backed up against the retaining wall to a depth of twenty feet, undermining the side next to F. H. Dam's shop and washing out about a third of the wall. A number of houses, both in the city and in the country, were struck by lightning.

August 16.—The city council has instructed its committee to close a contract with the Electric Light company for the placing of twelve 2,000 candle power arc lights at $125 per lamp per year. The gas lamps now in use on St. Germain street and Fifth avenue will be moved to other parts of the city.

The drum corps elected Saturday evening the following officers: Harvey Grimmer, president; Xavier Honer, vice-president; Watt. Cooper, secretary; Chris. Bach, treasurer. The corps has made arrangements with J. S. Tresize to give them instructions on the drum and George Fuller on the piccolo and fife, and expects to be prepared to appear in public at the district fair. It has seven snare drums, one base drum and seven piccolos.

August 23.—The completion of the water works system was celebrated Monday by an elaborate supper given at the West by the Water Works company to the city authorities and a number of business men, in all about one hundred guests. The company has expended $100,000 in extensions and improvements, besides $20,000 paid the city for the old plant, the standpipe alone costing $10,000. The officers of the Water Works company are: H. W. Phelps, president; E. T. Sykes, secretary; H. J. Neiler, treasurer; A. M. Greeley, superintendent—all of Minneapolis.

The marriage of Miss Mary Huntsman, of Minneapolis, to Mr. George W. Stewart, of St. Cloud, took place today at Fairmont, this state.

August 30.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, is 85 cents today. This is the highest point reached for new wheat in some years.

The Phoenix Iron Works have been removed to North St. Paul.

September 13.—The Rev. E. V. Campbell has begun the construction, on his residence property, of St. Cloud's first greenhouse. It will be in charge of Miss Jennie Campbell, his daughter.

The new electric light plant came on duty for the first time Tuesday evening. Everything worked satisfactorily.

September 20.—The last rail on the ex-

tension of the St. Cloud & Hinckley road to West Superior was laid Tuesday.

September 27.—The merchants of St. Cloud have formed a "Protective Association" to enforce the collection of bad accounts and to defend themselves from the imposition of "dead beats." Lists of such are kept for the use of the members of the association.

October 11.—The second annual meeting of the Minnesota Unitarian conference was held in St. Cloud this week in the Congregational church, beginning Tuesday. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: L. W. Collins, St. Cloud, president; C. Sprague, Minneapolis, secretary; C. C. Pudor, Winona, treasurer.

October 18.—The dedication services of Zion church of the Evangelical Association of North America, at St. Cloud, the Rev. C. A. Schmidt, pastor, took place Friday to Sunday of last week, Bishop Thomas Bowman, of Philadelphia, officiating.

John Cooper and A. L. Cramb, of this city, and E. P. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., have returned from a hunting trip to Dakota with thirty-six wild geese, one of which weighed almost twenty-five pounds.

Petros Buckman, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Buckman, of St. Cloud, who, although only a little more than six years old, had suffered fifteen separate fractures of an arm or leg—his bones being so brittle that any fall would break a limb—died Monday of acute peritonitis.

October 25.—George Tileston has a crew of twenty-five coopers at the Phoenix Iron Works building turning out barrels for his new flouring mill.

The marriage of Martha Paddock to D. S. Hayward, the Rev. E. V. Campbell officiating, took place at the Grand Central hotel.

The McCormick Harvesting company's new block in this city, one of the finest machinery buildings in the Northwest, erected at a cost of about $30,000, has been completed and Colonel Westerman may be found in his new offices.

November 15.—The baptistry at the Baptist church was used for the first time Sunday, two men and two women being immersed.

The Tileston flouring mill was started for the first time Tuesday. This mill, the location of which at St. Cloud was secured through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, is one of the most modern and best equipped flouring mills in the state. It turns out the highest grade of flour and is assured of a large foreign as well as home demand for its product. The cost of the mill was about $80,000. H. C. Ervin, who recently came to Minnesota from Philadelphia, is in charge of the office.

November 29.—The fifteenth annual state convention of the Y. M. C. A. was held in St. Cloud the past week, the sessions beginning Thursday evening and continuing through Sunday, with a large attendance from almost all parts of the state. The St. Cloud association reported 40 active and 33 associate and sustaining members, a total of 73, with William Francis general secretary.

December 13.—The grand jury returned eighty-five indictments at this term of the district court, all but fifteen of which were for offences against the liquor laws.

1889.

January 3.—No edition of the St. Cloud Tribune was issued on Saturday, the office having been closed for several days, and that day the mortgagee, F. H. Smith, of Faribault, took possession of the stock. J. W. Jones, who had purchased the interest of his partner, W. C. Brower, in the office, lost his total investment.

January 17.—Last Thursday evening while Francis Talcott, the jeweler, was at supper thieves entered the store by a back door and stole jewelry amounting to about $1,000.

St. Cloud had its first sleighing for the winter January 15.

The marriage of Jean Hayward to C. Parker McClure took place at high noon January 15, at the Grand Central hotel parlors, the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. C. A. Cummings officiating.

Miss Mary F. Wheelock, formerly a member of the faculty of the St. Cloud Normal school, was married at her home at Moscow, N. Y., to Frank Tolman, of this city.

January 24.—C. S. Benson planted a number of German carp in Lake George today.

Robert Lutz closed Tuesday the sale of the old Tribune plant, newspaper and job

offices, to St. John's University for $1,375. The university will now do its own printing of all kinds, including the Record, heretofore issued from the Times office.

At a public meeting held at the court house Tuesday evening resolutions were adopted forming the municipal limits of St. Cloud to include the village of East St. Cloud and the land as far as the state reformatory; also in favor of the passage of a bill authorizing the issue of $80,000 in bonds for the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the dam.

January 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whittemore, of Clearwater, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary January 28. Their children were all present and all the grandchildren but one.

Michael Lahr died at his home in the town of St. Cloud Saturday, aged 66 years. Mr. Lahr was one of the early settlers of Stearns county, having come here in 1854 and ever since made his home on the farm he then took.

February 7.—The first officers of the St. Cloud Commandery Knights Templar are: J. F. Wray, eminent commander; George McMahon, captain general; T. C. Boorn, generalissimo; C. A. Cummings, prelate.

McGregor Bros. have begun the erection of a woodworking factory on Fifth avenue south.

February 21.—Kerr & Collins was one of St. Cloud's law firms back in the early '70s. Col. C. D. Kerr, the senior member, has just been appointed one of Ramsey county's new district judges and L. W. Collins, the junior member, is a justice of the supreme court.

The Sauk Rapids Sentinel reports that meetings have been held at Minden, Rice and other places at which the sentiment was practically unanimous in favor of consolidating Benton with Stearns county.

February 28.—St. Cloud's new creamery, the Arcade, started up Tuesday and the machinery ran smoothly. The building, which cost $5,000, is located on the St. Cloud and Hinckley branch of the Manitoba railroad, and was built by the Davis & Rankin company, of Chicago. The officers are: S. Marshall, president; E. Cross, vice-president; John Schaefer, secretary; F. E. Searle, treasurer; John Schaefer, E. Cross, John Ferschweiler, D. W. Bruckart, L. T. Troutman, N. K. Hunt and H. Becker, with the president and treasurer, ex-officio directors.

March 7.—The records of the Fergus Falls land office, that district having been by presidential order consolidated with the St. Cloud district, arrived Monday.

Sauk Centre is now a "city." Here's the top of the mornin' to you.

March 21.—The bill annexing the Benton county portion of East St. Cloud to the city of St. Cloud for municipal purposes passed the senate and house Saturday.

The contract for completing Unity church was awarded yesterday to Staples Bros. for $9,605. This will make the entire cost of the church without furniture or heating about $11,000.

March 28.—A letter from Santa Ana, Cal., dated March 19, reports the death of Z. H. Morse, at one time a prominent citizen of St. Cloud, the previous week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cramb, who with her husband, Leland Cramb, came to St. Cloud in 1856, when Mr. Cramb pre-empted eighty acres of land lying east of Lake George, died at her home in this city Sunday, aged 85 years.

April 4.—The proposition to issue $80,000 bonds for the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Tenth street was carried at Monday's election, as was also the proposition for the consolidation of the two school districts. On the bond issue the vote was 1,004 to 374, and on the school consolidation 1,049 to 254.

April 18.—The Crusaders Catholic Young Men's Union, one of Bishop Ireland's aids to temperance, was organized in St. Cloud Sunday evening at Cathedral hall, with the following officers: L. J. Rocholl, president; J. A. Zapp, vice-president; W. C. Mitchell, secretary; Charles F. Macdonald, treasurer; Wm. Friese, J. M. Goetz, Joseph Eich, J. E. Barry, Nicholas P. Mertes, executive committee.

April 25.—McClure & Whitney have sold the McClure mill at Sauk Centre to Dr. DuBois, who will operate it. The transfer includes all the mill property, water power, etc., closing out almost all the McClure estate interest in that city.

Honore Moulin, who came to St. Cloud in 1859, died at his home in this city April 19.

May 2.—The Melrose Creamery Association, with a capital of $10,000, was incor-

porated April 5, with Everett E. Clark, Dawes How, W. E. Kimmell and J. P. Pallansch incorporators.

George R. Clark and bride are expected here next Wednesday and will be at home at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Clark.

May 9.—For the first time in nine years the St. Cloud high school will graduate a class, although it numbers but two members, Finley Wharton and Theodore Clark, who have completed the course.

At the school election Saturday Mrs. Adelle Fuller was elected from the first and Mrs. Ella S. Collins from the second ward as members of the board of education.

June 6.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. was held in St. Cloud, beginning June 4 and ending the next evening. Five hundred delegates were present. C. M. Sprague, of Sauk Centre, was elected G. M. The Grand Lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah met at the same time, with a large attendance.

Joseph E. Wing, who came to St. Cloud in 1863 and was prominent in business circles, died at his home in this city last evening, in the eighty-first year of his age.

June 13.—The city council of St. Cloud appropriated $1,000 to be equally divided between the sufferers by the Johnstown flood and the Seattle fire.

June 20.—When the St. Cloud band returned Friday from the Fargo tournament where they had taken the first prize, with eight competitors, a grand reception was given by the ciitzens, together with a purse of $350, the prizes captured at Fargo amounting to $225 additional.

Work is progressing favorably on the new hospital on the east side.

Burglars entered the office at H. C. Waite's mill at Cold Spring on Monday night, blew open the safe doors with dynamite and secured $206.40 in cash. A fire which resulted was put out by the thieves themselves.

August 8.—Leander Gorton, who came to St. Cloud in 1856 and engaged first in saw-mill enterprises and afterwards in building and operating a flouring mill, who was a member of the board of county commissioners and of the city council, died August 4 in Minneapolis, aged 75 years.

August 22.—E. T. Davidson, formerly connected with the Newmarket theatre, St. Paul, has leased the St. Cloud opera house for two years and will take possession September 1.

The First National bank will occupy its new building September 9.

September 19.—Married, in St. Cloud, September 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. Chandler, Carrie M. Clark to B. F. Carter, both of St. Cloud; September 17, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Whitman, by the Rev. J. W. Hargrave, Abbie B. Crommett to A. Montgomery, all of St. Cloud.

October 3.—The free delivery carrier system went into effect in this city October 1, with three carriers in the service, Michael B. Miller, George A. Dickinson and John J. Jackson. (These three carriers have been in service ever since and are on duty this A. D. 1914.)

Mrs. John Blakely, of Paynesville, died Wednesday of last week, aged 71 years. The News says she was the first white woman to cross the Mississippi river into this state.

October 17.—A creamery association has been organized at Fair Haven.

Joel Bailey, one of the old settlers of Le Sauk, died in this city Thursday, aged 81 years.

The name of the Cold Spring City post office has been changed by the department to Cold City. (It afterwards was named Cold Spring, which remained.)

October 31.—Manitoba engineers were in the city this week making notes for a topographical survey of the property on which the railroad shops are to be located.

Married, in this city, October 27, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, Miss Phoebe Rau, of St. George, Benton county, to G. H. Dunnewold, of St. Cloud.

November 7.—The fifth annual convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Minnesota opened its sessions in the Congregational church Friday evening, continuing through Sunday. St. Cloud reported 42 active and 14 associate members. Misses Caroline T. Mitchell and Kittie Bennett were elected members of the state committee.

The marriage of Bertha Miller, of Stillwater, to Peter J. Seberger, of St. Cloud, took place at the former city, November 5.

November 14.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Reynolds arrived home Friday evening. Their marriage took place October 31 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harvey, at Fulton Wells, Los Angeles.

November 21.—A royal reception was tendered today to Bishop Zardetti on his arrival to become the successor of Bishop Seidenbusch. Societies from a number of the surrounding towns were present in full force and more than forty of the clergy of the diocese, all members of the O. S. B., were in the procession. An address of welcome was given by Ald. Reinhard, vice-president of the council, acting for Mayor Westerman.

December 19.—A double wedding occurred at Sauk Centre yesterday, when Minnehaha Bruce, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Bruce, was married to J. L. Mullin, and her sister, F. Belle Bruce, was married to George Fish.

1890.

January 3.—St. Cloud has now twenty-five hotels. The Grand Central, D. S. Hayward, proprietor, with W. F. Gullett day clerk (at his old post in 1914) and A. Leimbacher night clerk; the West, Waller & Field, managers; the St. Charles, built last year and furnished by C. F. Powell, opened by C. A. Rand, who was succeeded last month by N. H. Danforth; the Minnesota House, George Overbeck; Grand Pacific, P. Schaefer; Arlington, Mrs. Munsinger; St. Cloud Hotel, M. Miller; Grand Union, L. McDonald; Eagle House, P. Spaniol; Rheinischer Hof, Mrs. Fischer; Commercial, Schoen Bros.; National, P. H. Ley; Seberger House, Joseph Seberger; Kauffman, M. Kauffman; Farmers' Home, P. J. Seberger; Washington, M. Hendrahan; Sixth Avenue, Mrs. Olds; Union, B. Dambly; Pendle House, Joseph Pendle; Railroad Place, J. J. Morris; Garlington, August Aabischung; Schmidt House, Joseph Bloberger; Hotel Gruetli, C. Aerne; Central, George Hansen; Albion, George Conrad—the last three being located on the east side. These hotels can take care of 1,300 guests.

January 16.—The contract for building the Tenth street bridge was let Thursday to Foley Bros. & Guthrie, of this city for $50,500. The bids ranged up to $56,500.

Wm. H. Hayward, of this city, died in Chicago Friday, following an operation, the funeral being from the home of his parents, the Grand Central hotel, in this city, Tuesday. He was in the thirty-first year of his age.

January 23.—The Rev. Ulrie Northman, O. S. B., died Tuesday at St. John's University, Collegeville. For a number of years, and until ill health compelled his resignation, he was vice-president of the university.

A large part of the machinery for the St. Cloud Fibreware Company's plant has been received and it is expected that it will be ready to make tubs and pails by May 1.

February 6.—The creamery at Fair Haven, which is a duplicate of the Arcade, of this city, is completed and will begin making butter March 1. It cost $5,000.

The Ladies' Calisthenic Club organized yesterday by electing Mrs. O. W. Baldwin president and instructor and Mrs. C. S. Mitchell, secretary. Other members of the club are Mesdames E. S. Smith, H. C. Ervin, G. W. Stewart, E. E. Clark, George Tileston, J. C. Palmer and W. S. Andrews.

February 13.—Albertus Montgomery, who located at Fair Haven in 1857, being one of the earliest settlers of that town, and came to St. Cloud in 1862, died at his home in this city, Friday, aged 54 years. He built the St. Cloud Normal school, besides being prominent in business affairs.

H. C. Block, Maine Prairie: I "can remember thirty years ago when I was well satisfied to drive a yoke of oxen into St. Cloud with a load of wood, carrying a lunch of brown bread in my pocket. Now every farmer has to have a fine span of horses and put up at a hotel."

February 27.—Capt. J. E. West's appointment as postmaster at St. Cloud was sent by the president to the senate Friday.

The new board of pension examiners organized today by electing Dr. W. L. Beebe, president; Dr. H. M. Post, secretary, and Dr. L. H. Munger treasurer.

March 20.—Almer Smith, who came to Minnesota from New York in 1855 and to St. Cloud in 1857, being the first painter in the town, died at his home in this city Tuesday, aged 89 years.

April 3.—The United States land office

has been removed by Register Barto and Receiver Westerman to rooms in the old McCormick block.

May 8.—A Poultry Association was organized last week in L. R. Swift's office, E. W. Mayman, of Sauk Rapids, being elected president; C. D. Burgan, of St. Cloud, secretary; F. I. Stiles, St. Cloud, treasurer.

The new hospital erected in this city by the Benedictine order has been completed and is a fine structure, three stories above the high basement. It is in charge of Sister Placide, with eleven assistants.

May 15.—Work has begun on Bishop Zardetti's new residence which will connect with the present episcopal residence and front the west. The cost will be from $15,000 to $20,000.

Anderson's new saw mill on the east side started sawing logs yesterday.

May 29.—Robert Lutz, county auditor of Stearns county, has disappeared. Public Examiner Kenyon has been going over his accounts and finds them in a very unsatisfactory condition.

June 12.—Word has been received of the death of Joseph Broker, one of St. Cloud's pioneer settlers and wealthiest business men, which occurred at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Married, this afternoon, at the family residence in St. Paul, the Rev. Dr. Forbes officiating, Lou Murphy to R. L. Gale, of St. Cloud.

The Western Union Telegraph Company now keeps its office open until 11 o'clock at night to receive messages, instead of to 8 o'clock only as heretofore.

June 26.—Telephone connection with Sauk Rapids was completed today.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents in St. Cloud, June 26, Euretta O. Robertson to Albert E. Bowing, of St. Cloud, the Rev. R. R. Atchinson officiating.

At the meeting of the state medical society at St. Paul last week Dr. W. L. Beebe, of this city, was unanimously elected president.

July 17.—Wesley Carter's new flouring mill started up this morning and was run without a hitch all day. The mill has a capacity of about 100 barrels.

George I. Porter, who came to Minnesota in 1857, serving in the Eighth Minnesota volunteers and locating in St. Cloud at the close of the war, died at his home in this city Monday, aged 67.

July 24.—The general contract for the new Great Northern shops has been let to Frederick Althen of St. Paul. A crew of surveyors have been engaged during the past week setting the stakes for the new buildings and side tracks.

August 14.—The Anderson saw mill was struck by lightning Thursday night and entirely destroyed.

A new orchestra, with fifteen members was organized Thursday, the officers being Martin Molitor, president and manager, and J. Pontius, secretary and treasurer.

September 18.—Sixty-six owners of property assessed for the Lake George boulevard have by their attorneys filed objections to the assessments made by the board of public works.

Married at Owatonna, September 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Stanley McKay, Miss Elizabeth Crandall to Clarence L. Atwood, of St. Cloud.

December 4.—The Great Northern car shops are completed, the last stone being laid Sunday. The boilers, engines and machinery have yet to be placed.

1891.

January 8.—The Tenth street bridge was completed and opened for travel last week.

The first exhibition by the Sauk Rapids Dog and Poultry Association took place at that village Wednesday and Thursday of last week and was very successful.

March 5.—H. H. Budgett, of Long Prairie, arrived in St. Cloud last evening to close the purchase of the West House. It will remain in charge of Hall & Hough.

Mrs. Zoe Swisshelm Allen, wife of Ernest L. Allen, and only daughter of the late Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, all formerly of St. Cloud, died Monday at her home in Chicago.

April 16.—The Central Minnesota Building Association, located in St. Cloud, has been incorporated, being the second of the kind in the city. John Zapp, A. L. Cramb, John Cooper, D. E. Myers, H. C. Waite, W. B. Mitchell, J. G. Smith, C. S. Benson, George Tileston, W. Powell, L. A. Evans, D. H. Freeman and J. E. West constituted the first board of directors.

The East Side Investment Company of

St. Cloud is the title of a new financial organization incorporated in this city. The first board of directors are: Otto Metzroth, O. W. Baldwin, Hugo C. Metzl, James MacMullan (of Minneapolis), Charles J. Metzroth, W. L. Rosenberger and R. P. Russell, Jr., (of Minneapolis). Among the other incorporators were A. L. Singer and C. S. Schoenmann, of Chicago.

May 21.—The Rev. Edward A. Steiner, of Oberlin, O., will preach in the Congregational church and for several succeeding Sundays. (Mr. Steiner, who was the local pastor in St. Cloud for some time, has since obtained a national reputation as an author and sociological investigator.)

May 28.—The marriage of Emma Schaefer to Charles J. Metzroth, both of this city, the Rev. Father Gregory officiating, took place this morning.

June 18.—The attendance at the district encampment of the G. A. R. held in St. Cloud during the past week was unusually large and the occasion was an enjoyable one for the old soldiers. The next encampment will be held at Melrose, which has pledged $1,600 for the expenses.

The people of St. Cloud contributed $2,000 in cash for the expenses of the G. A. R. encampment and the race guaranty fund last week.

July 2.—Charles W. Kingsbury, who for twenty-one years continuously had been foreman in the office of the St. Cloud Journal-Press, died June 30 at the home of his brother at Merriam Park. Mr. Kingsbury had served as a member of the board of education and in other responsible positions and was held in universal esteem.

Work at the new Great Northern shops is rushing and more men will have to be hired, making a total of 140.

August 6.—Capt. Willard Glazier will leave St. Paul on the 17th inst. on his exploring expedition for the headwaters of the Mississippi river, spending one day at St. Cloud on the way.

The marriage of Fannie M. Lahr, of St. Paul, to John J. Leisen, of St. Cloud, took place August 4, at the church of the Sacred Heart, St. Paul.

August 27.—Grain inspection for grain received at St. Cloud has been established by the state department and J. F. Low appointed inspector.

September 24.—D. H. Freeman has purchased J. E. Hayward's entire lumbering outfit, which includes 90 head of oxen, 17 horses, besides sleds, camps, etc. He expects to cut 10,000,000 feet of logs the coming winter. The firm of Freeman & Gray succeeds Cooper & Gray.

October 1.—Last Monday the street car line franchise was sold to the Thompson-Houston Co., of St. Paul. By the contract the company is to begin work within thirty days and to have three miles of track in operation within one year.

Dr. A. C. L. Ramsay, a prominent physician of St. Cloud, died Monday as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Wm. A. Riley, an extensive railroad contractor of this city, died September 26 at Kalispel, Montana, of mountain fever.

October 15.—The Minnesota Baptist anniversaries began their thirty-second annual sessions at the church in this city Tuesday forenoon, closing this evening. There was a large attendance of distinguished clergymen and laymen from all parts of the state.

At Moscow, N. Y., October 13, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Alice Wheelock, of that place, to Albert G. Whitney, of St. Cloud, the Rev. F. Gutelius officiating.

November 5.—The dedication of the new Unity church took place Thursday evening of last week. The total cost, including lot ($1,675) but excluding furnishings, was $13,562. The chairs, carpet, etc., costing $1,020, were furnished by the Ladies' Society, and there were other donations. The church is free of debt except a mortgage of $4,000 to the American Unitarian Association of Boston, to be repaid in ten annual installments without interest. The annual meeting of the Minnesota Unitarian conference opened Friday morning, closing that evening.

Married, at Dayton, Minn., November 4, at the Catholic church, Julia Nugent, of Dayton, to Frank J. Thielman, of St. Cloud.

1892.

January 14.—A very pleasant social occasion was the reception given Tuesday evening at the episcopal residence by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Zardetti, D. D., who was assisted by Vicar General Bauer and Father Richter, the presentations being made by Prof. P. E. Kaiser. The invited

guests included Protestants as well as Catholics. The refreshment tables were presided over by Mesdames Thomas Foley, C. F. Macdonald and P. E. Kaiser.

January 28.—A car load of flour has been purchased with contributions made by citizens of St. Cloud and others in Stearns county and will be shipped to the famine-stricken people of Russia.

March 10.—Tuesday brought the worst storm that has been known here since 1873. The storm grew steadily worse until this morning, the mercury dropping from 50 degrees above to 8 below zero, and the snow was piled in drifts which made locomotion very difficult. The telegraph reports even worse weather in the east; in New York state the snow, which had fallen to the depth of two feet on the level, being piled in drifts ten feet deep in the streets of Oswego, Auburn and other cities, while railroad travel is completely blocked.

March 17.—The Rev. B. U. Watkins, familiarly called "Bishop" Watkins, who located at Maine Prairie in 1861, founding the Christian church at that place, died Tuesday at his home at Cameron, Mo., at the ripe old age of 81 years.

March 24.—A large audience heard John Fiske, the noted historian, lecture at Unity church Thursday evening on Alexander Hamilton.

The Foley Mining company has been organized during the past week to develop the mineral resources on land owned by J. E. Hayward near Grand Rapids in Itasca county. The officers are Thomas Foley, president; J. E. Hayward, vice-president; D. H. Freeman, secretary; F. E. Searle, treasurer. The company has an option on 1,720 acres at $100,000 or a royalty of 25 cents per ton on all iron taken out. (This company made the first development at the present Arcturus mine, of which the United States Steel company has a lease and on which it is paying a large royalty.

Much dissatisfaction is felt with the water works system in this city. At the time of the burning of Sheriff Hammerel's house Saturday afternoon the pressure by actual test was only 24 pounds.

April 14.—C. M. Hertig, of Minneapolis, has purchased a location on St. Germain street for a building to be erected for the new Merchants National bank he is organizing.

George W. Cable gave a recital in this city Friday evening, the entire program being from his novel "Bonaventure."

May 5.—John Schwartz, who came to St. Cloud in 1854, taking a homestead just west of the present city limits, died April 30, aged 68 years.

May 12.—Last Monday J. E. Hayward, proprietor of the Grand Central hotel, purchased the West House of Mr. H. H. Burgett, of Long Prairie, who in turn had purchased it from Capt. J. E. West a year ago. It is Mr. Hayward's intention to run them as separate houses, but to have only transient guests at the Grand Central.

May 26.—Another of St. Cloud's old settlers has gone to rest. Balthaser Rosenberger, who came here in 1855, engaging first at his trade, tailoring, and afterwards at merchandising, died May 23, in the 82d year of his age.

August 18.—The first officers of the new Merchants National bank are: C. M. Hertig, president; M. Majerus, vice-president; O. H. Havill, cashier. The other members of the board of directors are: A. Barto, J. W. Wolter, of St. Cloud, and J. Long and Delroy Getchell, of Minneapolis. The capital stock is $100,000, fully paid up.

In the case of Thomas A. Mitchell, of Washington City, against the city of St. Cloud, affecting the title to a block of land in Curtis survey used as a park (Central Park), Judge Searle has rendered a decision in favor of the city.

New machinery has been added whereby the capacity of the Tileston flouring mill has been increased to a thousand barrels of flour per day.

October 15.—The sixth annual convention of the Minnesota Y. P. S. C. E. began in this city yesterday, the meetings being held in the opera house, and will continue through Sunday. The attendance is large and the sessions are very satisfactory, overflow meetings being held in the different churches.

September 3.—The sale of the St. Cloud Journal-Press by W. B. Mitchell to the Journal-Press company was completed yesterday and the first number of the St. Cloud Daily Journal-Press was published today. Alvah Eastman, of Anoka, is the editor and publisher.

October 27.—Louis Hohmann, of the town of St. Cloud, who settled on a farm

near this city in 1854 and resided on it ever since, died this morning, aged 78 years.

November 24.—The dedicatory services of the German Evangelical Friedens church, in this city, took place today.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Zardetti returned today from a trip in Europe occupying several months and had an enthusiastic reception by the two Catholic parishes in this city. A purse of $600 was presented to him.

December 15.—Yesterday W. H. Rosenberger and J. P. Hammerel sold Der Nordstern to the Nordstern Publishing company, of which Father Weisler is president, P. F. Kaiser, secretary, and Frank Zins, treasurer. Mr. Gerhard May will be retained as editor.

The new railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at this city was tested yesterday and found to be satisfactory in every respect.

December 29.—Annie M. Murphy (Mrs. Arthur Doolittle), the slick female forger who victimized St. Cloud banks to the extent of $1,500, arrived in the city yesterday in charge of Sheriff Hammerel, who had brought her from Mobile, Ala., where she had been arrested for similar exploits. She was at once lodged in the county jail.

1893.

January 21.—The new Merchants National bank building has been completed and will be occupied in a few days. The building is 44x100 feet and cost about $40,000. The city council chambers are on the second floor.

February 16.—An investigating committee of the legislature, appointed to examine into charges of cruelty made against Superintendent Myers of the state reformatory by the St. Paul Dispatch, concluded its labors yesterday and found that there was no foundation whatever for the charges.

D. A. Hoyt died suddenly at his home in this city Sunday. He was one of the old settlers of Stearns county, having located at Maine Prairie in 1857, removing to St. Cloud in 1863.

February 23.—The St. Cloud Exempt Fireman's Relief association at a meeting last evening voted to disband, dividing the money in the treasury among the twenty-eight surviving members, which gave each one $32.

April 14.—Lewis Mayo has been appointed postmaster at Sauk Rapids, vice C. G. Wood, resigned.

April 24.—A section 60 feet long of the wing dam of the Sauk Rapids water power was carried away by the high water Friday night.

April 27.—This part of the country has experienced something altogether unprecedented at this time of the year, in the shape of a snow storm which has continued for the past thirty-six hours and still holds the boards, two feet of snow having fallen. In this city the street cars were laid off and locomotion of almost every kind was suspended. The Great Northern train from the west this morning was nearly ten hours late, a blizzard prevailing in Montana.

May 4.—The Hook and Ladder company, after seventeen years' service, disbanded last night. The first officers were: L. A. Evans, foreman; P. R. Griebler, first assistant; Henry Robbers, second assistant; J. R. Bennett, Jr., secretary.

May 9.—The fifth annual Grand Court of the Minnesota Ancient Order of Foresters is in session in St. Cloud today, with about sixty delegates in attendance from parts of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota. The grand chief ranger, G. F. Gordon, of Minneapolis, with the other officers, was present. A banquet was given in the evening. F. E. Kreatz, of St. Cloud, was elected G. J. W.

May 29.—The death of Wendelin Merz, one of the early settlers in the town of St. Joseph and a prominent citizen of the county, took place at his home in this city yesterday, aged 58 years.

June 12.—The jury in the trial of Annie Murphy Doolittle, charged with having passed a forged draft for $700 on the First National bank and another for $800 on the German American National bank of St. Cloud, was found guilty and was sentenced by Judge Searle to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

June 13.—The St. Cloud Lumber company is the title of the new firm, Foley Bros. having taken an interest in the mill with H. J. Anderson.

June 16.—A very successful presentation of the cantata of "Queen Esther" was

given at the opera house last evening by local talent, assisted by Mrs. Jessie De Wolf, of St. Paul, who took the part of the queen.

June 19.—The marriage of Elizabeth S. Zapp to Earl C. Scott, Father Richter officiating, took place yesterday at the residence of Bishop Zardetti.

June 23.—P. R. Griebler, who came to St. Paul in 1855 and later to St. Cloud, who was mayor of the city several terms and a member of the board of county commissioners, died June 22, aged 54 years.

June 29.—The salary of the postmaster at St. Cloud has been increased from $2,300 to $2,400 per year, by reason of the greater amount of business done during the past year.

July 10.—A lodge of the Royal Arcanum was organized Saturday night with twenty-eight charter members.

July 11.—The Journal-Press' bicycle race from St. Cloud to Minneapolis and return, with ten entries, was won by Ed. Doble, the distance, 150.75 miles, being covered in fifteen hours and eight minutes; E. P. White was second. Doble made the trip each way in precisely the same time, seven hours and thirty-four minutes. The third prize was taken by C. B. Adley and the fourth by John Kraemer.

August 3.—The citizens' mass meeting called at the court house last night by the council relative to building a new bridge across the Mississippi at St. Germain street, decided to build a wooden structure, resting on the present piers, 24 feet wide. The bridge is to cost not over $15,000.

August 14.—Joseph M. Bolfing died yesterday at his home in this city, having reached the advanced age of 92 years.

August 18.—The Great Northern's connection with the Sauk Rapids depot is abolished. Heretofore the two companies have shared equally the expenses of running the depot, but hereafter any freight having the Rapids for its destination will necessarily be delivered at the St. Cloud depot.

August 23.—The George Tileston Milling company has been incorporated with a capital of $150,000. The incorporators are George Tileston and H. C. Ervin, of St. Cloud; D. E. Lyon, M. M. Walker and J. B. Glover, of Dubuque, Iowa; George W. Parker, of Minneapolis, and J. H. Neer, of New London.

August 28.—At a meeting of citizens last evening the St. Cloud Humane Society was organized with the following officers: W. B. Mitchell, president; John Schaefer, first vice-president; R. C. Junk, second vice-president; S. S. Parr, secretary; J. G. Smith, treasurer; B. Reinhard, George Tileston, J. F. Jerrard, P. B. Gorman, E. T. Davidson, John Cooper, George R. Clark, directors.

September 2.—Joseph Edelbrock, the first merchant to begin business in St. Cloud, has disposed of his interest to Howe & Co., and will retire from active business.

September 5.—Wales Henderson, who came to St. Cloud in 1869 and continued thereafter in business here, died at his home yesterday, aged 71 years.

September 6.—The marriage of Miss Stella, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. D. E. Myers, to Dr. Harry A. Atwood, took place at the home of the bride's parents yesterday noon, the Rev. E. V. Campbell officiating.

September 12.—"St. Cloud's Day" was made the occasion last evening of a brilliant civic and social affair at the Grand Central hotel. The reception committee, consisting of C. F. Macdonald, M. Majerus, M. J. Nugent and C. F. Ladner, presented the guests—Catholics and Protestants, ladies and gentlemen being alike represented in the company—to Bishops Zardetti, McGolrick and Seidenbusch and Abbot Locnikar. Following the banquet, when C. F. Macdonald acted as toastmaster, responses to toasts were made by Bishops Zardetti and McGolrick, Judge Collins, B. Reinhard, Mayor Bruckart, J. D. Sullivan, P. E. Kaiser and others.

September 19.—Luke Dolton, of Richmond, brought to market today several barrels of sweet potatoes, being part of a crop of forty bushels he raised this season on half an acre of ground.

October 17.—Three Stearns county flouring mills received premiums at the World's fair: The Geo. Tileston Milling Co., St. Cloud ("Best of All"); Paynesville Roller Mills ("Golden Drop") and the LeSauk Roller Mills ("Bird"). Minnesota captured in all eighty medals, four times as many as any other state.

November 9.—John Beaver, sentenced to

the penitentiary for life for the murder of his wife in this city in 1872, has been pardoned by Governor Nelson, and will go to Belgium, where a sum of money awaits him.

November 21.—The entertainment given at the opera house last evening by James Whitcomb Riley and Douglass Sherley attracted a large audience, which enjoyed the program greatly.

December 9.—Major D. M. G. Murphy, who enlisted from St. Cloud and served during the war in the Fourth Minnesota volunteers, being mustered out with the brevet rank of major because of his bravery, died in this city yesterday.

December 18.—In the suit brought by E. T. Sykes of Minneapolis against the city for $5,600 due for water rentals the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the city.

Ira M. Noyes, another of Stearns county's early settlers, died at his home in this city this morning, aged 67 years.

1894.

January 13.—In a test case involving the constitutionality of the ordinance providing for auctioneer's license, under the provisions of which P. J. Kavanagh had been arrested for selling without a license, Judge Seaver Sarle decided against the city, holding that as the ordinance gave the council the right to grant or refuse a license in its discretion it was in restraint of legitimate trade or business.

February 2.—Governor Nelson this morning appointed the Hon. C. A. Gilman of this city state librarian.

The sessions of the Farmers' Institute held at the court house are largely attended, the court room being crowded to its fullest capacity, with overflow meetings in the opera house. Farmers are present from Benton, Sherburne, Morrison and Wright counties, as well as from Stearns.

April 4.—The marriage of Catherine T. O'Brien to William M. Fisher took place this afternoon at the pro-cathedral, the Rev. Father Meier officiating.

April 11.—Word has been received of the death Friday last of E. B. Strong, at the home of his son-in-law, Judge E. O. Hamlin, at Honesdale, Pa. Mr. Strong came to St. Cloud in the early sixties and remained until about ten years ago, when he removed to Minneapolis. For several terms he was clerk of the district court. He had passed the age of four score years and his death was due to a stroke of apoplexy.

May 4.—Another of Stearns county's pioneers has gone to his rest. John W. Tenvoorde who came to St. Cloud in 1855 when there was but half a dozen houses in the place, and engaged in general merchandising, died this morning at his home in this city, aged seventy-one years.

May 15.—Last evening at the Grand Central Hotel parlors an informal reception was tendered Archbishop Zardetti who leaves tomorrow for Bucharest, Roumania, where he has been appointed Archbishop.

May 16.—D. E. Myers has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the Minnesota State reformatory, to take effect September 1, 1894, the reason being ill health. W. E. Lee, of Long Prairie, has been designated to be his successor.

May 22.—At the church of the Immaculate Conception this morning Jahanna Haberkorn was married to Edward Zapp, the Rev. Father Melchoir officiating.

May 28.—A telegram from Brooklyn, N. Y., announces the death Saturday of Dr. Jerome Allen at his home in that city, aged 64 years. Dr. Allen had been for a number of years president of the St. Cloud Normal school.

June 28.—A tornado swept Stearns county last evening doing damage amounting to $150,000. The greatest individual loss was at St. Johns University, Collegeville, where the damage is estimated at $30,000. Houses and barns were wrecked all over the western part of the county and in many places the crops were a total loss. Much damage was done at Maine Prairie and vicinity. The storm started in at Wm. Backers's house, which was completely demolished, and apparently spent its force at St. Lawrence church, built in 1889 at a cost of $4,000, which was also demolished, the distance between the two being seven miles. In its course it took the St. Anna church; completely wrecked the schoolhouse in district No. 55, scattered in all directions Fred Scheelar's house and blacksmith shop besides demolishing a number of other houses and barns

and cutting a path through groves of timber. Fortunately no lives were lost.

July 12.—The marriage of Miss Agnes Boregerding to Dr. P. A. Hilbert, of Melrose, took place in that city today, the Rev. Father Richter officiating. They will go to Europe, where Dr. Hilbert will continue his studies in medicine.

July 17.—In this city at noon today occurred the marriage of May E. Ball to Otto F. Metzroth, the Rev. George H. Davis, of Brainerd, officiating.

August 2.—The St. Cloud Savings and Loan Association has been incorporated, with the following officers: Martin Molitor, president; R. L. Gale, vice-president; Jesse A. Chase, secretary; Frank A. Smith, treasurer.

August 17.—Hon. A. Barto has been appointed by Governor Nelson judge of probate of Stearns county to succeed Theodore Bruener, resigned to accept the registership of the St. Cloud land office.

September 3.—A relief train goes from St. Cloud to the scene of the terrible Hinckley fire, and a second will follow. The loss of life reaches the hundreds and the survivors in many cases have suffered the loss of all their property—houses, barns, stock, clothing and provisions.

September 25.—Word has been received of the marriage at Paris, France, September 20, of Madame Marie Julia Mailard, of that city, to Dr. N. J. Pinault, of St. Cloud. Dr. and Mrs. Pinault are expected to arrive in this city about October 10.

October 6.—The new First Baptist church in this city was dedicated yesterday, with the Rev. John W. Crooks pastor.

October 25.—Albert Smith, who came to Stearns county in 1856, taking a farm in the town of Le Sauk, died today at his home on the east side of the river, his present farm being within the city limits. His age was 75 years.

November 15.—The final obsequies of the late Abbot Bernard Locknikar took place today at St. John's Abbey, where the body had lain in state since Saturday. A solemn Pontificial high mass had been celebrated the day before by the Rt. Rev. Arch-abbot Leander of St. Vincent's abbey, Pennsylvania, assisted by the Fathers of the Abbey. A special train of four coaches from St. Paul was joined here by some 75 persons, who attended the services.

November 26.—Manager Hines of the telephone exchange announces a reduction in the long-distance rates. To St. Paul or Minneapolis the new rates will be: Two minutes, 30 cents; three minutes, 45; four minutes, 55; five minutes, 60; each additional minute, 10 cents. Heretofore there could be no charge for less than five minutes' use of the telephone.

November 28.—The Very Rev. Father Peter Engel, O. S. B., has been elected abbot at St. John's to succeed the late Abbot Bernard Locknikar.

December 1.—The board of directors of the St. Cloud library has undertaken to gather data upon which to base a history of Stearns county. (Unfortunately the movement never passed beyond the preliminary stage.)

December 17.—The semi-annual convention of the State Federation of Labor began its sessions yesterday, closing today. Julius Adams, of this city, was elected president.

December 26.—Louis Welsh, who came to Stearns county in 1857, settling on the shores of Pleasant lake, in the town of St. Joseph, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ambrose Wahl in this city, aged 75 years.

December 31.—Word has been received that Bishop Martin Marty, of Sioux Falls, S. D., is to be transferred to the see of St. Cloud to succeed Bishop Zardetti.

1895.

February 5.—A telegram from Honesdale, Pa., reports the death at that place yesterday of Judge E. O. Hamlin, as the result of a stroke of paralysis, at the age of 67 years. Judge Hamlin was the first judge of the Fourth judicial district, which included Stearns county, and after leaving the bench practiced law in this city until 1878, when he removed to Pennsylvania on account of ill health.

February 7.—The marriage of Annie Guthmann, of Chicago, to David C. Abeles, of St. Cloud, took place in the former city last evening.

February 26.—The J. A. Neils Lumber Company at Sauk Rapids succeeds the firm of Neils & Thayer, the interest of P. A. Thayer having been purchased by Thomas

H. Shevlin and Harvey C. Clark, of Minneapolis.

March 7.—A club for the study of child nature was organized yesterday with Mrs. George W. Stewart president and Mrs. Alvah Eastman secretary. Meetings are to be held each Tuesday. The first paper, on "Children's Rights," was read by Mrs. I. A. McKinney.

The death of Josiah E. Hayward, proprietor of the Grand Central hotel and one of the pioneer settlers of Stearns county, occurred this morning, in the 70th year of his age.

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, delivered an interesting and eloquent lecture at Unity church last evening on "American Citizenship."

March 21.—R. L. Gale has purchased the East-side Creamery and will put in additional machinery of the latest pattern.

April 11.—The supreme court has reversed the verdict in the district court of Stearns county, whereby the claim of E. T. Sykes against the city of St. Cloud for $5,692.90 and interest for hydrant rentals was declared to be an illegal charge because of unsatisfactory service.

May 25.—James A. Bell, president of the First National Bank of St. Cloud, died at his home at Arlington, N. J., aged 82 years.

May 30.—Charles Gilman, father of ex-Lieutenant Governor C. A. Gilman, died in this city this morning, in the 94th year of his age.

June 3.—The Rt. Rev. Rupert Seidenbusch, O. S. B., for some years bishop of Northern Minnesota, died last night at Richmond, Va., while on his way home to St. John's abbey, in this county, from a visit in the south. He was in the 65th year of his age. The funeral services will be at St. John's abbey June 11.

June 12.—To the death list of old settlers has been added the name of Anton Edelbrock, who was one of the first comers to St. Cloud, building the original Central house. He left just before the beginning of the war, making his home at St. Joseph, Mo., where he died, at the age of 80 years.

June 25.—The thirtieth annual conclave of the Knights Templar Grand Commandery of Minnesota, which began its service in this city at high noon yesterday, with sixty delegates in attendance from eighteen commanderies, adjourned today. J. C. Munro, of St. Cloud, was elected grand junior warden.

July 3.—James Keough, the oldest settler on Sauk River, will celebrate the Fourth of July by raising at his farm a flag which has a history. This flag was made by Mr. Keough, assisted by some Indians, in 1853, and is a curiosity in that it has no stars. The makers of the flag endeavored to obtain the stars and sent to St. Paul, but were unable to obtain any even in that bustling young metropolis. It was therefore made of red, white and blue stripes, and was first flung to the breeze July 4, 1853. It has been carefully preserved by Mr. Keough, but shows the ravages of time and cannot last much longer. Mr. Keough came up the river to St. Paul in 1849 on the steamer which brought James Goodhue and the first printing press to Minnesota.

July 9.—Mrs. Jane E. Freeman, who came to St. Cloud in 1857 and whose husband, Lieut. Ambrose Freeman, was killed by the Indians, died at her home in this city last night, aged 78 years.

July 11.—The installation of the Rt. Rev. Abbot Peter Engel, O. S. B., as abbot of St. John's abbey and president of St. John's university, took place today. A meeting of St. John's Alumni Association was held yesterday and today, some 300 members being present.

July 15.—The St. Cloud Bicycle Band, twenty-two members, which went to the bicycle meet at West Superior, Wis., made a great hit. It was the attraction of the day. The party included seventy-eight persons besides the band, which captured a number of prizes in the races.

September 6.—A small-sized cyclone last night blew down a span of the Sauk Rapids Mississippi river bridge. This is the third time the wind has played havoc with this bridge.

September 12.—St. Cloud's bicycle band made another great sensation at the state fair and the Minneapolis carnival this week. The papers in the Twin Cities speak highly of its appearance and work.

October 15.—The marriage of Helen E. Wilson to John M. Schwartz took place at the cathedral this morning, Father Edward Jones officiating.

October 22.—The St. Cloud Lumber Company's mill shut down last night for the

winter. The season's cut was 15,652,464 feet of lumber, 2,825,350 lath and 5,318,000 shingles. The mill has been in charge of Manager M. K. Rudd, Foreman John F. Clark and Sawyer H. A. Wheeler, and 145 men have been on the pay roll.

October 23.—The division headquarters were removed today from St. Cloud to Melrose. This change was due at least in part to the ill-advised activity of a number of the business men of St. Cloud in manifesting sympathy with A. R. U. strikers, and the attitude of the municipal authorities, especially the mayor, toward the railroad company at that time. Freight trains will now run from St. Paul to Melrose, Melrose to Barnesville, Melrose to Sandstone and Willmar to Sandstone.

November 5.—Efforts by the A. R. U. to bring about another strike on the Great Northern are meeting with little success.

November 14.—Edwin Capple, who came to Stearns county in 1857, first taking a claim near Rockville, afterwards removing to this city which continued to be his home, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease.

November 19.—A bold attempt at train robbery was made on the Great Northern last night. After Conductor Graceson's train, due here at 10:20, had left Clear Lake a man crawled over the tender and pointing a revolver in the face of the engineer commanded him to stop the train, which was done. The fireman was compelled to dismount and accompany another robber to the rear of the express car and uncouple it from the rest of the train. The fireman was then escorted at the point of a revolver back to the engine, which with the express went ahead two or three miles, when it was stopped and the express car entered by the robbers. While they were at work and before anything of value was secured a Northern Pacific freight came up and the two men fled. The passenger cars were brought to the station an hour later.

Married, at New Paynesville, November 19, Sarah Francis Helmer to Frederick G. Nehring.

December 14.—When Mrs. Theresia Steinbauer, whose death occurred yesterday at the age of 82 years, came to St. Cloud there were but four houses in the place. Her husband was accidentally shot and killed some thirty years ago, and she has raised her family of seven children by her own efforts.

December 16.—J. B. Rice, superintendent of the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls division of the Great Northern, is succeeded by F. H. Britton. Mr. Rice is the oldest railway official in point of service in the state of Minnesota. Superintendent Britton has been superintendent of the Manitoba division.

December 28.—Foley Bros. & Guthrie, of this city and St. Paul, and Bean & McClure, of Stillwater have closed the purchase of a tract of white pine land in the Mille Lacs lake country, having 200,000,000 feet of the choicest white pine to be found in the state.

1896.

January 10.—Samuel C. Gilman, civil engineer and prospector, eldest son of ex-Lieutenant Governor C. A. Gilman, died this morning at his home in this city, aged thirty-six years.

February 4.—Wm. E. Lee has resigned as superintendent of the St. Cloud reformatory.

March 4.—W. H. Houlton, of Elk River, has been elected by the board of managers to succeed W. E. Lee as superintendent of the reformatory.

March 7.—The death of General Henry Z. Mitchell, who came to St. Cloud in 1856, occurred at his home in this city, last night, in the 80th year of his age.

March 25.—P. J. Seberger, for many years principal of the Franklin school, has resigned to take the business management of Ignatius Donnelly's Peoples' party paper, the Representative, and will also furnish articles for its columns over his own signature.

April 1.—The snow storm which began early yesterday morning continued during the day, with a blizzard accompaniment, which blockaded trains and made street travel nearly impossible. There were no sessions of the city schools today, as neither pupils nor teachers were able to reach the buildings.

April 24.—The office of Division Superintendent Britton of the Great Northern will be removed tonight to Melrose, where with his clerks he will take possession of

the new office building. The dispatchers' office will be removed Sunday night.

May 14.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Central Minnesota Immigration convention began today, the sessions to continue through tomorrow. The court house is crowded to its capacity. Among the speakers are E. W. Randall, secretary of the State Fair Association; Theodore L. Schurmeier, president of the Northwestern Immigration Association; O. C. Gregg, superintendent State Farmers' Institutes: P. G. Groat, secretary Minnesota State Immigration Association; Prof. Thos. Shaw, Experimental Farm, State University; Moses Folsom, immigration agent for the Great Northern Railway; M. D. Grover, general solicitor of the Great Northern, and Samuel Hill, president of the Eastern Minnesota Railway.

May 20.—D. J. Hanscom, one of the pioneers of Stearns county and the first American to settle in the town of Eden Lake, where he resided since 1859, with the exception of the time spent in the army from 1861 to 1864, died at his home at Eden Lake May 11.

June 1.—D. H. Spicer, who came to St. Cloud in 1855, living for some time afterwards at Rockville, died suddenly today at his home in this city, from a stroke of apoplexy, aged 66 years.

June 5.—Stearns county has lost another of its old settlers, Barney Witchen, who came to St. Augusta in 1856 and died last evening of heart disease, aged 70 years.

June 11.—The marriage of Miss Eugenia L. Crosby, of Wykoff, to Dr. P. M. Magnusson, of the faculty of the St. Cloud Normal school, took place at that village today. Another Normal wedding took place at Minneapolis last evening, when Alice M. Jacobs was married to Pitt P. Colgrove. Both couples will make their home in St. Cloud.

June 24.—Married, at Buffalo, this date, Etta Carrick to Arthur C. Cooper, of St. Cloud.

June 29.—The Catholic church at St. Joseph celebrated today its twenty-fifth anniversary, with a silver jubilee. Father Lutger, the pastor, read a short history of the parish from the time of the building of the church. The present edifice, which is of stone, 66x150 feet, was built by Father Cornelius, O. S. B., the first mass in it being served June 29, 1871.

July 7.—A crew of men will begin at once rebuilding the telegraph line of the Great Northern from St. Cloud to Fergus Falls. The present line was built fifteen or sixteen years ago.

July 15.—The marriage of Sadie C. Ponsford, of Clearwater, to George E. Hanscom, of Eden Lake, took place today.

July 20.—Bartholemew Pirz, of Eden Lake, county commissioner for that district and for many years chairman of the board, died yesterday, aged 77 years. He was one of the old settlers of the county.

August 7.—Sebastian Reichert, who came to St. Cloud in 1857, soon afterwards establishing a bakery which he thereafter managed continuously, died at his home in this city August 6, in the 70th year of his age. He had served two terms as alderman and was a member of the board of public works at the time of his death.

August 24.—Wesley Carter & Co.'s new flouring mill has been finished and is very complete in every respect. It is three stories above a 12-foot basement, and has a daily capacity of 150 barrels of flour.

September 17.—John Rassier, who settled on a farm in the town of St. Wendel in 1857, died there yesterday, aged 73 years.

September 19.—The death of Bishop Martin Marty, O. S. B., of the Catholic diocese of St. Cloud, which occurred suddenly this forenoon, cast a pall of gloom over the entire city. The cause of his death was heart failure. He was born at Schwyz, Switzerland, January 12, 1834, and was installed bishop of St. Cloud March 12, 1895. He was held in high esteem by all of our citizens, Protestants and Catholics alike.

September 28.—The remains of Warren W. Wright, who for many years was ticket agent at the St. Cloud station and who died Thursday at his home in Duluth, were brought here Saturday for burial.

October 21.—The German Catholic societies of Minnesota, whose sessions in this city began yesterday, had an enormous parade today, fully three thousand delegates being in line, with eight bands. The meetings have been very successful. At the election today L. J. Wieber, of St.

Cloud, was chosen vice-president. The convention will close tomorrow.

November 10.—Stearns county has now fourteen creameries, located at Avon, Melrose, Richmond, Cold Spring, Spring Hill, New Paynesville, St. Joseph, Albany, Belgrade, Kimball Prairie, Brooten, Georgeville, Sauk Centre, New Munich.

November 18.—The Cold Spring mill has been bought of Mrs. H. C. Waite by Foley Bros., the consideration being $10,000.

November 24.—Charles Jones, who was one of the first managers of the St. Cloud telephone exchange, and who was born and raised in St. Cloud, died yesterday in Chicago, aged 38 years.

November 25.—The marriage of Miss Mattie Adamson, of St. Paul, to Dr. J. C. Boehm, of St. Cloud, takes place this evening at the home of the bride's parents.

December 5.—Mrs. Polly F. B. Tenny, of this city, has received $1,000, with attorney's fees, from the Minneapolis Street Railway Company in settlement of a claim for injuries received in July, 1895.

December 9.—One of St. Cloud's early settlers, Charles F. Powell, died suddenly this morning at the Grand Central hotel, of apoplexy, aged 68 years.

December 21.—A free reading room for the railroad men was opened Saturday evening in Hoeschen's hall at Melrose.

December 24.—An oil war is on in St. Cloud and kerosene is retailed at 8 cents a gallon.

December 26.—The death of Charles D. Kerr, for many years a prominent attorney of St. Cloud and also its mayor, having come to this city in 1865 at the close of the war, occurred yesterday at his home in St. Paul. He was 58 years of age.

December 28.—J. Q. A. Wood, who located at Sauk Rapids in 1854, died Friday at the home of a sister in Michigan, where he had gone for a visit.

1897.

January 25.—A large number of farmers from this county and nearby parts of Benton and Sherburne counties went Friday to visit the State Experimental Farm, free transportation both going and returning being furnished by President Hill. The trip, which occupied two days, was a very profitable and interesting one to the members of the party.

February 3.—A conference of members of the different Protestant churches in the city was held last evening with a view to bringing about a church union. A committee consisting of L. T. Troutman, Presbyterian; Henry McGregor, Baptist; Geo. R. Crosby, Methodist; N. P. Clarke, Unity; S. S. Parr, Conrgegationalist, was appointed to consider the matter of consolidation and report at a future meeting.

February 15.—Edwin H. Staples, a Stearns county pioneer of 1854, having first located in the township of St. Joseph, on the Rockville road, died at his home in this city yesterday afternoon, aged 67 years.

March 12.—The snow storm yesterday was one of the worst on record, filling the streets with huge drifts making them almost unusable, blocking street car travel and throwing railroad trains clear off their schedule.

March 26.—The death of John W. Metzroth this afternoon adds another to the list of St. Cloud's departed pioneers. Mr. Metzroth made his home here in 1857 and was one of the city's successful business men. He was 74 years of age at the time of his death.

April 10.—The efforts which have been made to consolidate the Protestant churches of the city have been finally abandoned, as a satisfactory basis could not be agreed upon.

April 29.—Francis Talcott, the first jeweler to locate in St. Cloud, having come here in May, 1856, died at his home last night, aged 75 years.

May 20.—Brother Thaddaeus Hoermann, who came to Minnesota in 1857, died yesterday at Collegeville, where he was well known and popular with the students at St. John's University.

June 1.—The marriage of Mrs. Julia Russell to Joseph H. Coates, of Sauk Rapids, took place yesterday morning at the home of the bride's mother.

Miss Margaret Kneip, of St. Peter, was married May 25 to Michael Leisen, of St. Cloud, at the Immaculate Conception church in the former city.

June 7.—At the western inter-collegiate meet at Chicago Saturday, James H. Maybury, of St. Cloud, won two big events—the 100-yard race in 0:09⅘ time, and the 220-yard race around one turn in 0:21⅗

time, beating the world's record, this being the fastest time ever made on a circular track, and as fast as any man ever ran on any kind of a track, straight or curved. Mr. Maybury was graduated from the University of Wisconsin last year and is now a member of the junior law class, and besides being a good student is a wonderful sprinter.

June 11.—Masked burglars entered O. D. Belden's store at South Haven Wednesday evening and secured nearly $3,000 in cash.

June 14.—The fifteenth semi-annual convention of the Minnesota Federation of Labor began its sessions in this city yesterday, with a large representation. Officers were elected today, with G. C. Collins, of St. Paul, president, this office being a matter of bitter controversy when the name of State Senator Culkin was proposed. The state association of journeymen barbers met at the same time, electing Ben Schoenborn, of Winona, president and Thomas P. Flynn, of St. Cloud, vice-president.

June 18.—Louis A. Evans, who came to St. Cloud in 1856 and was the first mayor of the city, died today, aged 74 years.

July 1.—E. T. Davidson announces that he has received sufficient subscriptions to insure the erection of the new opera house and will begin excavating in a few days. The total amount contributed by citizens will be about $5,000 and the opera house will cost about $12,000. Mr. Davidson expects to have it completed for the opening of the fall season.

July 8.—The heavy rains of the past few days have caused considerable damage locally and throughout the surrounding country. Many small bridges were swept away. The Mississippi river rose over a foot inside of twenty-four hours. The shore span of the Sauk Rapids bridge went down and some teams which were crossing had a narrow escape.

July 13.—The high water carried away last evening the Waite dam at Clearwater, as also the railroad bridge and wagon bridge just below the dam. P. H. Quinn's saloon, which was on low land between the dam and the Mississippi, was carried off by the flood. The dam at Fair Haven was partially destroyed.

July 15.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of Alvah Eastman as receiver of the St. Cloud land office to succeed C. F. Macdonald.

July 22.—Firman Boylan, father of J. H. Boylan, the banker of Paynesville, died yesterday at the advanced age of 96 years.

The marriage of Miss Belle Murray to Peter Vandersluis, the Rev. E. V. Campbell officiating, took place at the residence of the bride's parents in this city this afternoon.

July 29.—Father Trobec of St. Paul was named yesterday as Bishop of St. Cloud to succeed the late Bishop Marty.

July 31.—Announcement has been made of the resignation of J. B. Rice, the oldest active railroad superintendent of the country, as superintendent of the Eastern Minnesota railway.

The new Athletic Park, along the street car line, will be opened to the public tomorrow.

August 2.—Capt. Samuel M. Bruce, of Sauk Centre, died at his home in that place yesterday, aged 68 years. He was one of Stearns county's pioneers, having built the first house in Sauk Centre.

August 6.—The Cold Spring flouring mill has been purchased from the Foley Bros. by Anton Muggli, of that place, for $11,000. The purchase includes the mill, elevator and store.

August 11.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Ellen McInnis, of Tower, to Dr. Freeland A. Hoyt, of St. Cloud, took place at St. Martin's Catholic church in Tower this morning, the ceremony being performed by the Very Rev. Father Buh, vicar general of the diocese of Duluth.

August 14.—Last year the first load of new wheat brought to this market sold for 43 cents a bushel; this year the first load from the new crop brought 77 cents—a difference of 33 cents a bushel.

Married in St. Cloud at noon today, at the home of the bride's mother, Miss Susana Metzroth to Edwin P. Long, the Rev. H. F. Parshall officiating.

August 21.—Wheat today brings $1.00 per bushel for old and 90 to 95 cents for new, the advance having been very rapid during the past few days.

August 23.—The water works case has been decided in favor of Jabez Brooks as assignee of E. T. Sykes vs. the City of St.

Cloud for $5,394.64, this being about $1,800 more than the city offered to pay and an equal amount less than the plaintiff asked for.

September 1.—The contract for the construction of the new state capital at St. Paul was awarded yesterday at that city. St. Cloud granite will be used for the foundation and steps.

September 8.—John Blakely died yesterday at his home near Lake Karonis, where he had lived for nearly forty years, having come to Minnesota in 1852. He laid out the town of Hastings, when the lands in Dakota county were owned by the Indians, and his wife who died September 25, 1889, was the first white woman west of the Mississippi river.

September 21.—The consecration services of the Rt. Rev. James Trobec, for several years pastor of the St. Agnes Catholic church at St. Paul, as bishop of the diocese of St. Cloud took place at the cathedral in St. Paul today. Archbishop Ireland officiated as consecrator, assisted by Archbishops Katzer, of Milwaukee, and Vertin, of Marquette.

September 22.—The fifth annual convention of the Master Horseshoers' Protective Association of Minnesota, which began its sessions yesterday, adjourned today. George Edwards, of Minneapolis, was elected president and Wm. Albrecht, of St. Cloud, state organizer.

September 28.—The Rt. Rev. James Trobec, the third bishop of St. Cloud, was formally installed at the cathedral in this city today. He had an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival at the station and a large procession escorted him to the cathedral. Addresses were made by Judge L. W. Collins, at the station, and at the cathedral by H. C. Waite, for the English-speaking, and B. Reinhard for the German-speaking laity, following the installation ceremonies which were conducted by Archbishop Ireland. A purse of nearly $600 was presented to the new bishop by his clergy.

November 5.—At noon today the sixth annual convention of Charities and Corrections, which has been in session in this city since Wednesday evening, adjourned. The attendance was large and the discussions, which took a wide range, were interesting. G. A. Merrill, of Owatonna was elected president and John Cooper, of St. Cloud, vice-president.

Word has been received of the death of Ira Moore, the first president of the St. Cloud Normal school, which occurred October 28. On account of continued ill health he had resigned the presidency of the state normal school at Los Angeles in 1893, going to a ranch in the Ioamosa colony, California. He was 68 years of age.

November 22.—Dominick Lommel, one of the first settlers in St. Wendel, died Saturday at his farm house in that town, aged 82 years.

December 18.—Last night occurred the formal opening of the new Davidson opera house which has just been completed, Frederick Warde presenting the romantic play "Iskander." A large and enthusiastic audience were present and were greatly pleased with the play and the beautifully designed and equipped theatre.

1898.

January 6.—Married January 6, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Coates, in this city, Miss Ada J. Locke to Charles S. Benson, both of St. Cloud, the Rev. C. M. Loring officiating.

January 13.—The St. Cloud Emancipator, which was started as a Populist organ during the last presidential campaign, with A. E. Twitchell, editor, who was succeeded by L. D. ("Dad") Foster, has suspended publication.

Martin Schroeder and Theodore Zimmer have purchased the Loso hotel at St. Joseph for $5,500.

January 27.—Richard Cronk, who located in Sauk Rapids in 1856, died at his home in that village January 21, aged 62 years. He was at one time sheriff of Benton county.

March 3.—The Very Rev. Edward J. Nagl, of Rich Prairie, has been selected as vicar general of the Catholic diocese of St. Cloud.

March 10.—Barney Overbeck, who came to St. Cloud in 1857 and opened a hotel in a little log house which still stands at the rear of No. 20 Sixth avenue south, died at his home in this city March 4, aged 68 years. His small hotel gradually grew into the Minnesota House, which for many years was a landmark and is now the St.

Cloud. He was a member of the legislature in 1866.

Henry T. Welles, of Minneapolis, who was one of the original owners of Curtis survey and had other property interests in and about this city, died March 4, aged 77 years.

March 17.—Reuben M. Richardson, who was a pioneer Minnesotian, died last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Baldwin, at Morris. Mr. Richardson, familiarly known as "Uncle Reub," was a member of the constitutional convention of Minnesota, a member of the state senate and house of representatives from Stearns county, and for several years postmaster at St. Cloud. He was 75 years of age.

March 24.—The president has sent to the senate the name of H. G. Wire as postmaster at St. Cloud.

R. W. Bryan has been appointed superintendent of the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls division.

George W. Sweet, one of the pioneers of Northern Minnesota, who was registrar of the Sauk Rapids land office in 1853 and was very familiar with the Indians and their customs, died March 14 at Havre, Montana, aged 74.

William Powell, who came to St. Cloud in 1856 and was a pioneer hardware merchant of the place, died last night, aged 64 years.

April 7.—The second annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association was held at Normal hall yesterday, being called to order by President Kleeberger.

May 5.—Capt. McKelvy's company, known as Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, was given a royal sendoff Saturday on the occasion of their departure for the war. A dinner was served to the boys, after which all adjourned to the Davidson opera house, where farewell speeches were made by C. F. Macdonald, commander of the J. M. McKelvy post G. A. R.; Fred Schilplin, who spoke for the mayor; D. B. Searle, senior vice-commander of the state G. A. R.; Judge L. W. Collins, and R. B. Brower, by whom a flag was presented in behalf of the citizens, the response being by Herbert W. Getchell. The officers of the company are: J. E. McKelvy, captain; L. D. Bruckart, first lieutenant; Henry J. Limperich, second lieutenant; Iver M. Ingebretson, first sergeant.

The corner-stone of the new St. Boniface Catholic church at Melrose was laid Sunday. After the corner-stone had been laid by Bishop Trobec, Father Althendorf, of Indiana, preached a strong serman in German, Bishop Trobec addressed the assemblage in English and Mayor J. E. Campbell delivered a speech appropriate to the occasion.

May 19.—Company M left St. Paul bound for San Francisco and the Philippines.

June 9.—At Madelia yesterday, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the marriage of Annie Mitchell to Edward Everett Clark, of St. Cloud, the Rev. W. T. Hall officiating.

June 16.—In the First Methodist church, Minneapolis, yesterday, Miss Grace Twitchell was married to Dr. Arthur Deming Whiting, of St. Cloud, the Rev. Wm. Fielder officiating.

June 23.—Married, in St. Cloud, June 22, at the church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father Gregory, O. S. B., Miss Mary E. Weber to Joseph P. Bisenius, all of St. Cloud.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editor of the Eden Valley Journal, and Miss Margaret Sattler, were married Tuesday at the church in Eden Valley.

June 30.—At Rochester last evening occurred the marriage of Miss Hattie M. Smith, of that city, to Andrew A. Wright, of St. Cloud, the Rev. W. W. Fowler officiating.

July 21.—The granite corner-stone for the new capitol, taken out from the Baxter quarry near this city and dressed here, has been shipped to St. Paul. It is 6x4x3 feet in size and has a receptacle 26x18x14 inches for the reception of documents on the occasion of the formal exercises July 27.

Samuel Dayton, a resident of St. Cloud since 1855 and a veteran of the Old First Minnesota, died at the home of his son in this city last Thursday, aged 80 years.

August 4.—Bertus Mueller of St. Cloud has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue of the St. Cloud district, which includes eleven counties.

August 18.—At Washington, Fillmore county, August 17, at the home of the bride's parents, Amelia Hockema was married to Harry C. Bowing, of St. Cloud.

September 1.—Maurice Hoeschen died August 21 at the home of his grandson John Hoeschen, in Melrose in the 99th year of his age. He came to Stearns county in 1876, residing for fifteen years with his son Anton at Freeport, and afterwards at Melrose.

A street fair association has been organized in this city, with O. H. Havill, president; Charles F. Ladner, vice-president; James A. Martin, secretary; Robert Harrison, treasurer. The membership fee is $5.

September 22.—James E. Wing, who came to Stearns county in 1862, first settling on a farm in Brockway and in 1867 removing to St. Cloud where he engaged in the agricultural implement business, died at his home in this city Tuesday, aged 66 years.

October 13.—At the First Presbyterian church at Whitehall, N. Y., October 5, occurred the marriage of Miss Clara Buell, of that city, to Harold Rulon Neide, of St. Cloud, the Rev. George L. Neide officiating.

October 20.—St. Cloud's first three-day street fair which opened Thursday, closing Saturday, was an unqualified success, notwithstanding the rain which marred somewhat the first day. There were over one hundred booths located on the four principal streets, while within convenient distance were barns and sheds for horses and cattle. There were 1,450 entries in the various departments. It is estimated that fully 5,000 persons were present the second day and an even larger number on Saturday, when the fair closed with a great industrial parade, fireworks, etc. A log-rolling contest in Lake George was one of the features of the program, with corn-husking contest, wheelbarrow races, and other similar attractions. The band contest was won by St. Joseph, and in the tug-of-war between Benton and Stearns teams the former won.

October 27.—After three years of effort to secure a permanent foothold in St. Cloud, the Salvation Army forces Monday gave up and left the city.

Nicholas Bromenschenkel, who had been a resident of St. Cloud since 1857, died Monday, aged 86 years.

Work on the new passenger depot for the Great Northern has begun.

November 3.—M. D. Taylor entered Tuesday on his duties as register of the St. Cloud land office, succeeding Theodore Bruener, whose term had expired in August.

November 17.—Almon Sutton, an old soldier and pioneer, died at his home in this city November 12. He first came to Minnesota in 1857 and in 1859 located with his family where the village of New Munich was afterwards built, and where he served as postmaster for twenty-five years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C of the Ninth Minnesota volunteers.

November 24.—A snow storm which began Monday morning and continued all day and night, with a fifty-mile-an-hour gale blowing was the worst ever known at this time of the year. Twelve inches of snow fell, but very little of it was "on the level." Street car and railroad traffic was impeded, freight trains being held at terminal points, with no attempt to move anything except passenger trains and these were all late. Travel by the street cars was not resumed until Wednesday evening.

December 1.—L. T. Troutman, formerly of St. Cloud, died November 29, at Jacksonville, Florida.

December 22.—Justus B. Rice, the veteran railroad conductor and superintendent, died December 16, at his home in St. Paul, aged 68 years.

1899.

January 19.—The marriage of Mary Lavina White to Carl D. Schwab occurred at the Methodist Episcopal church at Clear Lake, January 17.

February 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whittemore, of Lynden, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, January 28. The groom of 1839 is 92 years old and the bride some years younger.

R. L. Scott, a prominent manufacturer of St. Cloud in the early days, died January 25 at Helena, Mont., where he was engaged in business.

February 9.—The fifth annual convention of the Minnesota Master Plumbers' Association began its session in this city yesterday afternoon, closing this evening with a complimentary banquet given at the Grand Central by the local association. E. H. Jerrard was the toastmaster.

George B. Benson, who came to Minne-

sota in 1857, locating on a farm at Clearwater in 1858, died there February 7, aged 75 years.

February 16.—Mrs. Clara C. McClure, widow of the late Thomas C. McClure, who came to St. Cloud in 1858 to join her brother, N. P. Clarke, died Friday at her home in this city.

February 23.—The new Great Northern passenger depot has been completed. H. R. Neide is in charge, with P. A. Helmar assistant agent and L. B. Luther baggagemaster.

March 1.—Frozen water pipes in St. Cloud are now thawed out by electricity, the work being done quickly and cheaply compared with the old pick and shovel method.

A telegram from Washington received last night announced the passage by both houses of congress of a bill appropriating $50,000 for a public building for St. Cloud.

March 9.—The farmers' institute held at the Davidson opera house last Friday was very successful. Three hundred farmers were in attendance.

March 23.—James Biggerstaff, who came to St. Cloud in 1858, and made this his home from that time, being actively engaged in business here except while in the Union army, died last evening aged 71 years.

April 6.—The third convention of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association began a three days' session last Wednesday afternoon, being called to order by Dr. P. M. Magnusson, the president. The attendance was large and the proceedings were interesting. S. S. Parr, of St. Cloud, was elected president.

April 13.—John Herzberger who took a farm on the Pleasant lake road, six miles from St. Cloud, in 1857, died Tuesday, aged 73 years.

April 20.—A lodge of the order of Red Men, the Mississippi Tribe, was organized in St. Cloud last night with 181 charter members.

May 11.—Capt. George V. Mayhew, a veteran of two wars and a prominent citizen of Sauk Rapids, was found dead in his field in Minden town Monday, a victim of heart disease. He had served in a Michigan regiment in the Mexican war and was a member of Company I, Seventh Minnesota Volunteers during the Civil war. He was 75 years of age.

June 1.—The address to the graduating class of the St. Cloud Normal school was delivered at the Davidson opera house last evening by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, who spoke of the great importance to the United States of the trade of the orient. In his preliminary remarks Mr. Hill said it was 43 years since he had first set foot in St. Cloud.

June 15.—At the home of the bride's parents in Minneapolis June 14, Maud Comfort Colgrove was married to Frederick Schilplin, of St. Cloud, the Rev. E. V. Campbell, of St. Cloud, officiating.

June 22.—A most interesting occasion was the thirty-first annual reunion of the survivors of the Old First Minnesota, held in this city June 21. Addresses of welcome were given by Capt. J. E. West and City Clerk Martin for the mayor. At the business session J. R. King, of St. Paul, was elected president for the ensuing year. In the evening a banquet was given at the West hotel, Senator R. B. Brower acting as toastmaster. Sixty-five of the veterans were present at the reunion.

June 29.—St. Cloud has sent $880 for the sufferers by the New Richmond, Wis., cyclone, $500 appropriated by the city council and $380 realized from an entertainment given under the management of a committee of ladies.

The contract for the new bridge across the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids has been awarded to the Lafayette Bridge Company for $12,393. The total cost of the bridge will be about $14,000.

July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Killian, Sr., of St. Augusta, celebrated their golden wedding July 16.

The marriage of Ella Barrett to W. J. Stephens, of Melrose, was solemnized Tuesday, Father B. Richter officiating.

July 27.—Mrs. Margareth Gronenberg, who came to St. Augusta in 1857, died Thursday at the home of her son, aged 71 years.

August 3.—The marriage of Theresia L. Mertz to John C. Crever took place at the church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Cloud, July 31, Father Gregory Steil, O. S. B., officiating.

A storm of wind and hail which swept

over Maine Prairie Friday did great damage to crops.

August 17.—The American abbots of the Order of St. Benedict are now in session at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville. The conference includes seven abbots and representatives from the fathers of each of the abbeys. The Rt. Rev. Leander Schnerr, from St. Vincent's abbey, Pennsylvania, is among the eminent prelates in attendance.

O. F. Carver who came to Minnesota in 1858 and in 1860 established at St. Paul the first commercial business college in Minnesota, locating in St. Cloud in 1870, died last night at his home in this city, aged 69 years.

One of Sauk Rapids pioneers, Peter Kreipes, who came to that village from the Fatherland in 1856 and in the early days ran a ferry above the rapids, died yesterday, at the age of 78 years.

August 24.—After a lingering illness John Payne, living on the Rockville road, died at his home August 21. Mr. Payne, who came to Minnesota in 1855, was one of Stearns county's best and most useful citizens, and his death will be widely mourned. He was in the 73rd year of his age.

August 31.—Friday was a big day for the Elks when St. Cloud lodge No. 516, B. P. O. E., was instituted with ninety-nine fawns. Large delegations were present from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and other cities. A banquet was served at the Grand Central hotel, and a social session followed at the opera house where there were "great doin's."

September 7.—St. Cloud has contributed $2,312 toward the fund for the homecoming of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, of which regiment Company M was raised in St. Cloud and vicinity.

Martin Greeley, one of the first settlers on Maine Prairie, having made his home there in 1855, died Monday aged 85 years. He served as a member of the legislature from Stearns county.

The Nelson flouring mill at Fair Haven has been bought by Grant Graham of Chippewa county, who will build a new dam and make other improvements.

Pettibone's directory of St. Cloud, Volume VI., for 1899-1900, is out and gives 9,466 as the city's population.

September 21.—The second annual street fair at St. Cloud opened Tuesday to continue for three days. The exhibits are very complete and the attendance is large. The fair is a great success. Seven hundred wheels were claimed to be in line in the bicycle parade, the gentleman's first prize being awarded to H. C. Ervin and the lady's to Miss Lucille Coates.

The site for the new government building in this city has been definitely selected by the authorities at Washington at the corner of St. Germain street and Eighth avenue.

October 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Porwoll, of St. Cloud, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday, renewing at the cathedral altar the vows of fifty years ago.

October 19.—Company M, Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, returned home on the evening of the 12th, and were greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd. The two days following were given to various forms of entertainment, closing with a parade Saturday evening and a banquet at the West house, with Judge Collins toastmaster.

Eight inches of rain has fallen thus far this month, breaking all previous records. During the twenty-four hours ending Sunday the fall was 4.35 inches.

This has been a week of conventions in St. Cloud. The fifth annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Minnesota began a three-days' session Tuesday afternoon at Unity church, with an attendance of over one hundred delegates. Miss Margaret J. Evans, of Northfield, was president. A reception was given Wednesday evening by the local clubs at the residence of Mrs. N. P. Clarke. At the election Mrs. L. P. Williams, of Minneapolis, was the choice for president, and the vice-presidents for the 6th district were Mrs. A. E. Giddings, of Anoka, and Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, of St. Cloud.

The Minnesota Library Association began its seventh annual meeting Tuesday, continuing through the following day. Dr. W. W. Folwell, of Minneapolis, was elected president, and Miss Isabel Lawrence, of St. Cloud, vice-president.

November 2.—Another great convention, out-ranking in numbers at least those which had immediately preceded it, met in St. Cloud during the past week. The

opening session of the thirteenth annual convention of the Minnesota Christian Endeavor Union was held Thursday evening last at the Davidson opera house, with the Rev. George E. Soper, of St. Paul, presiding. The feature of the occasion was the address by Dr. Clark, the father of the Christian Endeavor movement. The meetings continued through Sunday, with interesting reports and addresses. Dr. Pleasant Hunter, of Minneapolis, was the principal speaker Friday evening, when there wasn't even standing room left in the opera house. Saturday evening the speakers were the Rev. Edgar T. Pitts, of Boston, and the Rev. W. H. Medlar, of Alexandria. The Rev. George E. Soper was re-elected president.

November 9.—Alphonso Barto died at his home in this city, November 4, after weeks of illness. He was a veteran in the Civil war, had served in the legislature of Minnesota, was elected lieutenant governor and served a term as register of the United States land office at St. Cloud. He was in the 66th year of his age.

November 16.—Henry G. Fillmore, one of St. Cloud's pioneer settlers, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged 68 years.

November 23.—Monsignore Joseph Peter Bauer, three times administrator of the diocese of St. Cloud, died November 20, at St. Raphael's hospital. He was in charge of the large parish at St. Augusta when April 20, 1898, he was taken ill and went to the hospital, never again to enter on active duty. He was 57 years of age at the time of his death.

Grace Episcopal church at Sauk Rapids was consecrated this morning, the consecration service being in charge of Bishop J. D. Morrison, of Duluth, and the sermon was delivered by the Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Minnesota. This church was built immediately after the cyclone of 1886 and has just been freed from debt.

November 30.—Word was received in this city, November 23, of the death that day of Dee Norton, principal keeper of the reformatory at St. Cloud, at the Battle Creek, Mich., sanitarium, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The remains were taken to his old home at Princeton, Ill., for burial. Memorial services were held Sunday at the reformatory. F. H. Whitney has been appointed principal keeper at the state reformatory to succeed the late Dee Norton.

December 7.—The dam at H. Beumer's mill, St. Augusta, went out Monday and will have to be rebuilt before the mill can be operated.

December 14.—Mrs. Nicholas Jacoby, who with her husband settled on a homestead two miles from Cold Spring in 1854, died last night in that village, their home in recent years, aged 71 years.

Peter Thiesen, for 35 years a resident of Cold Spring, died Wednesday, aged 75 years.

December 21.—The post office has been removed to the McClure block, on Fifth avenue, where it will remain until the new government building is completed.

December 28.—Henry Beumer has sold his St. Augusta mill to Barney Eversmann. Wm. Messmann will continue too perate it.

1900.

January 4.—Mrs. Mary Weidert, who had been a resident of Stearns county since 1857, died Monday at the home of her son, Peter Weidert, of Maine Prairie, at the advanced age of 95 years.

January 11.—As evidencing the healthfulness of Minnesota's climate, Jacob Christen, of Albany, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth on New Year's day.

January 25.—John Little, who came to Stearns county in the early 50's, locating afterwards on a homestead near New Munich, died there January 18. In 1855 at Cold Spring he married Miss Jane Whitford.

February 8.—W. H. Houlton has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the Minnesota state reformatory and Frank L. Randall, of Winona, has been appointed his successor.

Herman Terhaar, a pioneer of Western Stearns, died February 1, at New Munich, of the council of which village he was the president.

March 1.—Samuel S. Parr, for the past eleven years superintendent of the city schools of St. Cloud, died at his home here February 23, at the age of 52 years. He was a most successful teacher and superintendent.

March 8.—Another old settler has gone

to his rest, Dr. Solomon F. Brown, of Maine Prairie, who located in St. Cloud in 1857, removing the following year to Maine Prairie, where he took a farm and became the first practicing physician. He served in the Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, returning to Maine Prairie in 1865, where he died March 1, aged 83 years.

March 15.—The contract for the new Catholic church at Spring Hill has been awarded to E. C. Richmond for $26,900. It is to replace the one burned last fall.

April 5.—Capt. A. H. Reed is in the city in the interest of the proposed Duluth, St. Cloud, Glencoe and Mankato railroad and is quite hopeful of the success of the enterprise. A north and south railroad is greatly desired by the people of this part of the state.

April 12.—The brick manufacturers of Northern Minnesota met in this city Tuesday and perfected an organization. Seventeen different concerns were represented. Henry Ames, of Litchfield, was elected president.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, the gallant commander of the battleship "Maine," whose sinking was the cause of the war with Spain, was in St. Cloud Saturday for a short time en route to Fargo.

T. C. Scollan has bought the St. Charles hotel from the C. F. Powell estate.

April 19.—The establishing of a wholesale grocery house at St. Cloud, with a capital of $100,000, the officers being Hugh Evans, president; J. C. Cotton, vice-president, and H. J. Patridge, secretary and treasurer, has greatly excited the wholesale grocers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, who threaten to establish storehouses here from which to ship out their bulkier goods. They do not take kindly to having so strong a competitor for the trade of this city and locality. It is safe to predict that the new enterprise will be a success.

Two old settlers have gone to their rest during the past week, Fred Schumann, founder of the Ebenezer Evangelical church at Albany, who died Wesdnesday at the age of 73 years; and Frank Miller, of the town of St. Wendel, who located on his home on the Watab river in 1857, where he died Friday, also at the age of 73 years.

May 3.—Charles Whittemore, who settled on a farm in the town of Lynden, near Clearwater, in April, 1861, which had ever since been his home, died Saturday, in the 93rd year of his age.

May 10.—At the Catholic church at Shakopee this morning occurred the marriage of Margaret Marshall, of that city, to Frank Fandel of St. Cloud.

May 24.—The Eureka Coal Mining Company has been organized, with a capital of $70,000, to prospect for coal in the vicinity of Richmond. John Lang heads the company.

June 7.—The twelfth annual convention of the Stearns county W. C. T. U. was held June 5 and 6 at Kimball. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Mrs. E. Bullivant, president; Miss Haywood, vice-president; Mrs. Lottie Hannon, secretary; Mabel Goodspeed, treasurer.

June 14.—The marriage of Marion Rollins Shaw, of Austin, to James Edwin Jenks, of St. Cloud, took place yesterday at the First Congregational church of Austin. The newly-married couple started at once on a three-months' trip in Europe.

July 12.—While on a visit to Southern California E. H. Atwood, of this city, died Sunday at Long Beach from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Atwood had been a resident of Stearns county since 1860, when he took a farm on Maine Prairie, removing to St. Cloud in 1887. He was active in civic affairs and was much interested in preserving the records of the early days in Minnesota. He was 71 years of age.

July 19.—Another golden wedding was celebrated in St. Cloud, when on July 16 Henry Edelbrock and his wife appeared at the Catholic cathedral and a solemn high mass was said, followed by a family reunion.

Frank Zins, Carl Kropp and N. Libert have purchased a half interest in the Preiss & Wimmer brewery in this city for $25,000.

Archabbot Boniface Krug, head of the Benedictine Abbey at Monte Casino, Italy, the original abbey founded by St. Benedict and the oldest Benedictine abbey in the world, is a guest at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville.

During the absence of Samuel Young of Maine Prairie and his wife in St. Cloud to see the circus Tuesday of last week, their house was entered and $1,800 in

money stolen, $1,500 of the amount being in gold. On the same day, while Chris. Walkley, living south of the Luxemburg church, was in this city to see the elephants and tigers he met with a similar loss, $390 in gold being taken from the bottom of a trunk.

The St. Cloud Cold Storage and Produce Company's new cold storage plant has been completed. It was built by R. L. Gale and A. G. Whitney, the former being the manager.

August 2.—St. Raphael's hospital was formally dedicated yesterday, the services being conducted in the chapel by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Trobec, assisted by Very Rev. Vicar General Nagl, and Fathers Jones, Joseph, Brogan and Kicken. The sermon was delivered by Father Jones. The hospital is a fine four-story solid brick building, with granite basement, and has 110 rooms.

August 9.—The new Catholic church at Albany, known as the Seven Dolores, was dedicated last Sunday by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Trobec. The building has just been completed at a cost of about $25,000.

August 23.—The marriage of Harriet L. Moran, of Mantorville, to Andrew E. Fritz, of St. Cloud, took place yesterday, being a quiet home wedding.

September 6.—August broke all records in the matter of rainfall for that month the total precipitation having been 9.28 inches.

The dam at the Clearwater roller mills went out this morning, taking with it not only the wagon bridge built on top of the dam, but also another bridge a short distance below and a hundred feet of the Great Northern's railroad bridge. The mills are owned by the Merchants National bank of St. Cloud and operated by H. L. Winterer, of Clearwater.

A reception was given Captain and Mrs. W. W. Wright last evening on the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

St. Cloud business men have decided not to have a street fair this year.

September 27.—The city and diocese (Catholic) of St. Cloud have contributed $1,160 toward the relief of the sufferers by the Galveston flood.

October 11.—Mrs. Sarah L. Bridgman, wife of Coleman Bridgman, died Saturday at her home in this city, of which she had been a resident since 1856, aged 82 years.

The rainfall for the four months ending September 30 has amounted to 22.78 inches, or a fraction more than the average precipitation—snow and rain combined—for an entire year, which in Minnesota is 22 inches.

November 1.—The funeral services of the late Dr. Augustus Mumford of Kimball Sunday afternoon were in charge of the Masonic order, and were participated in by the A. O. U. W. of Kimball, and Elks of St. Cloud, of which orders he was also a member.

November 8.—Peter T. Honer, editor of the Cold Spring Record, and Miss Theresia Stelton, of St. Cloud, were married at the church of the Immaculate Conception this morning, Father Gregory officiating.

November 15.—The Mississippi river closed today, just one month earlier than last year.

At the cathedral Tuesday morning occurred the marriage of Alma H. Lindenberg to George L. Rosenberger, the Rev. Edward Jones officiating.

The marriage of Lucinda Palmer to William L. Sartell occurred November 19, in this city, the Rev. H. F. Parshall officiating.

November 29.—Coleman Bridgman died at his home in this city Sunday evening, aged 70 years. He came to St. Cloud from Amherst, Mass., in 1856 and engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber, and also in farming. He was a member of the common council for a number of years.

Announcement is made that C. D. Grinols has about decided to purchase and bring to St. Cloud two automobiles, so that these vehicles may no longer remain a strange spectacle on our streets.

December 6.—Capt. Asa Libby, the first white settler in the town of Brockway, died at the home of his son in St. Paul November 29, aged 75 years. He organized Company I, Seventh Minnesota Volunteers at St. Cloud soon after the war broke out and served as captain until January 27, 1864, when he resigned owing to ill health. He was in command of this company when the thirty-eight Sioux Indians were hanged at Mankato in Decem-

ber, 1862. He removed from this city to St. Paul about two years ago.

December 13.—St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, formerly St. Raphael's hospital on the east side of the river, now accommodates nineteen old people and can take care of thirty to forty. The location is attractive and the building has been thoroughly remodeled. It is in charge of Sister Helenas.

December 20.—The marriage of Lotta Frances Smith of Washington City to John Johnstone Boobar, of St. Cloud, took place at the home of the bride's parents Tuesday, the Rev. Mr. Barton, of St. John's Episcopal church, for a time rector of St. John's church, St. Cloud, officiating.

December 27.—Another of St. Cloud's pioneers has gone to his rest, Allan E. Hussey, who died December 21, aged 72 years. It was in the spring of 1856 that he came to this city, which continued during the rest of his life to be his home, save for the years he served in the army as a member of Company I, Seventh Minnesota Volunteers.

1901.

January 10.—A complimentary entertainment was given last evening at St. John's abbey by the fathers of that institution to the Rev. Francis Merschman, O. S. B., on the recent occasion of the celebration of his silver jubilee as a Catholic priest.

January 24.—H. S. Doty, for many years a deputy sheriff of Stearns county and a veteran of the Civil war, died at his home near Sauk Centre January 18, aged 60 years.

The Davis-Larkin Company of Chicago were the successful bidders for the new public building of this city, which is to be of St. Cloud granite.

The Northern Minnesota Telephone Company has been granted a franchise to instal a local telephone exchange at Melrose.

February 7.—Mrs. Alexander Moore, of Sauk Centre, wife of one of the earliest pioneers of the state and herself the first white woman to live in Sauk Centre, died in that city last night, aged 77 years. She came to Minneapolis in 1850, where she was married, later removing to Sauk Centre.

John DeLeo, of St. Cloud, has been appointed deputy oil inspector for Stearns county.

February 14.—Ezra G. Hicks, a pioneer resident and a veteran of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, died Sunday at Maine Prairie, aged 66 years. He was commander of the Kimball post of the G. A. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman L. Stickney celebrated their golden wedding yesterday at Maine Prairie, which has been their home for over thirty five years. It was made the occasion of a reunion by many of the old settlers.

February 21.—Joseph P. Richardson, the veteran hotel keeper of Paynesville, died at his home there on the 17th inst., aged 67 years. For twelve years, or until the building of the St. Cloud and Willmar railroad, he had the contract for carrying the mails between St. Cloud and Paynesville.

March 14.—U. M. Tobey, who became a resident of St. Cloud in 1860, removing in 1876 to Sauk Centre, of which city he was mayor in 1891, died at his home there Tuesday, aged 75 years.

E. D. Russell has sold his hotel at New Paynesville to N. H. Dries, of Wadena, for $6,000.

April 18.—The past week has levied heavy toll on the old settlers. S. N. Wright, one of the leading citizens of Sauk Rapids, for a time station agent at that village and in 1877 elected county treasurer of Benton county, holding the office for several terms, died Tuesday, aged 81 years. Another Benton county resident to pass away was Ellis Kling. He came to Minnesota in 1851, soon afterwards locating where St. Cloud now stands as an employe of the American Fur Company. In the fall of 1855 he settled on a farm in the town of St. George, now Minden, where he resided until his death, which occurred last night at the age of 76 years. Peter Meinz, who for many years had lived on a farm in Rockville township, but later made his home in this city, died this morning, aged 68 years. He saw three years' service during the war for the Union as a member of Company G, Fourth Minnesota Volunteers. Peter Borman, another Rockville farmer, who came to the United States in 1857 and two years later to Min-

nesota, buying the farm on which he had ever since made his home, died there this morning, aged 73 years.

Six prisoners escaped from the county jail Sunday night, making a savage assault on Frank Greven, the turnkey, who was locking them in their cells. They were all recaptured.

May 2.—Joseph Wieber has sold his hotel at Richmond to J. Hoffman, late of Iowa, for $5,500.

May 9.—Sauk Rapids has made a contract with the Public Service Company of St. Cloud to furnish arc lights for the lighting of the streets, at $80 per light per year.

June 6.—John C. Crever succeeds Frank Zins as manager of the Nordstern, the latter retiring after serving in that capacity for seven years.

June 13.—The marriage of Laura Russell to Lieutenant Oscar McGee, U. S. A., which took place yesterday at the farm homestead of J. Y. Demeritt, the bride's grandfather, in the town of Brockway, was the happy culmination of a pretty little romance which began when both the contracting parties were quite young.

June 20.—The vote on the removal of the county seat of Benton county from Sauk Rapids to Foley having resulted in a victory for the latter by 1,284 to 787, the work of removal began this morning, farmers from the vicinity of Foley furnishing the necessary transportation. Foley gave $12,000 for the erection of a new court house. Temporary quarters will be occupied until it is built.

July 4.—The celebrated Cold Spring dam case has reached a final conclusion by a second decision of the supreme court just filed. The history of the case in brief is this: A dam was built across Sauk river at Cold Spring in 1856, first to operate a saw mill and afterwards a grist mill, and has been maintained for 45 years. The flowage caused by the dam extended up the river 16 miles, covering a chain of lakes and increasing the depth of water from 2½ to 4 feet. The mill became the property of Anton Muggli and in January, 1898, some forty farmers living along the river between Cold Spring and Richmond completed the payment to him of $5,000 for the dam with the privilege of tearing it out. The purpose of this was to give them a large acreage of meadow land then under water. Legal steps were taken by residents of Cold Spring to prevent the removal of the dam. On the first appeal to the supreme court the decision was in favor of the farmers but on the second appeal, in which the decision has just been filed, Cold Spring comes off the victor. During the time while litigation was in progress, two separate attempts were made to blow up the dam with dynamite, but both were unsuccessful.

August 8.—Samuel C. Johnson, who took a farm in the township of Le Sauk in 1855, and was a veteran of the Civil war, died Saturday, aged 75 years.

August 29.—Word has been received in this city of the sudden death of Daniel W. Bruckart at Alki Point, near Seattle, Friday, aged 50 years. For a number of years he was a member of the Stearns county bar and for three terms mayor of St. Cloud.

John Wuertz, who located on a farm in the town of Lake Henry more than thirty years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Neutzling, in this city, aged 78 years.

September 5.—The first Labor day celebration in St. Cloud for almost ten years was successfully carried out Monday. An address was delivered at Empire Park by the Rev. F. E. Ross. The weather was fine for the sports in the afternoon. Frank Brigham proved to be the best all-around athlete, his cash prizes amounting to $17.

Andrew Fuchs, one of the original homestead settlers of the county, died Thursday at his farm house near St. Joseph, aged 87 years.

September 19.—Joseph Schoen, who was one of the first settlers in the township of Luxemburg, died last Thursday, aged 82 years.

Memorial services in honor of the late President McKinley, the victim of an assassin's bullet, were held in the different churches Sunday last, and this afternoon general public services were held. Following a parade in which it is estimated that from 3,000 to 4,000 persons took part, a meeting was held at the Davidson opera house, which was packed to the doors, and an eloquent address was delivered by Father Cleary, of Minneapolis. The chil-

dren who had taken part in the parade were assembled in the different churches, where short addresses were given by different speakers.

September 26.—The contests started by citizens of Sauk Rapids to test the legality of the special election by which the county seat of Benton county was removed from that village to Foley have been amicably settled. The Foley people bought from the county commissioners the old court house with the six lots on which it stands and deeded it to the village and township of Sauk Rapids, with the condition that it should never be used for court house purposes.

Monsignore Koppes, bishop of Luxemburg and the first bishop of that province who ever crossed the water to the United States, is in the city, the guest of Father Gregory Steil, O. S. B., pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception and himself a native of Luxemburg.

Married, at Crookston, September 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Josephine Lally to James H. Maybury, the Rev. Father Theillon officiating.

October 10. — Ephriam B. Whitney, father of A. G. Whitney of this city, died Tuesday at his home near Clearwater, aged 81 years. He came to Minnesota in 1856, and to Stearns county in 1861, locating first at Fair Haven, afterwards removing to St. Cloud, and then to Clearwater.

November 21.—The eighth annual convention of the Minnesota State Butter and Cheesemakers' Association began its sessions at the court house yesterday, Governor Van Sant being among the delegates. A number of interesting papers were read, among the rest being one by Frank W. Whitman, of Avon, on "Tempering of Milk; Separating and Care of Separators." A meeting was held in the evening at the Davidson opera house, where addresses were made by Governor Van Sant, State Dairy and Food Commissioner McConnell and others. The association adjourned today.

December 12.—At the St. Paul home of her parents, December 11, Miss Jennie Florence Hanson, of Litchfield, was married to Mr. Ripley Bernard Brower, of St. Cloud, the service being read by the Rev. T. J. Crump, a former rector at Litchfield.

December 19. — At the Presbyterian church in this city last Thursday Jennie Estella Campbell was married to Ellery George Williams, the Rev. E. V. Campbell, the bride's father, performing the ceremony.

December 26.—Alexander Moore, of Sauk Centre, died Friday in that city, which had been his home since 1857. He was one of the most prominent business men in Western Stearns, and served his district for two terms in the state legislature. He was 78 years of age at the time of his death.

1902.

January 2.—St. John's Cantius Polish Catholic church in St. Cloud was dedicated Friday by Bishop Trobec and a number of assisting clergymen. The church has just been completed at a cost of $17,000 and is a credit to the Polish people of the city.

January 9.—Nathan F. Barnes, one of the old settlers of Northern Minnesota, died January 1, at Santa Rosa, Cal., aged 84 years. Mr. Barnes came in 1858 to Alexandria in this state, where he was one of the first settlers. In 1868 he removed to St. Cloud, purchasing a half interest in the Times, which he retained for one year. For a number of years he was city justice; in 1865 and again in 1875 was a member of the legislature and was the first resident director of the St. Cloud Normal school.

January 16.—E. P. Barnum, prominent in business and public life in the county, died Friday at his home in this city, in the 72nd year of his age. He came to Minnesota in 1855, stopping at Hastings. After several changes he located at Sauk Centre in 1867, engaging in business at that place. He was twice the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of the state and once for congress, on the occasion of the memorable contest between Knute Nelson and C. F. Kindred as Republican candidates, making a triangular field. For a time he was owner and editor of the Sauk Centre Avalanche. Having been appointed clerk of the district court to succeed A. L. Cramb, resigned, November 21, 1982, he removed to St. Cloud. He was elected to the office in 1894 and

again in 1898, being the incumbent at the time of his death.

The merchants of this city met last evening and completed organization of the St. Cloud Merchants' Association by electing the following officers: C. D. Grinols, president; E. W. Atwood, secretary; G. J. Metzroth, treasurer. Twenty-five merchants were present and fifty-eight have signed the agreement to become members.

January 23.—Herman Mueller, deputy clerk of court, has been appointed clerk of the district court to succeed the late E. P. Barnum.

February 6.—A figure familiar in this city for many years will be seen no more. W. W. Wright, the first station agent at St. Cloud, died at his home Sunday night, aged 78 years. In addition to his railroad duties, which were continued until he resigned in 1894, he served as a member of the city council.

March 6.—At a meeting of the State Normal board held at St. Paul Tuesday Dr. W. A. Shoemaker of this city was elected president of the St. Cloud Normal school to succeed George R. Kleeberger, resigned.

March 13.—Camp St. Cloud of the Minnesota Society of the Army of the Philippines was organized Thursday with 32 charter members. The officers elected were: H. J. Limperich, commander; Peter N. Schumacher, vice-commander; A. C. Maxson, adjutant; Henry Tenvoorde, quartermaster; Edward Lenz, chaplain; Julius Hendrickson, officer of the day; D. H. Knickerbocker, officer of the guard; surgeon major, J. P. Chance, M. D.

March 27.—The sale of the Arcturus iron mine near Grand Rapids, in Itasca county, is authoritatively reported. This property is owned by Mesdames D. H. Freeman, John Coates, C. P. McClure and E. H. Holden, of this city, daughters of the late J. E. Hayward. The option runs to George C. Howe, of Duluth, representing P. L. Kimberly, of Chicago. The consideration for the fee is $750,000, the sum of $50,000 being paid for a four-months' option.

The Gold Star Mining company of St. Cloud has been organized, the officers being largely local parties. The capital stock is $2,500,000, and the gold-silver-lead property to be developed is in Idaho.

April 10.—A two-days' session of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association began Friday, with Cleve E. Van Dyke in the chair. Papers were read by R. R. Hill, of Alexandria; H. E. White, of Princeton; J. A. Cranston, of Alexandria; H. E. White, of Princeton; J. A. Cranston, of Alexandria; Miss Isabel Lawrence, of the St. Cloud Normal school; George A. Stanton, of Sauk Centre; C. G. Schultz, assistant state superintendent of public instruction; and W. S. Pattee, dean of the Minnesota law school. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Supt. H. E. White, of Princeton, president; Prof. P. J. Seberger, St. Cloud, vice-president; Miss Rose Cooper, Sauk Centre, secretary and treasurer.

April 17.—The Math. Hemmesch brewery at Melrose has been bought by Andrew Rossmeisl, Anton Molitor and Joseph Hilt for $9,500.

Word has been received of the death of George F. Brott, one of the original proprietors of St. Cloud (lower town) which occurred in Washington City March 13.

April 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Xavier Braun, of St. Cloud, celebrated April 21, at the church of the Immaculate Conception their sixtieth wedding anniversary. In 1854 they came to Minnesota, taking a home on the banks of the Mississippi river just south of where St. Cloud was afterwards located. They have fifty grandchildren and five great-grandchildren now living.

May 8.—Wesley Carter has begun work on what will be the largest business block in St. Cloud, 132x132 feet, three stories high with full basement, located on the line of the Great Northern, near the electric light station.

May 22.—Announcement is made of the death, at Rome, May 10, of Archbishop Zardetti, a former bishop of St. Cloud.

June 5.—William Dickinson, who first located on a farm in Minden, Benton county, soon afterwards removing to St. Cloud, died at his home here Friday, aged 81 years.

June 19.—Christian Karels, a resident of Luxemburg for the past forty years, died Sunday at the age of 70 years.

The estate of William Bohmer, of Melrose, who died sixteen years ago and which was then appraised at $120,000, is now, when it is in process of closing, ap-

praised at $240,000, having exactly doubled in value during that time.

June 26.—The Northwestern District of the Grand Army of the Republic is holding its seventeenth annual encampment in St. Cloud. The city is in holiday attire and the veterans are given a cordial welcome. Following a parade, which was reviewed from the portico of the Davidson opera house, a camp fire was held Tuesday evening at Empire Park, and the following afternoon and evening there were camp fires at the encampment grounds, at all of which addresses were made. The convention closed today, Annandale being chosen as the next meeting place. The election of officers resulted as follows: P. S. Rudolph, Annandale, district commander; G. P. Boutwell, Clearwater, senior vice-district commander; S. P. Roach, New Paynesville, senior vice-district commander.

D. C. Abeles and O. H. Havill, custodians of the street fair fund, have liquidated and retired from the business, the $306.98 in their possession having been disbursed.

July 3.—A. G. Whitney has purchased from Watson P. Davidson the Sauk Rapids water power. The Sauk Rapids company has been reorganized, the new board of directors being F. R. Greene, of New York, and A. G. Whitney, R. L. Gale, E. E. Clark and George H. Reynolds, of St. Cloud. Mr. Whitney announces his intention of building a dam with a 16-foot head across the Mississippi river, affording from 6,000 to 10,000 horse power, to cost in excess of $100,000.

The new Stearns County Bank, H. J. Haskamp, president, Fred Stangl, cashier, was formally opened for business July 1, in the Lahr block.

M. A. Bussen, postmaster at Richmond, has purchased the plant of the Richmond Standard, which recently suspended, and will revive the paper.

July 24.—The holders of the option on the Arcturus mine have failed to close the deal, forfeiting the $50,000 paid at the time of taking the option. (Long litigation followed in unsuccessful efforts to secure the return of this option money.)

August 7.—The Security State Bank, C. L. Atwood, president; H. A. McKenzie, cashier, opened its doors for business yesterday in the Atwood block.

At the triennial convention of the Benedictine Order of the United States in session this week at Atchison, Kansas, the Rt. Rev. Peter Engle, of St. John's abbey, Collegeville, was elected president, succeeding the Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf, who completed twenty-five years as abbot.

August 21.—A. G. French, who made his home at Maine Prairie in 1857, living there, with the exception of the period of service in the Union army, until about eight years ago when he removed to a farm at Little Rock lake, died there Saturday, aged 72 years.

After almost numberless unsuccessful efforts the government was finally able to dispose of the Fort Ripley reservation, 74.47 acres. The purchaser was John L. Berg, of Fort Ripley, who paid $6 per acre for the land and $50 for the improvements. The soil is very light and the buildings are of little value.

The Sauk Centre Commercial Club has filed articles of incorporation. The first officers are: L. R. Barto, president; J. A. DuBois, vice-president; George Ingram, secretary; W. O. P. Hillsdale, treasurer.

September 4.—H. C. Ervin has purchased the Carter flouring mills in this city, the consideration understood to be $35,000. For the past fifteen years Mr. Ervin has been connected with the Tileston Milling Company, latterly as secretary and treasurer.

Herman Schultz, one of the earliest settlers in the town of Zion, died Saturday at his home in New Paynesville.

September 11.—The Stearns and Benton County Medical Society was organized last evening. The officers elected were: P. A. Hilbert, Melrose, president; W. L. Beebe, St. Cloud, vice-president; J. C. Boehm, St. Cloud, secretary; H. A. Chilgren, Sauk Rapids, treasurer.

September 18.—The government good roads train of eleven cars loaded with machinery valued at over $40,000, in charge of experts, arrived last Thursday. A section of road immediately west of the Osseo track has been built as a demonstration. Meetings were held during the week at the Davidson opera house at which addresses were made by the government officers in charge of the train,

urging the great importance of good roads to the people of the county. An organization was effected with Hugh Evans, president and E. T. Davidson, secretary, they with Mayor Robinson, O. H. Havill and C. A. Cooper, of this city, J. T. Marvin, of St. Cloud town and Wm. Loudon, of Maine Prairie, to constitute a committee to organize a Stearns County Good Roads Association.

The primary law had its first test this week, and meets with plenty of criticism.

October 2.—Dean Stabler, who had been a resident of Sauk Centre for more than forty years, died Saturday in the 80th year of his age.

October 9.—The Agricultural Society of Stearns county has filed articles of incorporation. The first officers are A. E. Irwin, president; R. L. Palmer, vice-president; G. C. Ingram, secretary; Henry Keller, treasurer. The incorporators include thirty or more of the business men of Sauk Centre and the annual fairs are to be held at that place.

October 16.—The unplatted part of Waite Park, 220 acres, has been sold by the Waite Park Association to E. W. Randall, secretary of the State Fair Association, for $50 per acre.

R. C. Burdick, prominent in St. Cloud during the early transportation days, and a member of the territorial legislature in 1855, died in St. Paul Monday, aged 68 years.

H. M. Fenderson, one of the early settlers of Brockway, died Tuesday at Langola, aged 77 years.

The Benton County Bank at Sauk Rapids has been changed from a private to a state bank. The incorporators are Tollef and Andrew Jacobson, of Alexandria, and L. L. Herrick, Herman Berg, W. H. Fletcher, J. A. Senn and August Neils, of Sauk Rapids.

October 23.—The Rev. Gregory Steil, O. S. B., pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception in this city, celebrated Saturday the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Seventeen of these twenty-five years have been spent in the ministry of the St. Cloud church. His first charge was at St. Wendel.

November 27.—Lucian Belden, one of Fair Haven's pioneers, died Friday at Dickinson, N. D., aged 68 years. His body was brought to Fair Haven for burial.

December 4.—Simmers & Campbell have purchased the Breen quarry, a 40-acre tract west of Waite Park, for $7,000.

1903.

January 1.—James Y. Demerritt, who with William McNeil took a homestead on Winnebago Prairie in 1855, they two being the first settlers in Brockway, died at his home December 24, 1902, when within less than two months of having completed his four score years.

January 8.—The marriage of Miss Ada J. Coates, of Sauk Rapids, to Jacob A. Jochem, register of deeds of Benton county, took place today at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. E. V. Campbell, of this city, officiating.

January 15.—The death of Mrs. Mary Babcock Smith, wife of J. G. Smith, president of the First National Bank of St. Cloud, occurred suddenly Sunday, of heart trouble, at the age of 70 years. The remains were taken to Watertown, N. Y., her former home, for burial.

Daniel Chisholm, who had been a resident of that part of Stearns county since the late '50s, died January 3, at his home in New Paynesville, in the 70th year of his age.

January 29.—The new German Lutheran church at Sauk Rapids, costing $8,000, was dedicated Sunday. The Rev. August Agather is the pastor. The church has a membership of 95 families, with a parochial school of 105 pupils enrolled.

February 5.—Peter Lommel is another of Stearns county's pioneers to pass to his final rest. In 1856 he located at Luxemburg, ten years afterwards removing to Rockville, where he had a farm and a hotel at the town-site. In 1897 he came to St. Cloud, which was his home at the time of his death January 29, when he had passed the age of 84 years.

February 12.—The long-contested will of the late Alex. Moore, of Sauk Centre, has been sustained by the supreme court. The estate, valued at $100,000, was left, aside from a few small bequests, to a daughter, Mrs. Jessie F. Robertson, of Sauk Centre, and a granddaughter, Alice A. Moore, now Mrs. C. S. Coles, of Benson. The contest by the disinherited children

was brought on the ground that there was a subsequent will, which however was not produced at the trial.

February 26.—The St. Cloud Lodge of Elks Friday evening in the presence of 40 or 50 visiting Elks and with almost the entire membership of 310 assembled dedicated the new hall in Carter block. The dedicatory exercises were in charge of Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler James W. Foley, of Stillwater, and were very impressive.

A complimentary banquet and ball given Wesley Carter last evening by a number of the citizens of St. Cloud on the occasion of the completion of his costly new business building was a pronounced success from every point of view.

March 12.—Mrs. Julia A. A. Wood, of Sauk Rapids, whose name is identified with much of the early history of this part of Minnesota, died March 10, at St. Raphael's Hospital, in the 78th year of her age. She was married in 1849 in her native state, Kentucky, to William H. Wood, coming with him that year to Sauk Rapids, where they built the first frame house within the present limits of that village. It was known as "Lynden Terrace," and when burned in 1855 was afterwards rebuilt. Mrs. Wood assisted her husband in editing the Sauk Rapids New Era, and under the nom de plume of Minnie Mary Lee contributed to the press many serial stories, poems and sketches, and was the author of several books.

April 2.—The post office was removed during Tuesday night from the McClure block to the new granite building on St. Germain street, opening for business there on the morning of April 1. The land office has also been removed to this building, occupying rooms on the second floor.

The seventh annual convention of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association held in this city Friday and Saturday was regarded as one of the most successful in the history of the association. Papers were read by Miss Christine Goetzinger, superintendent of schools of Otter Tail county; Prof. J. A. Cranston, superintendent of schools at St. Cloud; W. S. Foster, president of the Milaca school board; Superintendent George A. Stanton, of Sauk Centre; Isabel Lawrence, of the Normal school, and Miss Clara Stiles, of the St. Cloud public schools, on "Geography in the Primary Grades" and "Geography in the Upper Grades," and others. Governor Van Sant made a short address. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: C. W. Frazier, Little Falls, president; A. P. Ritchie, Milaca, vice-president; P. P. Colgrove, St. Cloud, secretary and treasurer.

The body of Solomon R. Foot, the well-known old settler and Indian fighter, who died March 15 at San Pedro, California, arrived at Melrose, his old home, March 25 for burial. In 1861 Mr. Foot with his brother came from Ohio to Minnesota, locating on the shores of Foot lake, in the township of Acton, Kandiyohi county. There were a number of Indians in the neighborhood with whom they were on friendly terms. At the time of the outbreak in 1862 he was shot by some Indians with whom he had been talking, after he had turned to leave them, but reaching the house barricaded the door and fought the redskins so successfully, his wife loading the gun while he did the shooting, that they withdrew after several of their number had been killed. With his family he finally escaped, coming to St. Cloud, and as soon as he was able joined those who were engaged in protecting the frontier from the raids of the savages. When the trouble was over he located at Melrose, building a hotel and securing the establishment of a post office, he being the first postmaster. In 1888 he removed to Minot, N. D., where he lived until a few years ago, when he went to California to spend his remaining days. He was 80 years of age at the time of his death.

April 9.—E. E. Clark, manager of the street railway company, returned yesterday from Duluth, where he purchased five cars to be added to the company's equipment, making eleven in all.

April 16.—John M. Rosenberger, city treasurer, died April 8, aged 61 years. He came to St. Cloud with his parents May 9, 1856, and later became one of St. Cloud's foremost business men.

Another pioneer to depart during the past week was George W. Smitten, of Le Sauk who died April 10, at the age of 76 years. He first located on a farm in Benton county in 1854; served for nearly four years in Company I Third Minnesota volunteers; after the war taking a homestead

in the township of Le Sauk, where he remained until his death.

April 30.—Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota's first territorial governor and the last of the war governors, died April 22 at his home in St. Paul, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. He was in Washington when Fort Sumter was fired on and that day tendered President Lincoln a thousand Minnesotians for the war—the first offer of the kind made—and when the formal call for volunteers came he answered it in person, "Our quota is ready, Mr. President." He served as governor of the territory from May 27, 1849, until May 5, 1853; as governor of the state from January 2, 1860, until July 10, 1863, leaving the governor's chair to take a seat in the United States senate. He was re-elected for a second term, serving in all twelve years in the senate. In 1879 he was appointed by President Hayes secretary of war, serving until 1881, Governor Ramsey had considerable property interests at St. Cloud, on the east side, and was a frequent visitor here, especially during the later years of his life.

William T. Rigby, who settled in the township of Lynden in 1857, engaging in farming until about ten years ago when he removed to Clearwater, died there April 22, aged 78 years. He was quite prominent in Masonic circles, having the year following his arrival at Clearwater secured a dispensation for a lodge at that place, which was duly constituted December 20, 1858. He served his district in the legislature and was a justice of the peace for nearly a quarter of a century.

May 14.—At a special election on the 7th, it was voted to issue $100,000 in bonds for the purchase of the water works, the vote being 510 for to 198 against the proposition.

May 28.—St. Cloud is entertaining the Sixth District Federation of Women's Clubs, the meetings being held in the auditorium of the new Carnegie Library. The sessions began last Thursday morning, continuing through the following day. Mrs. La Penotiere, president of the state federation, delivered an address at Unity church Thursday evening on "The Evolution of Women's Clubs." Mrs. F. V. Van Hoesen, of Alexandria, was chosen vice-president; Mrs. C. M. Sprague, of Sauk Centre, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Rose Sanderson, of Osakis, treasurer, the other officers holding over.

June 11.—Williard Spaulding, one of Maine Prairie's early settlers, died June 2, at Kenmare, N. D., where he was making his home with his son, Daniel Spaulding, at the age of 71 years. The body was brought to Maine Prairie for burial.

The sixth annual convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters is in session in St. Cloud, with 400 delegates present. C. F. Ladner, of this city, was elected senior conductor; he was also chosen to be one of the five delegates-at-large from Minnesota to the International convention to meet at Dubuque August 11, and Chris. Schmitt was elected the delegate from the sixth district. P. H. Martin, of Duluth, was elected state chief ranger.

June 25.—Mrs. Anna Connell, who came to Minnesota in 1853, where July 6, she was married to William C. Connell, then sheriff of Benton county, three years later moving to the homestead in the township of Le Sauk where both remained during the rest of their lives, died Tuesday, aged 74 years. Her husband had passed away twenty years ago.

July 16.—The worst wind storm that has visited this part of the state since the fatal cyclone of 1886 swept over the city and the county to the east and west of it Thursday morning. The storm extended from a short distance west of Pleasant lake to the neighborhood of Duelm. A number of buildings were leveled to the ground or otherwise damaged by the wind, while several were struck by lightning.

James Jenks, who came to Minnesota in 1857, later locating at Fair Haven, died at his home in this city July 9, aged 72 years. After his residence at Fair Haven, Mr. Jenks removed to Maine Prairie, then to Clearwater, locating finally at St. Cloud in 1888, which continued to be his home until his death.

B. H. Dingman, another of our pioneers, died at Farming Sunday, aged 78 years. Mr. Dingman came to St. Augusta in 1856, afterwards moving to Richmond and later to Farming, being one of the first settlers in that town.

B. M. Greisen, of Cold Spring, well known throughout the county, dropped dead while at work with a surveying party. For many

years he was a justice of the peace at Cold Spring and last fall was a candidate for the state legislature.

July 23.—Two more pioneers have gone to their rest. John T. Marvin came to Minnesota in 1858, where he engaged in farming until 1863, when he removed to Maine Prairie, making that his home for four years, when he moved to St. Cloud town, a short distance south of the city, where he resided on his farm until his death July 16, at the age of 68 years. John Dressler located first at Sauk Rapids in 1855, the next year crossing the river to St. Cloud, taking a farm near the city. When the call came for soldiers for the Union he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Minnesota volunteers, serving until the close of the war. Broken in health after his return he worked at carpentering when his strength would permit. His death occurred last Friday, when he had reached the age of 67 years.

Chinch bugs are at work in many parts of the county. They are so bad at Maine Prairie that the farmers are cutting the half-ripened wheat for fodder.

August 13.—John White came to Minnesota in 1853, making his home at Marty, in the town of Maine Prairie in 1856, where he lived until his death which occurred August 2, when he had reached the age of 76 years.

August 20.—A meeting of the German Catholic teachers of Stearns county was held in the city yesterday, with an attendance of twenty, to revive and continue the German Catholic Teachers' Association of Stearns county . An organization was effected as follows: Gothard Harren, Freeport, president; H. Stetzel, St. Augusta, vice-president; W. A. Boerger, St. Cloud, first secretary; Conrad Dikemann, Roscoe, second secretary; J. L. Hohman, Albany treasurer.

September 17.—Dr. Silas Marlatt, St. Cloud's first druggist, died Sunday at the Asbury Hospital, Minneapolis. Dr. Marlatt was born January 8, 1826, at Yates, N. Y., coming to St. Cloud in 1857, engaging in the business in which he continued until almost his last days. Death claimed the same day another of St. Cloud's early settlers, J. G. Huber, who had also located in St. Cloud in 1857, engaging first in mercantile and afterwards in the insurance business. He was in the 82d year of his age.

September 24.—Sauk Centre's first county fair, which opened Wednesday of last week and closed Friday, was a success, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

The Merchants' Carnival at St. Cloud closed Saturday night. The Brainerd-Patterson people furnished the show and took almost the entire proceeds, the Merchants' Association, which did the work, having about $50 to its credit when the bills were paid.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ahman, of Richmond, celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday. They came to the United States in 1875, first taking a homestead in the township of St. Martin, where they lived until thirteen years ago, when they removed to Richmond village, which has since been their home. At the Catholic church Tuesday they renewed their marriage vows, the procession to the church being headed by their 50 grandchildren.

George Arnold, an early settler of the town of Luxemburg, died Tuesday at St. Nicholas. Although an alien at the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company F of the First Minnesota volunteers and served with honor. For more than 20 years he was chairman of the board of supervisors, although a Republican in a strong Democratic town. He was born at Rhinefeld, Switzerland, July 3, 1836.

The marriage of Jane Whittlesey Mitchell to Frederick Davis Herbert, of New York, took place Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents in this city, the Rev. E. V. Campbell, officiating.

Married, at Litchfield, September 24, at St. Philip's church, Ethel Joubert, of Litchfield, to Edward A. Barthelemy, of St. Cloud.

October 8.—St. Cloud now owns its own water works, the purchase having been made Saturday for $75,000, when the property was offered for sale by special master Howard M. Abbott, of Minneapolis, under a decree of the United States circuit court.

October 22.—Michael F. Plantekow, familiarly known through the southeastern part of the county as "Father" Plantekow, died at his home in New Paynesville, Wednesday, in his 83d year. He had settled in

Paynesville township in 1859, taking a farm on the north side of Crow river.

November 5.—Angus Haines, a prominent resident of New Paynesville and for several years principal of the St. Cloud High school, died Tuesday, aged 60 years.

November 12.—Judge L. W. Collins, of St. Cloud, announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination as governor.

Ferdinand Danzl, one of the first settlers of St. Joseph, and who operated a grist and saw mill at that place in the territorial days, utilizing a near-by water power, died November 5, aged 68 years.

Fred Daggett, who recently purchased the Sauk Rapids Free Press, has since bought the Democrat and the Sentinel, consolidating the three papers into one.

November 19.—There are now 714 creameries and 85 cheese factories in Minnesota, 33 new creameries and 10 cheese factories having been established during the present year. Stearns county has 29 creameries, the largest number of any county in the state, Freeborn ranking second, with twenty-seven.

John P. Hammerel, one of St. Cloud's most active business men, died suddenly Saturday at his home in this city, aged 61 years. The deceased came to Stearns county in 1857, living with his parents on a farm in St. Augusta. In later life he was a member of the board of county commissioners, mayor of St. Cloud and sheriff of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Mahe, of Waite Park, celebrated Tuesday the 60th anniversary of their marriage.

December 3.—At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Hattie Schwab at Clear Lake, last Monday, occurred the marriage of Harriet Schwab to Peter R. Thielman, of St. Cloud, the Rev. Father Kicken officiating.

1904.

January 28.—Sunday was the coldest day in many years, the government standard thermometer at the state reformatory showing 42 degrees below zero as the minimum. The same instrument recorded 36 degrees below as the lowest point reached during the past twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Elizabeth Goedker who makes her home with her son, Henry Goedker, of Sauk Rapids, and who while 87 years of age has been a widow for the past 36 years, was the mother of ten children, has 85 grandchildren, 52 great-grandchildren, and 3 great-great-grandchildren. No less than 150 persons trace their direct descent from her and five generations are still living.

February 4.—A tri-county branch of the Minnesota Farmers' Exchange was organized at the court house Saturday. The counties included in the district are Stearns, Benton and Sherburne. The purpose of the organization is to control the prices of farm products. C. H. Block, of Fair Haven, was elected president and N. K. Hunt, secretary.

The Sauk Centre Congregational Church has extended a call to Miss Darling, pastor of the Detroit (Minn.) Congregational Church to occupy the pulpit of the Sauk Centre church. A handsome new edifice has just been completed.

February 18.—The annual meeting of the Granite Producers' Association, of St. Cloud was held at the Grand Central Hotel Saturday evening. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: William Campbell, president; Albert Johnson, vice-president; J. F. Davis, secretary; A. M. Simmers, treasurer. A banquet followed the business session.

The St. Cloud and Fair Haven mail stage line has been discontinued after lo! these many, many years service.

February 25.—The bill authorizing the building of a dam across the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids has passed both houses of congress. This bill was introduced in congress at the instance of A. G. Whitney, of St. Cloud who owns the dam site.

J. W. Watson has purchased A. Jacobson's and E. A. Engebretson's interest in the Benton County State Bank, and has been elected a director and president of the bank.

March 3.—John R. Sloan, who was a pioneer of the pioneers, died at his home in this city Sunday, aged 80 years. He came to Minnesota in 1849, and assisted in the construction of the buildings at Fort Ripley and also those of the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie. He ran from Little Falls down the Mississippi the raft of lumber for the first frame house built

in St. Cloud, which was located in what is now Empire Park.

March 10.—About forty representative citizens of St. Cloud met last evening at the public library and organized the Civic Improvement Association of St. Cloud. The objects of the association are to work for the commercial and industrial development of the city, for an impartial enforcement of the laws; for sanitary improvement; for the establishment and improvement of parks, grounds and public thoroughfares; and for the general development, improvement and beautification of the city. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers elected as follows: H. C. Ervin, president; F. Schilplin, vice-president; James E. Jenks, recording and corresponding secretary; D. C. Abeles, financial secretary; C. J. Metzroth, treasurer; with the chairmen of the various committees. The membership roll bears sixty signatures and this number will be rapidly increased to 100 or more.

Mrs. Catherine Eich, widow of Wolfgang Eich, who came to St. Cloud in 1858, died last evening, aged 71 years.

March 17.—An invitation to what was possibly the first ball ever given in St. Cloud has been unearthed among some old papers. The invitation was written on common note paper and signed L. A. Evans, W. J. Fonseca and James M. McKelvy, the affair to be at Fonseca's store building, February 8, 1860. Gentlemen were requested to "notify the committee what lady they will escort to the ball, so that conveyances may be sent for them."

The Rev. Father Paneratius, parish priest at Farming, died suddenly there Friday evening, aged 58 years. For a number of years he was friar of St. John's and after leaving there did missionary work at various places in this county and elsewhere.

March 31.—Once more we have had the teachers with us. The Northern Minnesota Teachers' Association held its eighth annual convention in this city, beginning March 25 and adjourning the day following. There were the usual papers, with an address the first evening by Judge E. A. Jaggard, of St. Paul, on "The Relation of Education and the Common Schools to Crime and Criminals." The main thought of the address was that education is the great preventive of crime. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: F. W. Carlson, Alexandria, president; O. F. King, Aitkin, vice-president; P. P. Colgrove, St. Cloud, secretary-treasurer.

April 7.—The first annual exhibition of the Minnesota State Art Society is now in progress at the public library building. It will remain open for two weeks, with over 300 art works, some of them quite choice, on the walls. Over $600 in prizes is to be awarded by a committee composed of Mrs. Amelia Center, John Vanderpoel and Oliver Dennett Grover, of Chicago.

The bankers of the Sixth District group of Minnesota held their first annual convention during the past week, the sessions beginning yesterday and closing this afternoon. The visitors, some sixty in number, were welcomed by Mayor Robinson. A permanent organization was formed by the election of the following officers: W. E. Lee, Long Prairie, president; C. E. Oakley, Buffalo, vice-president; H. E. McKenzie, St. Cloud, secretary-treasurer. A banquet at the Grand Central Hotel last evening was given by the St. Cloud bankers, Judge L. W. Collins acting as toastmaster.

April 14.—For a short time serious danger threatened the Tenth street bridge, the electric power plant and the Tileston mill when the ice in the Mississippi went out at this place last evening and the gorge from up the river came down in a swirling, grinding mass of ice and logs. The ice was almost three feet thick and the huge cakes moved with almost irresistible force. For a time it dashed harmlessly over the dam, but afterwards the logs and ice began to jam and pile against the center pier of the bridge, increasing in size and height until the crest almost reached the roadway of the bridge and the structure seemed to be surely doomed. But happily the section of solid ice in front of the bridge piers, which had been the cause of the jam, gave way, the mass crumbled and the danger was past, but not before the center pier had been pushed forward two feet on its foundation. A small section of the Sauk Rapids dam was carried out by the ice yesterday.

April 28.—Married, at St. Paul, Thursday evening, at the home of the bride's mother, Grace Gardner, of St. Paul, to

Willard Freeman, of St. Cloud, the Rev. J. H. Dewart officiating.

May 5.—Aaron and John Faddens and Henry and Chris Theis, the "Rockville bandits," captured Friday at Crookston by Sheriff Bernick, were brought to this city Saturday and lodged in the county jail. They admit not only the burglary at Weisman Bros.' store and the post office at Rockville, but also the burglary of the Cold Spring and Richmond post offices, the robbery of a Rockville saloon and various other crimes, some a year or more old. Quantities of the goods stolen at Rockville were found in their possession.

May 19.—John Winter, a veteran of the Civil war, who came to Minnesota in the early '50's, settling later on a farm in Spring Hill township, died Friday at his home in this city, where he had resided for several years past. During the Civil war he served as a member of Company E First Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

May 26.—Notice is given that the central heating plant will on longer be operated, as it was run during the past winter as is claimed at a loss. The original scheme, when the plant was put in by C. M. Hertig, was to use the exhaust steam for heating, the live steam being utilized to supply power with which to run the street car line. Under the new plan the cars are run by electric power and steam is no longer needed.

June 2.—The newly-incorporated "Farmers' Milling Company of Central Stearns county, Minnesota," which recently purchased of Joseph Muggli the Cold Spring dam and flouring mill, took formal possession of the property yesterday. Considerable interest is felt as to just what the new owners, a syndicate of farmers interested in lands further up the Sauk river, will do with it.

Married, in this city, June 1, at the home of the bride's parents, Caroline Tilden Mitchell to George Wood Bacon, of New York City. The simple vows of the Quaker ceremony were exchanged, followed by a prayer by the Rev. E. V. Campbell.

July 7.—Simon Stevens, who came to Minnesota in 1849, with his brother, Col. John H. Stevens, and six years later founded the village of Clearwater, died Tuesday at his home in that village, aged 77 years. He was one of the first men to explore the wilds of Lake Minnetonka.

Nathaniel G. Grant, one of the early settlers of the town of Le Sauk and a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of Company I Seventh Minnesota volunteers, died today at his home in Sauk Rapids, aged 66 years.

The marriage of Rizpah DeLaittre, of Minneapolis, to Charles S. Mitchell, late owner of the Alexandria Post-News, took place July 2 at the Oak Park Presbyterian Church, in Chicago.

July 14.—Clearwater was the first town in Minnesota to introduce "Old Home Week," when former residents gather from afar to renew old acquaintances. The celebration this year began Tuesday and will continue over Sunday.

Married, July 7, at the home of the bride's parents in this city, Mildred Whittlesey to Edmund Beardslee Smith, the service being read by the Rev. E. V. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will make their home in Los Angeles, Cal.

July 21.—William Gordon, who located in Brockway in 1855, died at his home in that town Friday last, aged 76 years. James Ingram, one of the old settlers of Sauk Centre, died July 13, aged 83 years.

July 28.—Henry Nierengarten, Sr., came to this part of Minnesota in 1854 when a young man, living first at Sauk Rapids and afterwards taking a homestead in the town of St. Wendel, where he died yesterday, aged 63 years. Stephen Kieke, of St. Augusta, another pioneer and a war veteran, having been a member of Company F Fifth Minnesota volunteers, died July 25, aged 81 years.

August 4.—The first number of John H. Ley's new city directory, including St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and Waite Park, has been issued. The book contains 4,196 names.

Married at Anoka, at the home of the bride's parents, August 1, Catherine Mahany to Louis E. Wakeman, of St. Cloud, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. F. Parshall, of this city. This morning at the cathedral, Edith P. Howes to Jeremiah I. Donohue, both of St. Cloud, the Rev. Father Edward Jones officiating.

August 11.—The Great Council of the Order of Red Men of Minnesota met Tuesday at Odd Fellows Hall and was called to

order by Louis E. Longley, of this city, Mayor Robinson delivering an address of welcome. A grand parade will be the feature of this evening's pow-wow. F. W. Lyons, of Little Falls, was elected grand sachem, and L. E. Longley, of this city, one of the two great representatives to the national council to be held at St. Joe, Mo.

August 25.—Samuel P. Roach came to Minnesota in 1857, taking a pre-emption claim near Paynesville in June 1860, on which he resided until his death August 19, at the age of 68 years. He enlisted in Company I, Third Minnesota volunteers, seeing service against the Indians and also in the South.

September 22.—Chris. Block has purchased Mr. Morey's interest in the stage line from St. Cloud to Kimball and it will be run by Knower & Block.

October 6.—Articles of incorporation of the Melrose Milling Company were filed yesterday in the register of deeds office. The capital stock is $100,000, held by the following St. Cloud subscribers: J. C. Enright, C. A. Munck, L. J. Wahl and Annie L. Tileston. John Hoeschen, for $35,000, transfers to the new company the mill property, with use of the water power, mill dam, electric light plant, etc.

November 3.—Orlando Tenney, one of the early settlers of the county and for a number of years a resident of St. Cloud, died yesterday at his farm near Rockville, aged 82 years.

November 17.—J. J. McGregor, late member of the legislature from this district, died this morning at his home in Minden, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, at the age of 61 years.

December 1.—There are now two rural telephone lines in operation out of St. Cloud, one to Duelm and the other to St. Augusta. The farmers of Luxemburg have formed a mutual company and will build a line to this city, and the farmers along the Rockville road are moving for a line, all to connect with the St. Cloud exchange of the Northwestern Company.

December 15.—The public skating rink on Lake George recently opened by the city is proving to be a popular place for the young people of the town, and not a few of the older ones may be seen gliding over the smooth surface. The warming house will be ready for use tomorrow.

December 29.—With the close of the year two of Stearns county's pioneers and veterans closed the volume of their lives. John Stanger, who served as a member of Company K, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin volunteers, receiving wounds which made him a cripple for life, died Thursday at the home of his brother, Chris. Stanger in this city. On the same day Wilbur F. Fisk, of St. Augusta, one of the oldest settlers in that township and a member of Company G First Minnesota Heavy Artillery during the Civil War, died at St. Raphael's Hospital of heart disease.

1905.

January 5.—The new wing to St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, on the east side of the river, has been completed by the contractor, John Heiman, at a cost of $20,000. It is 44x89, three stories and basement, and includes a new chapel, the old one having been converted into sleeping rooms. The new wing and this change add fifty rooms for occupancy.

January 12.—Levi L. Ball, who came to St. Cloud in 1856 died suddenly at his home Thursday, aged 68 years.

C. F. Macdonald has been appointed a member of the board of trustees of the state soldiers' home and Alvah Eastman, president of the state normal school board, has been reappointed.

January 26.—William Brinkman, a pioneer resident of Stearns county, where he came about fifty years ago, died Sunday, at his home in Collegeville, aged 89 years.

February 16.—The Minnesota Implement Dealers' Association, composed of dealers in agricultural machinery, was organized in this city yesterday, with C. D. Grinols, of St. Cloud, president. Twenty-two firms, mostly in northern Minnesota, were represented.

A bill has passed both houses of congress providing for the construction of a dam across the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids. As the matter now stands two companies have congressional consent to build a dam at Sauk Rapids—the Whitney interests and the Gilman interests—although of course only one can be built.

February 23.—Charles H. Bennett, Sr., of Sauk Centre, died Monday from the effects of coal gas. His son Charles who was sleeping in the same room with him

had a narrow escape from the same fate. Mr. Bennett had been engaged in business in Sauk Centre since 1869, and was 64 years of age at the time of his death.

March 2.—Henry C. Burbank, one of the early settlers in St. Cloud and for many years one of the most prominent factors in the development of Northern Minnesota, died February 23, at Rochester, in this state, aged 70 years.

March 16.—The Grand Army of the Republic in session at St. Paul on the 9th inst. elected C. F. Macdonald, of this city, grand commander. The first annual convention of the Minnesota Retail Implement Dealers closed in Minneapolis last night. C. D. Grinols, of St. Cloud, was elected president.

March 30.—H. C. Block, of Maine Prairie, was elected general manager of the Minnesota Farmers' Exchange, which met at Minneapolis Thursday.

April 6.—Thomas C. Alden, one of St. Cloud's first settlers, having come here in 1856, died last evening at his home in this city, in the 77th year of his age.

April 20.—More than one hundred teachers attended the ninth annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Teachers' Association in this city, last Friday and Saturday. Besides the papers on various educational topics, an interesting address was delivered at the opera house Friday evening by Father Cleary, of Minneapolis. Supt. T. B. Hartley, of Brainerd, was elected president; Supt. W. J. Marquis, of Two Harbors, vice-president; and Prof. I. T. Johnsrud, of St. Cloud, secretary and treasurer.

April 27.—N. H. Miner, of Sauk Centre, one of the leading attorneys of Western Stearns county, died suddenly Friday of heart disease, aged 73 years. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company E First Minnesota volunteers for three months' service, but being sick at the time of the reorganization of the regiment for three years' service could not re-enlist. On the breaking out of the Sioux war in 1862 he joined Captain Northrop's company, and in 1864 served in Hatch's Battalion. He located at Sauk Centre in May 1866, and was elected to the legislature that year and the year following.

The First State Bank, of Clearwater, a reorganization of the Whittemore Brothers' Private Bank, has been incorporated, with Joseph Whittemore president and C. B Whittemore, cashier.

May 4.—At a special election held Saturday the people of Melrose by a vote of 272 to 89 decided that the city should own its own light and water plant.

May 11.—Jacob E. Tenvoorde, one of the earliest settlers in St. Cloud and a veteran of the Civil War, having served as a member of Company G Fourth Minnesota volunteers, died last week at St. Joseph, Mo., aged 78 years.

The long-drawn-out and much-litigated McHenry case, which especially interested residents of Maine Prairie, has been finally decided by the supreme court, which holds that Mary B. McHenry was the lawful wife of Henry B. McHenry, whose true name was Brackin, and as his widow is entitled to the homestead and $500 worth of personal property.

What is probably the worst snow storm ever seen in the month of May in this vicinity struck St. Cloud this morning. A light rain changed to snow, and after an hour the snow changed for the next two or three hours to sleet. It is the tail-end of a blizzard which has been covering North Dakota.

May 18.—The fourth annual convention of the Sixth District's Women's Clubs is in session at Sauk Centre. Mrs. H. J. Boyd, of Alexandria, was elected president, and Mrs. W. H. Fletcher, of Sauk Rapids, treasurer.

John Bohmer, of the Bank of Brooten, was elected president of the Sixth District Bankers' Association and H. A. McKenzie, of St. Cloud, secretary and treasurer, at the annual meeting held at Long Prairie on the 12th inst. A paper on "Bank Advertising," was read by George E. Hanscom, of the State Bank of Foley.

June 8.—John Kray, the veteran hotelkeeper of Cold Spring, died Tuesday, aged 72 years.

J. V. Brower, widely known scientist and author, for several years a resident of St. Cloud and receiver and also register of the United States Land office, died at St. Paul this morning, aged 64 years.

June 22.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barrett, of Lynden, who were married in Brandon, N. Y., fifty years ago, celebrated their golden wedding Thursday last.

June 29.—The marriage of Olive Celeste

Moore, of this city, to Archibald Sylvester White, of New York City, was solemnized at St. John's church June 27, the rector, the Rev. H. F. Parshall, and the Rev. E. V. Campbell, of the Presbyterian church, officiating.

July 13.—Henry C. Bahe, of Waite Park, died last night aged 91 years. He lay helpless on his bed when lightning struck and shattered the house ten days ago, escaping then without injury to die now from natural causes.

Originally instituted nearly 25 years ago, and resuscitated in 1887, St. Cloud Lodge No. 32 of the Knights of Pythias has given up the ghost, its paraphernalia being shipped to Minneapolis subject to the order of the grand lodge. At one time it was one of the best K. of P. Lodges in the state.

July 27.—The Eden Valley mill has been purchased by John Loner, Wenzel Guenes and W. A. Sattler from L. L. Nerlein, of Minneapolis, for $20,000.

August 3.—Archbishop Symon, Archbishop of Mohilow, Polish Russia, is today the guest of Bishop Trobec. He is the first Polish bishop to set foot on American soil, and is an exile from Russia, within whose domain a large area of his unfortunate country is situated, and is living at Rome, where he is known as Archbishop of Plock, and another Polish center of population and culture. Archbishop Symon will deliver a lecture this evening at the Polish Catholic church.

Robert Ashworth, one of the leading granite producers of St. Cloud, died July 28, aged 69 years.

August 17.—Work on the dam across the Mississippi river at Watab for the mammoth new paper mill to be erected there is well under way, although much delay has resulted from the high water in the spring. The enterprise is in the hands of Wisconsin capitalists. There are two separate companies, with two distinct sets of officers. The Watab Rapids Power Company is organized as follows: Chas. G. Oberly, president and superintendent; George McMillan, vice-president; O. T. Hougen, secretary; Karl Mathie, treasurer and manager. This company will build the dam and power house. The officers of the Watab Pulp & Paper Company are: Louis Dessert, president; Chas. G. Oberly, vice-president and superintendent; H. P. Corvivean, secretary; Karl Mathie, treasurer and manager.

Ventaline Williams, who had been a resident of Melrose for the past 35 years, died August 18 at the advanced age of 94 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The annual meeting of the German Catholic Teachers' Association of Stearns county began Thursday continuing through Saturday. The officers elected were: Gotthard Harren, of Freeport, president; Henry Stotzel, of Isabel, vice-president; W. A. Berger, of St. Cloud, secretary; J. C. Dickman, of Roscoe, assistant secretary; J. L. Hohman, of Albany, treasurer.

August 31.—W. D. Townsend, a prominent business man of Sauk Centre and twice mayor of the city, died Monday, aged 70 years.

October 19.—Harvey W. Grimmer, of this city, has been appointed by Governor Johnson to the position of executive clerk, and he will at once go to the state capitol to enter on his new duties.

W. T. Mills, a pioneer settler of Eden Lake, died October 11, at his home in that town, aged 71 years.

The people of Fair Haven are much dissatisfied with the abolition of their post office, which took place Saturday, preferring the local office to the rural delivery system.

October 26.—Two Stearns county pioneers have passed away during the last week—John H. Staples, who came with his father, the late Jacob C. Staples, in 1855 when the family home was made on the Rockville road, and for the past fifteen years has lived in East St. Cloud, died Friday last, at the home of his brother, Ivory S. Staples, aged 60 years. Capt. Oscar Taylor, one of St. Cloud's leading attorneys for many years and for three terms county attorney of Stearns county, although for the past five years retired from professional life because of ill health, died Tuesday at the hospital connected with the national soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kansas, aged 73 years. He took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1862-3.

November 2.—A. G. Whitney has purchased the C. A. Gilman interests at the Sauk Rapids dam for $14,000.

Three more Stearns county old settlers have gone to their rest. Marcus Maurin

was one of the successful business men of Cold Spring, which became his home in 1863, and remained so until his death Monday at the age of 69 years. Joseph Cooper, of Sauk Centre, died Friday of last week, aged 77 years. A. B. Darling, for nearly 40 years a resident of Clearwater, died Monday at Langdon, N. D., where he had lived recently. His age was 72 years.

November 23.—Friedreich Dorenkemper, one of the first settlers in the township of St. Augusta, died Sunday night, at the ripe old age of 91 years.

November 30.—John Phipps, one of the early settlers of Stearns county and for many of the first years a resident of Paynesville, died Saturday in this city, having passed the four-score years age.

Mrs. Martha L. Jenkins, who left Biddington, Maine, in 1857, to come to Minnesota, her husband, Russell G. Whitney, dying while they were on the journey, and who with her children made their home at Fair Haven and afterwards at Maine Prairie, died in this city Saturday at the home of her son, Dr. F. A. Hoyt, in the 86th year of her age.

December 11.—The new Lawrence Hall of the St. Cloud Normal school is now ready for occupancy. The building will accommodate 140 girls and cost $65,000.

December 21.—A commission consisting of fifteen of the prominent business and professional men of St. Cloud has been appointed by the judges of the 7th and 18th judicial districts to prepare a new charter for the city.

1906.

January 20.—Anthony Kersteins, who settled in Stearns county in the early 50's and served in the army during the Civil and Indian wars, returning to his farm in St. Augusta after leaving the service, died at Denver, Col., aged 84 years.

The citizens of Belgrade have organized an association with P. R. Solberg president and W. J. McGladrey secretary to establish a public library at that place.

January 26.—John Andrew Bensen, the well-known grocer of this city, died suddenly this forenoon at his place of business. He had been a resident of St. Cloud since 1873 and was 54 years of age at the time of his death.

January 30.—The marriage of Emma Kneip, of St. Peter, to John P. Weber, of St. Cloud, took place this morning at the church of the Immaculate Conception in that city.

February 3.—Casper Pick, who settled in Luxemberg, this county, in the late 50's, died yesterday at his home in Torah, aged 71 years.

February 15.—The first annual convention of the Tri-county Good Roads Association was held in this city this week, with delegates present from Stearns, Benton and Sherburne counties. The discussions were interesting and valuable. The use of the split-log drag was strongly urged. Karl Mathie was elected president; Joseph Coates, of Benton, D. M. Campbell of Sherburne and C. M. Sprague of Stearns vice-presidents; H. C. Ervin, secretary. A banquet was held Monday evening at Unity church, George H. Reynolds acting as toastmaster. The principal speaker was George W. Cooley, secretary of the state highway commission.

February 22.—The fiftieth anniversary of the date when the first Episcopal sermon was preached in St. Cloud was celebrated at St. John's church Sunday, an appropriate sermon being preached by Dean G. H. Davis, of the Seabury Divinity school, Faribault, who was the rector of St. John's from 1876 to 1881.

March 8.—Death claimed during the past week two more of Stearns county's old settlers, Joseph Ahmann, of Richmond, who until about ten years ago had lived on his farm in St. Martin, his death occurring Saturday, at the age of 76 years; and Hubert Hansen, of the town of Luxemburg, where he had lived for 52 years, who died Tuesday, aged 80 years.

March 15.—Nicholas Rassier, a resident of the township of St. Joseph for half a century and for some years postmaster of the village, died yesterday, aged 80 years.

May 3.—Matthias Gans, one of the old settlers and prominent citizens of Stearns county, died at his home in this city Saturday, at the age of 76 years. He came to this county in 1857, occupying a farm in the township of St. Joseph, afterwards teaching school in the towns of Wakefield and St. Joseph, being one of the early school-masters in this part of the country. In 1870 he was elected county treasurer, filling that office for eight years, after-

wards purchasing the Boardman farm in the town of LeSauk, which was his home until about a year before his death, when he removed to his city.

Col. Elliott Bridgeman, who located in Sauk Centre and engaged in business at the close of the war, during which he had made a brilliant military record, died April 22 at Tacoma from a stroke of paralysis, his body being brought to Sauk Centre for burial May 1.

One of the leading educators of Stearns county in the early days was Henry Krebs, who located in St. Augusta in 1858, teaching school there for 25 years and serving for several years as county superintendent of schools. For the last fifteen years and up until the time of his death, which occurred last night at the home of his son, George Krebs, at the age of 80 years, he was clerk of the school board of his home town.

St. Cloud has raised in all over $1,000 for relief of the sufferers by the San Francisco earthquake.

May 10.—Thomas Jones, one of St. Cloud's pioneer settlers, died Wednesday night of last week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Graceson, in St. Paul, aged 79 years. In 1856 he came by wagon from Paris, Ill., to Sauk Rapids, where he worked at his trade as a blacksmith a few months, later moving to lower St. Cloud, where he continued at his trade. Mr. and Mrs. Jones celebrated their golden wedding December 18, 1903, the death of the latter occurring March 21 of the following year.

May 17.—Henry H. Thole, aged 79, one of the early settlers of the town of Lynden, died Wednesday of last week at the home of his son, G. H. Thole.

The new St. Cloud hospital has been completed and is a great improvement over the old one, being four stories above the basement, and is supplied with all the modern appliances of a first-class hospital. It will accommodate fifty-five patients and if necessary room could be made for sixty.

May 24.—The attempt of the Washburn-Crosby Company, of Minneapolis, to establish a market for their flour in this city begun four months ago, has been abandoned because of the opposition of the labor unions and the local millers.

May 31.—The contract for the erection of the new model school building on the Normal grounds has been let at $20,500.

Mrs. Annie Carrie Campbell, wife of Dr. J. E. Campbell, mayor of Melrose, died at her home in that city yesterday, aged 47 years. The last 30 years of her life had been spent in Melrose.

June 14.—The Minnesota Adventists' state conference, which began June 1 closed June 10. It was somewhat in the form of a camp meeting, the 105 family tents, besides three assembly tents, cooking tents, etc., were located on the east side of the river. Daily meetings were held, the services being conducted in three languages, German, English and Scandinavian.

H. J. Limperich, of St. Cloud, was today elected president of the State Firemen's Association in session at Le Sueur.

At the convention of the Ladies of the Maccabees held in this city 151 candidates joined the order Monday afternoon. St. Cloud hive captured the first prize, having a class of 76.

The Sixth District Group of the Minnesota Bankers' Asscociation meet on the 8th at Alexandria. Among the papers read was one on "What Bankers Should Not Do," by W. W. Smith, cashier of the First National Bank of St. Cloud. The officers elected were: Willis Shaw, Clearwater, president; Tollef Jacobson, Alexandria, vice-president; H. A. McKenzie, St. Cloud, treasurer.

John Jones, a veteran of two wars, the Mexican and the Civil, and a pioneer of this county, died Friday at Sauk Rapids, aged 86 years.

June 21.—The annual state convention of Elks, B. P. O. E., attracted during the past week a large number of the antlered brethren to this city, the home of the president, W. W. Koons. The business sessions were held in the opera house and Thursday a reception was given at the hall by a number of the ladies of the city. J. C. Nethaway, of Stillwater, was elected president, and the Rev. H. F. Parshall, of St. Cloud, chaplain.

June 28.—Two more of our old settlers have joined the "great majority." Michael Miller died suddenly at his home in this city Thursday, aged 74 years. He came to Stearns county in 1855, first taking a farm

in St. Cloud township, then locating in St. Wendel, where he staid but two years, coming then to this city where he established the St. Cloud hotel, which he operated for 26 years. During the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862 he was on his way to St. George from Georgetown by wagon, with three other men, when attacked by a party of Sioux, his companions being all killed. Francis Arnold, a veteran in the milling business, breathed his last at his home in the town of Le Sauk Saturday, aged 85 years. He located in Stearns county in 1860 and purchased an interest in the flouring mill at the mouth of Sauk river, of which he later became the sole owner and which he operated until ten years ago, when he retired from business.

June 5.—Clearwater has a canning factory, which opened up with 25 men and women employed. All kinds of vegetables raised in this part of the country will be canned.

That village has had its annual "Old Home Week," beginning on Wednesday, with returning sons and daughters from far and wide. The corner-stone of the new schoolhouse, James E. Jenks, of this city, delivering the principal address, was laid at this time.

Joseph Nierengarten, of St. Joseph, who came to Sauk Rapids with his parents 60 years ago, died Friday, aged 63 years.

July 19.—Two of the oldest freight cars on the Great Northern road, No. 1 flat car and No. 2 box car, have been attracting considerable attention around the car shops at Waite Park. The cars are just about 40 years old and have stood the test of time well. No. 1 first came to the shops a long time ago and has been repaired frequently, being used as an ambulance car to carry to the shops wrecked freight rolling stock, but was recently itself caught in a mix-up and rendered useless for the future. No. 2 is still in the service, having recently received new doors and other repairs, including a fresh coat of paint. When one remembers that the last series of freight cars sent out by the Great Northern runs between 55,000 and 56,000 it will be seen that No. 2 has a long record behind it.

August 2.—The first number of the St. Cloud Union Herald, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the labor unions, with Chas. H. Allen editor and manager, appeared today.

James A. Martin has resigned as postmaster at St. Cloud, the resignation to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor.

The corner-stone of the Salem Swedish Lutheran church on the east side was laid Sunday with appropriate services. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. J. A. Knaratz, of Duluth, and an address in English was given by Dr. P. M. Magnusson.

Mrs. Caroline Ruff, of St. Augusta, who with her husband, Fred Ruff, made her home in that town before the Indian war, died Saturday when within a few months of being 90 years of age. She was the mother of 10 children, the grandmother of 60 and the great-grandmother of 35.

August 16.—Samuel Nehring, one of the pioneer farmers of southwestern Stearns county, died Friday at his home at Paynesville, aged 70 years.

The mariage of Miss Mollie F. McLeod, of Graceville, to John N. Senn, of Sauk Rapids, county attorney of Benton county, took place Monday at the home of the bride.

August 23.—Michael Majerus, for many years one of the prominent business men of St. Cloud, having removed to this city from Meier Grove, where he first settled forty years ago, died at his home here Saturday, aged 65 years.

September 6.—C. D. Grinols has been appointed postmaster at St. Cloud to succeed J. A. Martin resigned.

Barney Kiffmeyer, one of the oldest settlers of Stearns county, died this morning aged 73 years. He came to this county in 1855, first locating near Richmond, and ten years later moving to St. Augusta which was his home until four years ago when he sold his farm and moved into the village.

September 20.—A. C. Powers, a veteran of the Civil war and pioneer resident of Lynden, where he located in the late 50's, died at his home there Wednesday of last week, aged 71 years.

September 27.—Papers in which the state of Minnesota is the plaintiff were served yesterday afternoon on Mayor J. E. C. Robinson charging him with malfeasance in office in having permitted the

keepers of saloons in the city to keep their places open and do business during hours forbidden by the law, although frequently requested by citizens to perform the duties imposed upon him by his office.

October 11.—Melrose started October 1 with a municipally owned electric plant, with 1,000 private lights besides the city's street lights. The service had previously been rendered by the Melrose Milling Company.

October 18.—Two weddings occurred in St. Cloud today, that of Miss Bertha Stevenson, of this city, to Dr. C. H. Kohler, of Minneapolis, at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. J. H. Dewart, of Minneapolis, officiating; and that of Miss Mary Louise Skinner to George Thielman, both of this city, at the cathedral, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Fr. Arenth.

The log cabin which Frank Miller built at Five Points, a few miles from Sauk Rapids, in the early 40's where he developed a fine farm, was one of the first houses built in the northwest. Eight children were born here to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, one of whom, Mrs. John Russell, born in 1865, is the first to pass away, her death occurring at Sauk Rapids this week. The old log cabin still stands although in a dilapidated condition.

October 25.—David T. Calhoun, one of St. Cloud's leading attorneys, died suddenly Friday evening of neuralgia of the heart, aged 53 years.

November 1.—The Rev. Herman F. Parshall, for twelve years rector of St. John's church in this city, has been appointed arch-deacon of the Episcopal church with headquarters at Cass Lake and will remove to that place, the appointment becoming effective December 1.

November 8.—St. Cloud Lodge No. 92 and Sauk Rapid's Security Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., were consolidated November 1, as St. Cloud Lodge No. 92.

Philip Beaupre, one of the pioneers not only of Northern Minnesota but of the state, having first come here in 1844 and located at Crow Wing, died this morning at Sauk Rapids, aged 83 years. He was elected sheriff of Stearns county in 1859, serving two years.

November 15.—Coming to Minnesota shortly before the war, Joseph Guedeman bought a farm in the township of Rockville, which he made his home. When the call came for soldiers he enlisted and served in the Union army for four years. His death occurred this morning, when he had reached the age of 74 years.

November 8.—The Albany Tribune, W. T. Schutz editor, is the latest comer in the Stearns county newspaper field.

November 29.—As the result of a rear-end collision between two freight trains on the Great Northern railroad at Rockville last evening eighteen box cars, many of them filled with grain, were burned, as was also the elevator, containing about 3,000 bushels of grain.

December 6.—Henry Broker, of Collegeville, said to be the oldest settler in the county, died Sunday, aged 83 years. For a number of years he taught school at Jacob's Prairie, and afterwards at New Munich, going from there to Collegeville, which was his home until his death. For nine years he was the postmaster at that place.

M. D. Taylor has been appointed judge of the seventh judicial district to fill the unexpired term of Judge D. B. Searle, resigned, until January 7 next, when he will enter on his duties as judge-elect.

December 27.—The Cold Spring Mineral Water Company, with a capital of $50,000, has been incorporated, with Joseph Osten, president and general manager; Eugene Hermanutz, vice-president; Ferdinand Peters, secretary. It is believed that the company will soon build up a large business.

1907.

January 3.—Governor and Mrs. C. A. Gilman, of this city, celebrated their golden wedding on New Year's afternoon.

January 10.—John Cooper, aged 71 years, died Tuesday at Riverside, Cal. He enlisted in the Eighth Minnesota from Bethel, Anoka county, which had been his home since 1855, and at the close of the war located in St. Cloud, where he became prominent in business and civil affairs.

The St. Cloud Building and Loan Association is now fully organized, being incorporated with a capital of $200,000, and has the following officers: C. J. Metzroth, president; C. F. Ladner, vice-president; P. R. Thielman, secretary; C. L. Atwood, treasurer.

January 17.—J. Hollern, of Minneapolis, is now the owner of the Sauk Rapids Sentinel Free-Press, having purchased the plant from F. M. Daggett; consideration, $2,500.

February 7.—The Sauk Rapids elevator, which has been operated for the past year by the Farmers' Exchange, has been closed.

February 28.—The annual meetings of the Farmers' Club of Minnesota and the Good Roads Association were held in this city Friday and Saturday with a good attendance of farmers from Benton, Sherburne and Stearns counties. Papers were read by D. A. Gaumnitz on "Sheep on the Farms," by T. B. McCollough on "Testing Seed Corn;" by Thomas Harborn on "Peas and Roots;" by A. D. Wilson on "Rotation of Crops;" by Arthur Cooper on "Full Blooded and Native Cattle." At the Tri-County Good Roads Association meeting addresses were made by George W. Cooley, of the state highway commission; Prof. W. R. Hoag, of the University of Minnesota, and others. The present officers were re-elected.

A Non-Partisan Municipal League was organized in this city last evening with the following officers: R. F. Bryant, president; C. A. Cooper, first vice-president; C. J. Metzroth, second vice-president; Fred Schilplin, secretary; L. J. Rocholl, treasurer. About 75 tax-payers were present and took part in the meeting.

March 7.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Clark of this city celebrated their golden wedding on the 4th inst.

George Schafer, who came to St. Cloud in 1860 and in 1866 built the Pacific hotel which he managed for 20 years, died Monday, aged 83 years.

March 21.—The eleventh annual convention of the Northen Minnesota Educational Association opened its sessions Friday with more than 150 teachers and educators in attendance. Papers were read by Prof. Guy E. Maxwell, president of the Winona Normal school; Superintendent S. L. Heeter, of St. Paul; Superintendent Bret E. Cooley, of Osakis; Miss Isabel Lawrence, of the St. Cloud Normal school, and a number of others. Judge Grier M. Orr, of St. Paul, delivered a strong address Friday evening on "Juvenile Delinquency," a subject with which he is exceptionally familiar. The officers elected at Saturday's session for the ensuing year were: I. T. Johnsrud, St. Cloud, president; M. J. Burke, Brainerd, vice-president; Bert E. Cooley, Osakis, secretary and treasurer; A. N. Farmer, St. Cloud, and W. D. Frederickson, Kandiyohi, executive committee.

April 11.—F. Marion Crawford, the well-known novelist, paid St. Cloud a short visit Friday. He called at the library seeking material for a story he is writing, and presenting it with a book, "Riddles of the Northwest."

The Watab Pulp and Paper Mill, which with the dam has been under construction for about two years, has been completed and begun turning out its product. It is one of the largest and most modern paper mills in the west.

A Scandinavian society was organized last evening at a meeting held in Edelbrock hall and which was largely attended. One of the purposes of the society is to perpetuate Scandinavian literature and music in the hearts of the race. The officers elected were: Dr. P. M. Magnusson, president; A. J. Blix, vice-president; J. C. Larson, secretary; Nels Henning, treasurer.

The St. Cloud Woolen Mill Company has been organized with Frank Mattock, C. J. Metzroth, John McElroy, E. F. Moore and Harry Dyer the first board of directors. There are 37 stock-holders.

April 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Scherbing who for 42 years have been residents of St. Cloud, celebrated their golden wedding April 14.

John Clark and J. B. McCormack of St. Paul have purchased of John Tenny a granite quarry at Rockville, the consideration being $3,000. It is understood that they will quarry and dress here the stone for a number of important buildings, which will require the erection of a large plant.

Sub-contractors are busily at work preparing to begin operations on grading the line of the Soo railroad from Brooten in the direction of Duluth.

May 9.—First making his home at St. Anthony in 1855 John H. Raymond, then 20 years of age, removed two years later to St. Cloud, engaging in the wood-working business, first as a member of the firm of Raymond & Owen and afterwards

Raymond & Dunnewold. Last July he sold his interest in the business to his partner and went to Northfield to live with a brother. His death occurred there Sunday, when he had reached the age of 74 years. He married July 4, 1858, Miss Elizabeth A. Smith, who died March 14.

May 23.—The annual conference of the ministers of the Swedish Mission churches of Minnesota opened its sessions Monday evening at the church on the east side, being welcomed by the Rev. V. E. Bjerklund, the pastor. A strong sermon was preached by the Rev. E. A. Skogstrom, of Minneapolis, president of the conference. During the sessions resolutions were adopted in favor of the proposed union of the Swedish Free Mission, Swedish Congregational and Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant bodies. The following officers were elected: Rev. E. A. Skogsbergh, Minneapolis, president; Rev. Nils Frykman, Kirkhoven, vice-president; Rev. A. N. Osterholm, Superior, secretary; Isaac Nelson, Stockholm, Wis., treasurer.

June 6.—Fully 1,500 delegates attended the annual meeting of the State Firemen's Association in this city, which began Tuesday, nearly every town in the state of any size being represented. The parade last evening presented a gorgeous spectacle. On one of the floats was the first fire engine in the state. The officers for the ensuing year are; N. N. Kleinschmidt, Mankato, president; Paul Bolen, Cloquet, first vice-president; L. S. Kent, Alexandria, second vice-president. President H. J. Limperich, of St. Cloud, T. L. McCormick, Sauk Centre, and E. Thielen, Minneapolis, were made life members.

The forty-sixth annual conference of the Seventh Day Adventists of Minnesota convened in this city on the 2nd inst., with Elder H. S. Shaw presiding. Services are held daily in the different tents.

June 13.—The supreme court has sustained the action of Judge Baxter in overruling the demurrer of the defense in the case of the state of Minnesota vs. J. E. C. Robinson, mayor of St. Cloud, the demurrer being based on the claim that the attorney general had no authority to interfere in municipal affairs. The case will now be tried on its merits, the complaint alleging that the mayor permitted the saloonkeepers of St. Cloud to violate the law by selling on Sunday and during forbidden hours. The case is a very important one and is attracting state-wide attention.

The convention of the Sixth District Bankers' Association opened at the Commercial club rooms in this city Friday of last week, continuing through a part of the next day. The opening address was made by President Willis A. Shaw, followed by an able paper by George H. Reynolds on "What Law a Banker Should Know." Other papers were read. The officers for the coming year are: W. W. Smith, St. Cloud, president; M. T. Dunn, Brainerd, vice-president; Harry L. Shedd, Osakis, secretary.

June 27.—Wm. Pattison died at his home in this city yesterday, in the 83d year of his age. He was one of the old settlers in Stearns county, having come here in 1856, first taking a claim in the town of St. Wendel, but afterwards buying a large farm in the township of St. Cloud, which he owned at the time of his death.

July 4.—Paynesville was host last week to the sixteenth annual state convention of the Young People's Alliance of the German Evangelical church. An eloquent sermon was preached in English by Bishop Breyvogel, of Reading, Pa. The following named officers were elected: Rev. C. F. Kachel, of St. Paul, president; Miss Minnie Welmert, Blue Earth, secretary; Mrs. Louis Klempe, Paynesville, corresponding secretary; E. A. Burmester, Wells, treasurer.

July 11.—Andrew E. Fritz will now take active charge of Der Anzeiger and the Farmers Herald which he recently purchased of A. J. Hilger. The Herald was established in this city in October, 1901, by Mr. Hilger and Der Anzeiger some time later. He now goes to Winnipeg to become editor of a new Catholic paper there.

August 15.—John Foley, of the firm of Foley Bros., railroad contractors, and one of the leading business men of Benton county—the town of Foley, the county seat, having been founded by him—died Sunday, aged 65 years.

August 22.—Michael Molitor came to Stearns county in October, 1860, making his home on a farm near Pleasant lake un-

til recently when he moved to St. Cloud. His death occurred Sunday, at the age of 75 years. Another old settler to pass away was Aloys Lommel, of St. Cloud town, almost all of whose 55 years had been lived in Stearns county. He had been actively engaged in the milling business at St. Augusta, Le Sauk and Cold Spring. His death was August 15.

August 29.—The death of Charles Bowman at Los Angeles, Cal., July 20, revealed the fact that for 52 years he had lived under an assumed name, for some reason entirely unknown. He came to St. Cloud in 1862, engaging in business and accumulating valuable property, remaining here until about five years ago when he removed to Los Angeles. It was only in September last that he searched for and found the relatives in Iowa from whom he mysteriously disappeared in 1853. His true name was Chris Buhrmaster, and he was 72 years of age at the time of his death.

Peter Morrey, one of Maine Prairie's pioneers, died at his home in that town Monday, aged 70 years.

Dr. Lewis Mayo, an early settler at Sauk Rapids, died Sunday, aged 79 years.

September 5.—The Northwestern Bridge and Construction Company has been organized in this city, with L. L. Sartell, C. F. Sartell, W. L. Sartell and Joseph Hamilton, of Sartell and J. B. Rosenberger and Harry Dyer, of St. Cloud, incorporators. The capital stock is $50,000.

September 26.—Joseph Edelbrock, the pioneer merchant of St. Cloud and for many years one of its leading business men, died last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. P. E. Kaiser, aged 81 years. He held many local offices, as well as that of postmaster.

October 10.—Joseph Kraker became a resident of Stearns county 36 years ago, opening a store at St. Martin, afterwards removing to Albany and in 1884 to Melrose, still continuing the mercantile business and accumulating a large fortune. He was a member of the legislature from 1898 to 1900. Death came to him Sunday, at the age of 64 years.

October 17.—Mrs. Amelia Brown, who was one of the first settlers in the town of St. Joseph, making her home there in 1856, died Sunday, aged 77 years, at the home of her son, Joseph Brown, on the same farm where her life had been spent.

October 24.—Geo. T. Rice, the founder of the town, where he operated a saw mill besides being extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, died Tuesday, aged 77 years.

November 7.—John Koetter, one of the oldest settlers of the town of Munson where he had resided for about fifty years, died at Torah, Tuesday, aged 79 years.

November 28.—The village of Kimball Prairie has gone dry, its only saloon having been closed Wednesday last by order of the council.

December 5.—The famour Mayor Robinson saloon case, which has been in the courts for two years, closed yesterday, when Judge Taylor made an order finding J. E. C. Robinson guilty of malfeasance in office, a fine of $100, the minimum, being imposed. Mr. Robinson had entered a plea of guilty. A judgment of ouster was also given by the court, but as Mr. Robinson had resigned from the office of mayor a year ago this is immaterial.

In the death of Henry Keller, which occurred at Omaha Tuesday, Stearns county lost one of its most enterprising citizens. After serving in the Union army he located at Sauk Centre in 1868, and engaged in manufacturing and banking, and was state senator from this county, 1887-97. He was 71 years of age.

December 12.—John H. Baitinger and his wife, Friedricka, of Paynesville, celebrated recently the 52nd anniversary of their marriage, which took place at Alliance, N. Y., in 1855. They made their home in the township of Paynesville in the early spring of 1857.

Murdock Pattison came to St. Cloud in 1856, afterwards going on a farm in the town of St. Wendel where he resided until 1870, except for the period of his service as a member of Company E, First Minnesota Volunteers, wounded at the battle of Savage Station and discharged for disability, then conducting a general store at Paynesville, which he disposed of to carry on a farm at Cormorant. He died Thursday, aged 76 years.

December 19.—Benjamin T. Staples was not only one of Stearns county's first settlers but he was one of the first to enlist in the defense of his country. As a mem-

ber of Company E, First Minnesota Volunteers, he served for three years, being wounded at both Antietam and Gettysburg, returning from the army to take up his life on the farm in the township of St. Joseph, on the Rockville road, which had first been his home in 1854 and on which he lived until his death last Tuesday, in the 72nd year of his age.

1908.

January 9.—Hugh Blakely, who located in the township of Paynesville in 1858, died on the 3rd inst. at his home on a farm near by, in Roseville, aged 70 years.

January 23.—While in the discharge of his duty, Policeman Henry Becker was shot and dangerously wounded at 1 o'clock this morning. He had arrested a burglar whom he detected robbing the till in Hiemenz & Rieder's store and was taking him to the lock-up, when two of his accomplices suddenly appeared and at once began firing at the officer. All of the four shots took effect. The three men escaped, but all were afterwards arrested, Patrick Sheehan, Johnny Green and Edward Carmody. While Officer Becker's wounds are dangerous it is believed that he will recover. (As he finally did, although an invalid for life, his name being very properly carried still on the police pay roll, in recognition of his fearless discharge of his duty.)

Samuel Whiting died yesterday, aged 76 years, at Clearwater, which had heen his home since 1857 and where he had been prominently engaged in business.

January 30.—Michael Boos, another of Stearns county early settlers and Union veterans, died last night, aged 62 years. He made his home in the town of Rockville in the 50's, and lived there for over half a century. He served three years in the army.

February 6.—J. A. McDonald, who came to Minnesota in 1847, with his parents, when but one year old, this state being then a part of Wisconsin, entering the army when but 18 years of age, and coming in 1879 to St. Cloud, where he engaged in business, and for three terms was mayor of the city, died Thursday at the age of 62 years.

The Cold Spring flouring mill, which had been shut down for seven months, resumed operations Friday. It was purchased last spring by J. C. Enright and Louis Wahl, of this city, and Carl Munck, of Melrose, and has been modernized since then. The mill has a capacity of 300 barrels of flour per day.

The Union Herald, established in this city some two years ago by Charles H. Allen, has suspended publication.

February 20.—Coming to Maine Prairie in 1855 Abrana Wade made that place his home until his death last Sunday, at the age of 78 years. He served in the Fourth Minnesota regiment until discharged on account of disability.

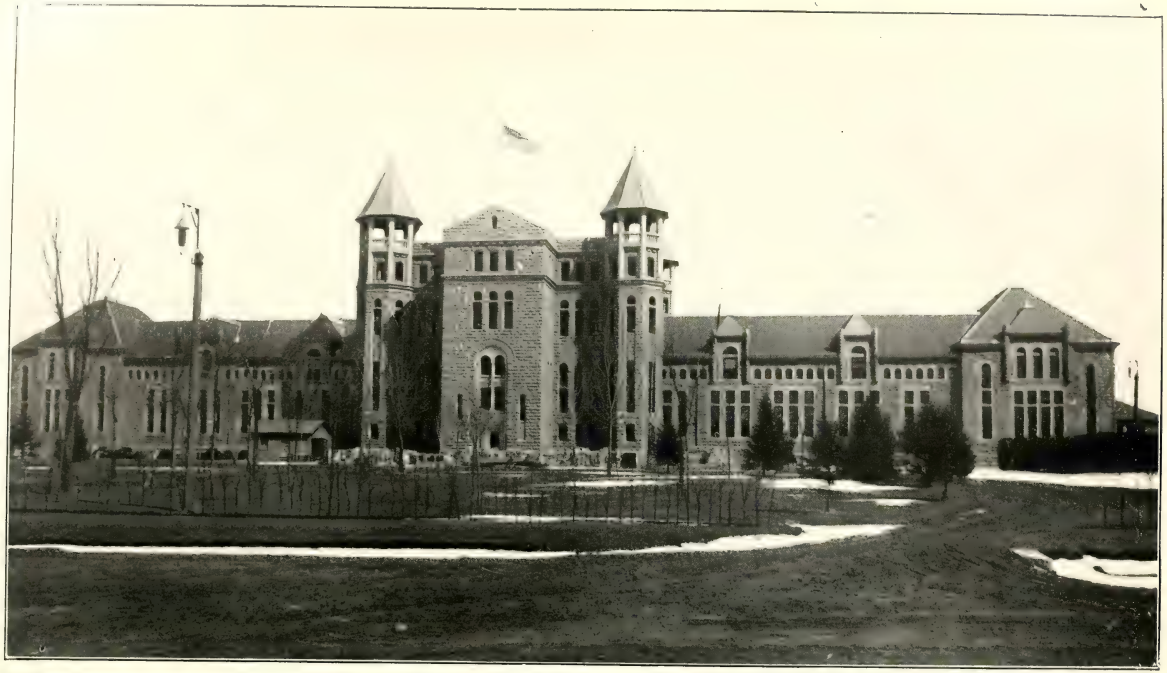
February 27.—Sauk Centre has been selected by the state board of control as the location for the Girl's Training School.

March 19.—The construction work on the Watab Paper and Pulp Company's mill which was begun in March three years ago was completed yesterday. The dam is 102 feet wide at the base and 360 feet long.

Nearly two hundred farmers from Stearns, Benton and Sherburne counties attended the meeting of the Minnesota Farmer's Club at the court house Saturday. Addresses were made by H. Gaumnitz, Ray McConnell, G. E. Cooley, Miss Florence Gaumnitz, C. Schroder, of Madison, Wis., and others.

May 14.—The three men engaged in the burglary when Officer Henry Becker was shot and so narrowly escaped death, were placed on trial at the present term of the district court. All pleaded guilty, Pat Sheehan and Edward Carmody being sentenced to eighteen years each and Johnny Green to eight years in the state penitentiary.

May 21.—The Rt. Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, O. S. B., for many years president of St. John's University and afterwards the second abbot of the abbey, an office held for fourteen years, died Monday at Anselm's rectory in New York City, aged 68 years. His remains will be brought to Collegeville for burial. When a mere lad he came to St. Cloud in 1855, and being engaged in running his father's ferry on May 20, 1856, brought across the Mississippi river Fathers Demetrius, Bruno and Cornelius, the first members of the order to enter Stearns county—an order with which he little suspected then he should become so prominently identified. After



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becoming a priest his first mass was celebrated at Richmond, October 7, 1867, and it was almost immediately after that that he became president of the University.

John Leisen, Sr., for many years one of St. Cloud's most prominent and successful business men, and during the war a soldier in the regular army, died at his home in this city Monday, aged 69 years.

June 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus Cross, of Sauk Rapids, celebrated yesterday their fifty-sixth wedding anniversary, their marriage having taken place June 3, 1852, at Lynnville, Ill., within less than two months of their arrival in the United States from England, both having come in the same vessel.

June 18.—A trio of Stearns county's old settlers, two of them veterans of the Civil war, have passed away during the last week. Joseph Schoen, who with his parents located in St. Augusta in the late 50's, died there Friday, aged 57 years. Joseph Enderle made his home in the town of St. Joseph in 1858 and later at Pleasant Lake, eight years ago moving to St. Cloud, where he died Sunday, aged 79 years. He served in Company L, First Regiment Minnesota Heavy Artillery. The same day saw the death of Joseph Schiebel, of St. Wendel, who had come to Stearns county about the same time and who was also a soldier in the Union army. He was 61 years of age.

The prize for the best butter made in Minnesota having been won by the Meier Grove creamery was the occasion for a great celebration yesterday at that place in which 500 people took part.

June 25.—The St. Cloud water power has been purchased by A. G. Whitney, of this city.

The system of municipal water works at Sauk Rapids has been completed.

July 16.—A syndicate headed by George B. Ayers, of Princeton, Ind., has purchased the interests of Col. D. E. Lyon and Mrs. A. L. Tileston in the George Tileston Milling Company, and Mr. Ayers has been elected president of the reorganized company.

July 30.—Mrs. Catherine Shackman died at her home in Luxemburg Monday at the age of 93 years. She came to Stearns county in 1865.

Mrs. Gertrude Hengel, who had lived in Stearns county for 55 years, her parents being among the earliest settlers in the township of Rockville, died Thursday at her home in this city, aged 65 years.

August 6.—It is believed that the burning of the Baptist church at Fair Haven about a week ago was the work of an incendiary, and the matter is to be investigated by the county attorney.

August 13.—Henry Moeller, a pioneer settler of the Cold Spring country, died suddenly Monday of heart failure, aged 69 years.

Frederick Hollenhorst filed in 1858 on the homestead in the western part of the city which was his home ever since and where he died yesterday, at the age of 86 years.

Another old settler, Henry Messman, who came to St. Augusta in 1854 and made his home in that town for the past 54 years, died Sunday aged 86 years.

Joseph Marthaler and wife, of Meier Grove, have celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary—more than half a century of their married life having been spent in Stearns county.

August 27.—Capt. James E. McKelvy, son of the late Judge McKelvy, died at Seattle Monday, aged 43 years. In the early eighties he enlisted in the cavalry service of the regular army, serving eight years. In 1898 he organized Company M of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers for service in the Spanish war and was elected captain. He served as chief of police of St. Cloud and also as sheriff of Stearns county.

September 3.—The big Melrose hotel has been purchased by Joseph Uptegrove for $8,000. It was built some years ago by John Hoeschen at a cost of $25,000.

September 10.—Mrs. Anna Reding, who came to Stearns county in 1857, being among the earliest settlers in the town of Luxemburg, the following year being married to N. Reding, died Tuesday at St. Raphael's hospital in this city, aged 73 years.

John Harland and Adam Achmann, two of the pioneer settlers of Avon, have died during the past week.

September 17.—Barney Murphy died last night at the age of 82 years, at his home in the town of St. Wendel, where

he located in 1858, and where he had lived for half a century.

The German Evangelical church in this city was dedicated yesterday by the Rev. William Meyer, assisted by the Rev. H. Woldman, E. J. Fleer and F. Frankenfield. The cost of the building furnished was about $8,000.

September 24.—The market day yesterday attracted to the city 1,500 to 2,000 farmers from Stearns and the adjoining counties and was a pronounced success.

October 1.—Although the hour was 7 o'clock in the morning a large number of people gathered at Empire Park Monday to see and hear William H. Taft as he passed through the city on his way westward. His speech was brief but was heartily appreciated by his audience. Short stops were made at Melrose and Sauk Centre, where Mr. Taft addressed the people assembled at the stations.

The Federation of German Societies of Minnesota had a largely attended convention in this city, the sessions beginning Sunday. A parade that afternoon was 12 blocks in length, with 18 bands and between 4,000 and 5,000 people in line. During the sessions of the organizations the following days a large amount of business was transacted.

Harmon Becker, when a boy of 12, arrived at Sauk Rapids August 10, 1852, and for two years worked on the old S. B. Lowry farm, afterwards partly included in the city of St. Cloud. He occupied himself with farming in this vicinity until 1884, when he removed to the town of Minden, Benton county, where he had a farm of 600 acres. He was president of the Old Settlers' Association and was 68 years of age at the time of his death, which occurred last Monday.

October 15.—Father Cornelius Wittman, the only surviving Benedictine who founded St. John's, celebrated his eightieth birthday at the University Sunday.

October 22.—Fritz Goenner died Sunday, aged 81 years, on the farm in St. Augusta which had been his home for 48 years.

November 19.—Mrs. Louise Lauer who came to Stearns county in 1856, living in the town of Luxemburg until 1881, since when she made her home in St. Cloud, died this morning.

December 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Lahr celebrated their golden wedding at the Sacred Heart Catholic church, St. Paul, December 28, keeping open house afterwards. Mr. Lahr located in St. Cloud in 1855, and his marriage took place at the Immaculate Conception church in this city, December 28, 1858. They resided here until 1880, then moving to Minneapolis and afterwards to St. Paul.

1909.

January 7.—When the legislature of Minnesota convened Tuesday a seat in the house of representatives was occupied by a member who returned after an interval of thirty years, Henry J. Emmel, of Stearns county, who represented his district in the twentieth legislature in 1878.

James F. Bradford, one of the pioneer business men of St. Cloud and for several terms a member of the city council, died last night.

Mrs. Barbara Schwartz, wife of John Schwartz, who had been a resident of St. Cloud since 1854, died Saturday, aged 65 years.

January 14.—The Stearns county bank has been consolidated with the First National Bank of St. Cloud.

January 27.—The articles of incorporation of the St. Cloud Iron Works, capital $75,000, were filed today. The incorporators and directors are Harry Dyer, Catherine Dyer, Joseph B. Rosenberger and Margaret Rosenberger. The St. Cloud Iron Works is the largest and strongest of its kind outside the Twin Cities.

Donald Stevenson, who was an active figure during the early transportation days, having 50 ox teams besides several freight teams working between St. Cloud and Ft. Abercombie, died a few days since at Dickinson, N. D. He homesteaded the land where Osakis now stands, built the first house there, and was the first postmaster of the village.

February 2.—Joseph G. Smith, the founder of the Bank of St. Cloud, now the First National Bank, died Saturday at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 75 years.

The sword presented by the citizens of St. Cloud to Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Miller in May, 1861, has been returned to the donors by the expressed wish of his son, Capt. Stephen C. Miller, who died at

Washington city last December. The sword was sent by his widow to Judge L. W. Collins, who with members of the McKelvy Post, G. A. R., attended the council meeting last evening and made the presentation. The sword was formally accepted, and it was voted that it be placed in the public library for safe keeping. The return of the sword, after the death of his last surviving son, to the people of St. Cloud was in accordance with the desires of Governor Miller.

February 25.—Mrs. Mary Stockert, who had lived at Torah for 53 years, died this morning at St. Raphael's hospital.

March 18.—Fred W. Carpenter, born at Sauk Centre 37 years ago and for some time a law student in Capt. Oscar Taylor's office in St. Cloud, has been appointed by President Taft his secretary. Mr. Carpenter had been private secretary to Mr. Taft when he was governor of the Philippines, and later when he was secretary of war, has accompanied him on two trips around the world, and consequently his worth was well known to the president.

March 25.—At a meeting of the St. Cloud Granite Producers held last evening resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed reduction of the tariff on granite, because of the great difference between wages paid in this country and Europe and the low cost of transportation by water, making competition by American producers impossible. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Commercial Club.

March 27.—Peter Goetten, who came to St. Cloud 41 years ago and continued in business until 1888, died at his home Saturday, aged 77 years.

Mrs. Margaretha Schaefer, widow of the late George Schaefer, who came to St. Cloud with her husband in the late 50's, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Metzroth, at the age of 76 years.

April 8.—The sessions of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association closed Saturday, the officers elected for the ensuing year being: P. C. Tonning, Willmar, president; Charlotte Knudson, Fergus Falls, vice-president; Albertina Anderson, St. Cloud, secretary and treasurer. Among the subjects presented were "How Results of Teaching May Best Be Tested," by C. G. Schutz, state superintendent of public instruction; "The Industrial Phases," by L. D. Harvey, president of the Stout Institute; "The Civic Phase," by Prof. W. M. West, of the University of Minnesota.

April 22.—Mrs. Mary E. Ketcham, who came to St. Cloud in 1854 and whose husband, Charles Ketcham, was the first county auditor of Stearns county, died yesterday at the Old Soldiers Home, near St. Paul, aged 76 years.

April 29.—The St. Cloud Iron Works has completed and will ship Monday the largest granite-cutting lathe ever made. It will cut a column of granite 5 feet in diameter and 30 feet long; weighs 80,000 pounds and costs $5,500. It was made for the Webb Granite & Contracting Company of Worcester, Mass.

June 10.—The twenty-sixth annual session of the Sons of Veterans opened Tuesday, closing Wednesday, with a good attendance. G. W. Turner, of Minneapolis, was elected commander and Frank Tolman, of Paynesville, vice-commander.

Henry Borgerding, one of the most prominent citizens of Melrose as well as one of the wealthiest, having located there in 1859, died suddenly yesterday at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 65 years.

The annual convention of the Sixth District Group of the Minnesota Bankers' Association opened Thursday at Sauk Centre, adjourning the following day. Papers were read by Joseph Chapman, Jr., of Minneapolis, on "The Minnesota Bankers' Association;" C. J. Gunderson, of Alexandria, on "The Bank in Politics;" Chas. R. Frost, Minneapolis, on "Recent Banking Legislation and Its Results." The Round Table Discussion was led by W. W. Smith, St. Cloud. The officers elected were: C. E. Oakley, Buffalo, president; C. L. Atwood, St. Cloud, vice-president; E. L. Sherwin, Monticello, secretary. A banquet was given at the Palmer House at which 66 members of the association were seated, C. M. Sprague, of Sauk Centre, acting as toastmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Sartell, of Sartell, celebrated June 2, the 56th anniversary of their marriage.

June 17.—The Congregational church of Clearwater celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Tuesday and Wednesday. The Rev.

Wm. Crawford, the first ordained pastor of the church, was present and delivered a sermon the first evening. Among those present were Mrs. John Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. James Colgrove, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Colgrove and daughter, Mrs. Martha Cambell, Misses Gertrude and Bessie Cambell, Mrs. I. L. Edmunds, Miss Lola Edmunds, Mrs. Elizabeth Ranney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jenks, of St. Cloud.

Joseph Kindler, for 46 years a resident of St. Cloud, and for 43 years consecutively engaged in business, died Friday, aged 77 years.

July 1.—Wesley Carter, one of St. Cloud's most progressive citizens, died suddenly this morning, at the age of 70 years. He came to St. Cloud in 1860, later purchasing a large farm where Waite Park is now located. Twenty-six years ago he built a flouring mill, which after being burned and rebuilt he sold to H. C. Ervin, and in 1902 built the large Carter block.

Mrs. H. C. Waite, who came to St. Cloud in 1859 and was married January 1 of the following year to Mr. Waite, died Sunday at her home in this city, aged 75 years.

Robert A. Lyons, a Clearwater pioneer, who had lived there since 1856, and was active in local affairs, being depot agent for ten years, died Wednesday, aged 65 years.

The Benton County Bank at Sauk Rapids has been bought by A. H. Turretin, of Rice, and I. W. Bouck, of Royalton.

Ivory S. Staples, another member of this well-known pioneer family, died this morning at his home in this city, aged 77 years, after having resided in Stearns county since 1854.

July 8.—James R. Boyd, who came to St. Cloud after the war and engaged in business, was four times elected mayor, removing three years ago to Minneapolis, died in that city Friday, aged 76 years.

July 15.—Henry M. Orcutt, for 44 years a resident of Sauk Rapids, and during the war a member of the First Minnesota Volunteers for three years, afterwards enlisting in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, died Monday, aged 67 years.

July 29.—John Burksi has been appointed postmaster of Sauk Rapids to succeed C. A. Coburn.

August 19.—Cold Spring has voted an issue of bonds for a system of water works and sewage.

September 2.—Erasmus Cross, of Sauk Rapids, died August 26, at the age of 76 years. He was the first president of Sauk Rapids village, was county commissioner for 13 years and held other offices. He arrived in the United States from Scotland April 11, 1852, being married a few weeks afterwards, the young lady who became his wife having come over in the same vessel that he did.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wieber, of Richmond, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, Monday.

September 9.—The Presbyterian church at Sartell was dedicated Sunday, five ministers taking part in the services. The Rev. J. M. McBride, of Duluth, who is to be pastor, delivered the dedicatory sermon.

September 23.—Memorial services in honor of the late Governor John A. Johnson, whose death occurred at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, September 21, were held in this city today. Exercises were conducted in different schools and the Davidson opera house was filled to overflowing by an audience collected to do honor to the memory of the departed chief executive of the state. An eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. M. D. Shutter, of Minneapolis.

Andrew Then, who had lived in the town of Brockway 43 years, died yesterday at the age of 80 years.

Mrs. Jane Whitney, one of the oldest residents of Stearns county, died at Rockville Tuesday, at the advanced age of 91 years.

October 7.—J. Henry Edelbrock, one of St. Cloud's solid business men, died Sunday, aged 86 years.

October 14.—James L. Gray, a resident of Minnesota for 45 years and of St. Cloud for 28, died Monday, aged 81 years.

Jacob Christen, of Albany, near which place he had been engaged in farming for almost half a century, died Friday last, in his 89th year.

John Fink, Sr., a pioneer resident of the town of Rockville, died Monday, aged 74 years.

October 21.—About 1 o'clock Saturday morning three yeggmen entered the State Bank at Avon, blew open its safe with

dynamite, secured $1,700 and made good their escape. The front of the building was wrecked by the explosion.

John Keppers, who had lived on a farm near Avon for the past fifty years, died Wednesday, aged 72 years.

Dr. Abram Canfield, who came to Minnesota in 1853 and had lived at Sauk Centre since 1867, died Thursday at the home of his son, J. H. Canfield, aged 87 years.

St. Paul parties have taken options on land in Maine Prairie which is to be drilled for iron.

November 25.—Daniel Jernberg. who is now in the reformatory serving a sentence, and Lindsey Garlock have been sentenced to 15 and 20 years respectively in the state penitentiary for criminal assault.

December 2.—Business in this city, as elsewhere along the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, is seriously affected by the strike of the switchmen, which is now on.

The meeting of the North Central Editorial Association at Sauk Centre closed this evening. Papers were read and matters discussed relating to the interests of the members of the association. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: A M. Welles, president; F. A. Dare, vice-president; A. G. Rutledge, secretary-treasurer. A banquet was given in Pythian hall, at which Dr. J. A. DuBois presided as toastmaster.

December 16.—Judge D. B. Searle died at his home in this city Sunday night after an illness of more than three years, beginning with a stroke of paralysis which he suffered May 29, 1906, at Long Prairie, where he had gone to deliver an address on Decoration day. He had held many prominent positions in the county and state.

Mrs. Isabelle Grinols, wife of Benjamin Grinols, who came to Minnesota in 1857 and to Fair Haven in 1865, died Tuesday at her home in that village, aged 69 years.

December 23.—The congregation of the Catholic church at Luxemburg celebrated Thursday the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church. Bishop Trobec was present and celebrated high mass.

December 30.—Archibald S. White, of New York, and Leslie Smith, of St. Cloud, are the purchasers of N. P. Clarke's entire herd of fullblooded short-horn cattle, known far and wide as the Meadow Lawn herd. No other American herd has won so many grand prizes. It now consists of 36 cows and 6 bulls, among the latter being Ringmaster, the best yearling show bull in the United States.

1910.

January 6.—The St. Cloud Improvement Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, the company organizing with the following officers: D. C. Abeles, president; W. B. Mitchell, first vice-president; Charles J. Metzroth, second vice-president; C. L. Atwood, secretary; O. H. Havill, treasurer. The immediate undertaking of this company will be the erection of a glove factory for Gordon & Ferguson, of St. Paul.

John L. Wilson, the "Father of St. Cloud," died Monday, aged 90 years, lacking less than two months.

Mathias Ahles, one of the early settlers of the town of Rockville, died in this city Sunday, at the age of 73 years.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Kells to Horace F. Alden, of Sauk Centre, was solemnized at the Church of the Good Samaritan yesterday.

January 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Mitchell died at her home in this city Thursday, aged 86 years, St. Cloud having been her home since 1857.

January 20.—Henry J. Rosenberger, a resident of St. Cloud since May, 1856, and one of its leading business men, died Saturday, aged 65 years.

January 27.—Rudolph Huhn, who came to St. Cloud in 1861 and the following year enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers for service against the Indians, afterwards engaged in business in this city, died Saturday, aged 77 years.

John O. McClure, of this city, died yesterday at Medford, Oregon, of heart failure, aged 31 years.

Nick Hansen, who settled in the vicinity of Cold Spring in 1856, and served in Company G, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, died at his home in that village Saturday, aged 76 years.

February 3.—Fred Scherfenberg, for some years assistant principal keeper at the state reformatory, died at his home

in this city Wednesday of last week, aged 48 years.

February 10.—Casemier Galernault, who in 1852 located on land near Clear Lake, afterwards removing to a farm near Parent, Benton county, where he had lived for 45 years, died Thursday, aged 80 years.

February 17.—George W. Benedict, who came to Sauk Rapids in 1850 and printed the Frontierman for Jeremiah Russell and until 1902 was continuously engaged in the newspaper business in Sauk Rapids, St. Paul, Alexandria and St. Cloud, died at his home in Sauk Rapids Wednesday, aged 84 years. During this time he held a number of public positions.

The new flouring mill built at Holdingford has been completed and will be operated by Gerhard Abeln & Son.

Joseph Moeller, a pioneer settler of St. Augusta, died Tuesday in this city, aged 76 years.

March 3.—Two Stearns county pioneers passed away Saturday, Nelson Perry, of Winnebago Prairie, aged 75 years, and John Mecker, of Richmond, aged 83.

March 10.—After 40 years of continuous service with the McCormick and International Harvesting Machine Companies, Col. Wm. Westerman retires as general agent of the St. Cloud district and is succeeded by H. C. Ahlers.

Coming to Minnesota with his parents in May, 1856, John Schaefer made his home in LeSauk, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to St. Cloud, which was his home until his death, which occurred last Thursday, when he was in the 68th year of his age. He had served as a member of Company D, First Minnesota Cavalry, and was for several years a member of the city council.

March 17.—Mrs. Betsey Jane Whittemore died Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George T. Campbell in this city, in the 91st year of her age. She had been a resident of the town of Lynden since 1861 until recently.

March 24.—Mrs. Charles A. Gilman died at her home in this city Saturday, aged 72 years. Her home had been since 1856 in Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud.

Frank McManus, of Avon, aged 65 and William Goedker, of St. Cloud, of the same age, were two of Stearns county's pioneers who went to their rest during the past week.

April 7.—Mrs. Julia Wedel, a pioneer resident of St. Joe, died Sunday, aged 89 years. Her husband, who died December 28 last, had reached the age of 92 years.

April 14.—A meeting was held at the Commercial club rooms yesterday to interest farmers in potato raising, with about 200 in attendance. A practical address was made by Mr. Brown, of Elk River.

George Henry Brinkman, a pioneer settler of Rockville, having made his home there in 1856, died April 6 at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 81 years.

Alexander Campbell, who settled in the town of Brockway 40 years ago, died Sunday, aged 85 years.

P. Lamb, a Stearns county resident since 1856 at St. Cloud and Sauk Centre, died at the latter place Thursday, aged 85 years.

April 21.—The marriage of Leslie Mitchell, of this city, to Otto A. Poirier, of Virginia, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, D. D.

May 12.—Mrs. Anna Timmers, widow of Frank X. Timmers, who came to St. Joe in 1856, died Thursday, aged 74 years.

May 19.—Gerhard Messman, one of the oldest residents of St. Augusta, died Tuesday, aged 81 years.

May 26.—A Goodfellowship meeting of prominent business men of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids was held in this city Monday evening at which matters of mutual interest were discussed, especially the improving of the water power at Sauk Rapids. The principal speakers were Mayor Freeman, of St. Cloud and Mayor Porter, of Sauk Rapids, although a number of others took part, the utmost harmony prevailing. A. G. Whitney said that to improve the water power at Sauk Rapids would cost $350,000 to $400,000, and that before any bonds could be sold it would be necessary to have contracts made for the sale of 1,500 to 2,000 horsepower.

Mrs. Betsey Burnham Fogg, who came with her husband to Sauk Rapids in 1856, died in that village Sunday, aged 78 years. Mr. Fogg, who was a veteran of the Civil

war, having enlisted in Company A, Eighth Minnesota Volunteers and served through the war, died three years ago at the Anoka Soldiers Home.

June 9.—Fred W. Carpenter, a former resident of Sauk Centre and St. Could, recently appointed by President Taft minister to Morocco, is saying good-bye to his Sauk Centre friends.

Mrs. Hannah Nelson, who with her husband located on a homestead near Melrose in 1862, died May 24 at the home of her grandson, Alvin E. Lamb, of Getty, in the 91st year of her age.

Mrs. C. B. Gregory, a pioneer resident of Brockway, died this morning, aged 61 years.

June 23.—Sauk Centre has lost two of its old settlers and prominent citizens during the past week, Solomn Pendergast, a territorial settler in Minnesota and who for nearly half a century had been a leading business man of the place, his eldest daughter (Mrs. Nellie Lafond) being the first white child born in Sauk Centre, died this morning, aged 77 years; and Samuel Beidelman, whose death occurred Tuesday, at the age of 80 years.

Christian Bach came to Stearns county in 1854, making his home in the town of St. Martin, where he lived for 30 years, when he removed to St. Cloud. He was a soldier during the Civil war, having previously been in the German army, and saw much active service. His death occurred at his home in this city Monday, at the age of 81 years.

June 30.—The new Congregational church at Sauk Centre built in 1904, was dedicated Sunday. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. S. Harrison, of York, Neb., the first missionary in Sauk Centre from 1860-62.

July 14.—A. E. Kasner, the popular county auditor of Benton county, died at St. Raphael's hospital in this city this morning, following a surgical operation, at the age of 45 years.

July 21.—Orange Hyatt, a pioneer of Clearwater, died Monday, aged 83 years.

July 28.—Twenty-five dealers from different parts of the state attended the third annual meeting of the Minnesota Retail Monument Dealers' Association. After the business session the members inspected the local granite shops and quarries.

Andrew Alstrom, for 24 years a resident of St. Cloud and for several terms a member of the city council, died Friday, aged 60 years.

Carrie Nation, the window smasher, gave a temperance lecture at Central Park yesterday afternoon to a large audience.

The eightieth birthday of Henry C. Waite was celebrated by a gathering of old settlers at his home, D. H. Freeman, Capt. J. E. West, B. Reinhard, H. L. Gordon, Gov. C. A. Gilman, C. F. Macdonald, John Coates and W. B. Mitchell, who were his guests at dinner.

August 4.—The St. Cloud Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been organized, with the following officers: Wm. Westerman, president; D. H. Freeman, vice-president; R. L. Gale, secretary; E. F. Moore, treasurer.

The Northwestern Manufacturing Company opened up its pickle factory this week.

August 11.—The new Gordon & Ferguson glove factory in this city has been completed. It is 120x60 feet in size, two stories, with a full basement, solid brick with granite basement and trimmings.

Mrs. Julia Drake, formerly Mrs. S. B. Lowry, of St. Cloud, died August 2 at her home in Michigan, from a stroke of apoplexy. Her maiden name was Josephine E. Wood, and her home was near what was then called Farmington, on the Rockville road, her brother being William H. Wood, of Sauk Rapids.

August 18.—George H. Reynolds, one of the leading attorneys of St. Cloud, died suddenly at his home in this city today of heart failure, aged 58 years.

August 25.—Mrs. Theresa Miller, widow of the late Michael Miller, who with her husband took a homestead near St. Cloud 54 years ago, soon afterwards moving to the city, and opening the St. Cloud House, one of the first hotels here, died Tuesday, aged 76 years.

September 15.—The Sixth District League of Postmasters met at the Commercial Club rooms, Wednesday for a two-days' session, its first annual meeting, with W. S. Bartholemew, of Avon, president of the State League, in attendance. Fay Cravens, of Milaca, was elected president; Younger Dyson, of Becker secretary and treasurer; W. E. Murphy, of Holdingford,

Stearns county, one of the four vice-presidents.

Mrs. Rose Yaeger, who with her husband was among the earliest settlers of St. Joseph, afterwards moving to a farm near Pleasant lake and later to this city, died yesterday at the home of her son, Rudolph Yaeger, aged 80 years. Her husband, Carl Yaeger, who was a soldier in the Union army, died June 15, 1908.

September 22.—The vote on the commission form of government for St. Cloud, while showing a majority did not have the required 60%, losing by 90 votes.

Married, at St. John's Episcopal church, Mankato, September 21, Katherine Hubbard, of that city, to Harry Clay Ervin, Jr., of St. Cloud, the Rev. Philip K. Edwards, rector of St. John's, officiating.

October 6.—James F. Bell, one of St. Cloud's leading merchants in the early days, going to Fergus Falls in 1876, died there Monday at the age of 76 years.

Mrs. Peter George, who died Friday at Albany, came to Stearns county in 1856, living first on a farm near Pleasant lake, and at Sauk Rapids during the cyclone, which destroyed Mr. George's place of business.

October 13.—Lambert Rau, who came direct from Prussia to Stearns county in 1862, making his home at St. Joe, died last Wednesday, aged 67 years.

October 20.—St. Cloud has contributed by subscription $750 to the relief of the sufferers from forest fires at Spooner, Baudette and neighboring places in the northern part of the state.

J. A. Porter, of Wausau, Wis., succeeds Karl Mathie as manager of the Watab Paper and Pulp Mills.

November 10.—Peter Rau, who had been a resident of Collegeville for 47 years, died Sunday, aged 66 years.

November 17.—Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, the Michigan municipal expert, after an examination of the condition of matters sanitary in the city, delivered an address at the Davidson Opera house Friday evening at which she gave the public the benefit of her findings, with various criticisms and suggestions, brightened with some commendations.

November 24.—Mrs. Martin Greeley who with her husband came to Minnesota by ox team in 1856, settling on Maine Prairie, died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. May F. Street, aged 87 years.

December 1.—Mrs. George B. Marvin, whose home had been in St. Cloud since 1857, died Sunday, aged 63 years.

December 15.—Thomas Tollington, a resident of Clearwater for 40 years, died at his home there Sunday, aged 78 years.

December 22.—Harvey G. Wire, a prominent business man of St. Cloud and for seven years postmaster, having also held the offices of city clerk and city justice, died Sunday, aged 57 years.

1911.

January 5.—The mercury in G. S. Spencer's thermometer took a sudden drop Monday night from 10 degrees below zero to 35 below—this being the lowest temperature registered since February, 1904. The thermometer at the reformatory showed 31 below Tuesday morning.

February 1.—Andrew E. Fritz, of this city, has entered on his duties as state public examiner, to which office he was appointed by Governor Eberhart.

February 2.—The Farmers' State Bank, capital $50,000, and the Farmers' Loan and Investment Company, capital $100,000, allied institutions, opened for business in this city yesterday. The officers of the bank are C. D. Schwab, president; A. W. Corwin, cashier; of the loan company, C. D. Schwab, president; A. A. Wright secretary; P. R. Thielman, treasurer.

W. S. Bartholemew, postmaster at Avon, has been made superintendent of one of the eight districts into which the United States has been divided by the president of the national league of postmasters, of which organization Mr. Bartholomew is the treasurer. His division includes Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Montana. He is president of the state association.

February 9.—The Minnesota Retail Clothiers' Association was organized in Minneapolis Tuesday. D. C. Abeles, of St. Cloud, was elected secretary and treasurer and George L. Ley and E. A. Bartholemy, of this city, were appointed members of the legislative committee.

The Farmers' Co-operative Association held its annual meeting in the Commercial Club rooms Saturday. The principal address was made by President Bugbee,

of the Co-operative Marketing Association, of Duluth. Mr. Buss, of Chaska, discussed the proposition of raising sugar beets. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: Henry Killion, president; A. C. Cooper, vice-president; M. G. Weyrens, secretary and treasurer.

February 16.—The Meire Grove State Bank opened for business on the 15th inst., with a capital of $10,000. The officers are: P. A. Hilbert, president; Clemens Meyer, vice-president; Nick Weyland, cashier.

C. L. Atwood has been appointed director of the St. Cloud Normal school to succeed Karl Mathie, removed from the state.

John E. Payne, of Rockville, one of the most progressive farmers in the county, died at his home Thursday, aged 36 years.

C. D. Grinols has been reappointed postmaster at St. Cloud, his second term beginning February 1.

March 2.—Belgrade, by a vote of 103 to 6, at an election held yesterday decided to issue $12,000 in bonds for the erection of a new schoolhouse, the present building having been condemned by the state inspector on account of poor ventilation.

March 9.—Ten patrols of boy scouts, numbering in all 86 members, were organized at the Commercial Club rooms Tuesday, by Organizer L. S. Dale. At Sauk Rapids eight patrols with 60 boys were organized.

By a unanimous vote at a special election yesterday Roscoe decided to incorporate as a village.

March 16.—Alex. McGregor, one of the active business men of St. Cloud, died Tuesday at the Hudson Sanatorium, aged 53 years; and within the same hour his mother died at Minot, N. D., aged 78 years. Mr. McGregor, who was born in Canada, lived first on a farm on Maine Prairie, coming about 35 years ago to St. Cloud, where with his brother Henry he engaged in the wood-working business.

The boy scout movement has taken hold in Melrose and 100 boys have been organized into patrols.

March 23.—David B. Stanley, who came to Maine Prairie in 1858, died suddenly at his home there Friday, aged 66 years. For many years he was the Maine Prairie postmaster and was a member of the legislature in 1878.

Mrs. W. W. Wright, wife of the first station agent at St. Cloud and for many years a resident of this city, died Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gude, of Duluth, aged 78 years. Her body will be brought here for burial.

Brooten is now the only "dry" village in Stearns county; Belgrade, which had been in the same class, by a vote of 50 to 48 yesterday passed over to the "wets."

March 30.—The St. Cloud postoffice has been designated by the department as a postal savings bank, being the second in the state. This branch of the business will take effect May 1. One person can deposit not to exceed $100 in any one month and his deposit cannot exceed $500 at any one time. These deposits draw 2 per cent interest.

April 13.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association began its sessions in this city April 6, continuing three days. Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, had been engaged as the principal speaker, but not being able to come Dr. George E. Vincent, the newly-elected president of the state university, was secured. The general theme of the meeting was "The School as a Social Factor." Other speakers were Dr. D. J. Cowling, president of Carlton College, whose subject was "The School as a Moral Force;" P. C. Towning on "The Consolidation of Rural Schools;" Miss Grace Bondurant, principal of Nelson school; W. E. Larson, rural school inspector of Wisconsin; Mrs. Starkweather, of the Minnesota Labor Bureau; Supt. E. C. Higbee, of the Morris Agricultural school; Miss Douglas, of the St. Cloud Normal school—these being but a partial list. The attendance was over 800; out-of-town teachers to the number of 350 being enrolled and 250 school officers from Stearns county. The officers elected were: F. E. Lurton, Anoka, president; R. H. Brown, Sauk Rapids, vice-president; Jessie Burrall, St. Cloud secretary and treasurer.

April 20.—When the train carrying Col. Theodore Roosevelt on his way from the West reached the Northern Pacific depot in this city this afternoon it was greeted by a crowd of citizens and boy scouts. The ex-president gave a five minutes talk on "Good Citizens."

James H. Johnston, a foreman at the Great Northern shops, died suddenly at his home in this city Monday, aged 65 years. The funeral took place today, with Masonic ceremonies, the car shops being closed, and two special cars were provided for the pall bearers and shop men accompanying the remains to St. Paul. A number of prominent Great Northern officials were in the city to attend the funeral.

April 27.—Beginning with next Sunday the postoffice will be closed all day on Sunday; there will be no carrier delivery and no collection of mail from street boxes.

May 18.—St. Cloud was host, or hostess, this week to the annual meeting of the Sixth District Federation of Womens' Clubs. The sessions were held in the auditorium of Unity church. In addition to the routine business addresses were made by Mrs. Higbee, president of the state federation; Mrs. H. G. Winter, of Minneapolis, and Superintendent F. L. Randall, of the state reformatory.

The past week has witnessed the death of several of Stearns county pioneers. Nicholas Kirsch, who settled on a farm in the township of Rockville in 1854 and during the war enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy artillery, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Braun, in this city, aged 83 years. Nicholas Scheuer located 50 years ago on a farm on the Pleasant lake road three miles west of the city, living there until 14 years ago, when he removed to this city where he died this morning, aged 83 years. Mrs. John W. Davis, who with her husband was one of the early settlers of the Sauk river country, a few miles west of this city, died this morning, aged 85 years.

June 1.—Mrs. Mary C. West, wife of Capt. J. E. West, died at her home in this city today, aged 69 years. She came to Minnesota in 1857, first making her home at Clearwater, removing in 1881 to St. Cloud, where she was active in church work and civic affairs until her death.

Victor A. Hodgson has purchased of Mrs. D. B. Searle the Lake View farm of 600 acres at Pleasant lake, the consideration understood to be $30,000. Mr. Hodgson, with his brother L. C. Hodgson, makes a specialty of raising blooded stock.

June 15.—Another important land purchase has been that of the Nether Hall farm, 296 acres, located just outside the city limits, which has been bought of C. D. Schwab by J. P. Fosse, a prominent stock breeder of Wisconsin. This property was put under cultivation by Wesley Carter, from whom it was bought by N. P. Clarke; Mr. Schwab being the purchaser only three months ago.

June 29.—Judge Nye has filed a decision upholding the will of the late John O. McClure, by the terms of which the bulk of his property, the value of which is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000, goes to his sister, Mrs. Alice McClure Getchell. This case was one of the most important and hardest-fought ever tried in Stearns county. The chief contestant was T. S. McClure, a brother of the deceased.

Mrs. Ellen Ward Lamb, who came to this part of Minnesota in 1852, when it was still a wilderness, died at her home in this city Tuesday, aged 82 years. She first came with her husband to Watab to keep house for Gen. S. B. Lowry, who was government interpreter for the Winnebago Indians at the trading post there, soon afterwards moving to what was called Arcadia, now a part of St. Cloud, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb accompanying him. Some years were spent on a farm on Sauk river, after which they returned to the city, which continued to be Mrs. Lamb's home until her death. She was the last surviving charter member of the Presbyterian church at St. Cloud.

The four cottages erected at Sauk Centre for the Minnesota Home for Girls were opened this week, in charge of Mrs. Fannie French Morse, the superintendent. There are now 65 girls in the institution.

At the meeting of the Sixth District Group Bankers' Association held at Park Rapids this week A. H. Turretin, of Sauk Rapids, was elected president.

The street car line has been extended from Waite Park to Sauk river, at the Grocer's bungalow.

July 13.—Mrs. Johanna Elizabeth Tenvoorde, whose death occurred in St. Paul yesterday as the result of a fall received while visiting relatives in that city, was one of St. Cloud's first settlers. With her husband, John W. Tenvoorde, she arrived at Sauk Rapids in the fall of 1854, remaining there during the winter while their log cabin was being built near the present

location of the First National Bank. The house on west St. Germain street, then one of the largest and most pretentious in the place, was built 47 years ago. Mr. Tenvoorde was the second merchant in St. Cloud. Mrs. Tenvoorde was 82 years of age at her death.

Nicholas Roeder, who came to this county 63 years ago and made his home on a farm in the town of Munson until 12 years ago, when he removed to the village of Richmond, died Monday, aged 89 years.

George McCollum, whose death occurred Monday at the Battle Creek Sanatorium, served in a Michigan cavalry regiment, Merritt's Horse, coming to St. Cloud soon after the close of the war, and for 25 years was the local agent of the Northern Express Company.

July 20.—Sauk Rapids voted yesterday, 155 to 31, to issue $16,000 bonds for the erection of a new schoolhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Miller, of Sauk Rapids, celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday. Mrs. J B. Sartell, of Sartell and Mrs. Frank Flint, of Rice, were the two guests of honor, having been present at the ceremony which took place in Sauk Rapids 50 years ago, the latter being the only surviving bridesmaid.

Mrs. Joseph Eich, of St. Joseph, who had been a resident of that township since 1858 until about a year ago, died at her home in the village Saturday, aged 76 years.

July 27.—The Minnesota Granite Producers are in the city, the guests of the local dealers. The meetings, held in the Commercial Club rooms, were presided over by J. Horne, of Luverne, president of the association.

The congregation of the Catholic church at St. Martin celebrated on the 20th inst. the golden jubilee of the Rev. Father Meinulf Stukenkemper, O. S. B. Father Meinulf was ordained at St. John's, July 20, 1861, and in 1864 took charge of the church of the Immaculate Conception in this city, and it was largely through his efforts that the present building was erected in 1866. In 1872 he was sent to St. Paul, soon after going to Meier Grove, where he was pastor for over 25 years, building the present church. From there he went to St. Martin, where he is the active pastor at the age of 74 years.

September 14.—Adolph Lindenberg, a prominent business man of this city, was robbed and shot by yeggmen in front of his residence about midnight Friday. The bullet passed entirely through Mr. Lindenberg's body, just under the heart, coming out at the back and was picked up by the police. The injured man was taken to the hospital and while the wound is a dangerous one it may not prove fatal. No trace has been found of the would-be murderers.

Last night as Peter Wolne, a farmer residing near Apole, was driving with a friend, a dynamite bomb was hurled at him from the roadside, completely demolishing the wagon and injuring the occupants and horses. A shot fired by one of the three men engaged in the outrage struck Mr. Wolne in the neck. The identity of the men is unknown.

September 21.—William H. Heywood, who had been a resident of Maine Prairie for over half a century, died at his home in that town yesterday, aged 80 years.

September 28.—The State Federation of Womens' Clubs met at Sauk Centre this week, the sessions continuing for three days.

Charles Clinton Tobey died at his home in Sauk Centre last evening, aged 76 years. His home had been in St. Cloud from 1863 to 1868, when he removed to Sauk Centre and engaged in business.

October 12.—George W. Stewart, one of the leading lawyers of St. Cloud, died suddenly on the 8th inst. while hunting near Pleasant lake with his son Donald, death being due to heart failure. Mr. Stewart was 52 years of age and had lived in St. Cloud since 1880.

Sauk Centre has increased the saloon license to $1,200.

The Sauk Rapids Sentinel has been purchased of M. W. Halloran by J. W. Featherston, for some years connected with the Elk River Star-News.

November 16.—Capt. Josiah E. West one of the earliest settlers and best-known citizens of St. Cloud, died last Thursday, aged 78 years. He came to St. Cloud in October 1855, and this was continuously his home until his death.

A letter from Manhatten, Montana, reports the death of Mark D. Ledbeater, which occurred October 18, on his 81st

birthday. He will be remembered by the old settlers of St. Cloud as having been clerk at the Stearns House during the first years after it was built.

November 23.—Word has been received of the death of John W. Tuttle at Brooklyn, N. Y., to which city he removed from St. Cloud about 30 years ago, having first become a resident here in the late '50's.

November 30.—The new charter for St. Cloud was adopted at a special election yesterday by a vote of 942 to 316, a majority in its favor being given in every ward.

Asa L. Clement, a leading farmer of the town of Le Sauk, died Sunday at the home of his son, Edward S., aged 84 years.

December 7.—The annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Development Association held in the Davidson Opera House was a pronounced success. The attendance was large, the addresses and speakers were practical and there was a spirit of genuine enthusiasm which augured well for the work the association has in hand. The leading address was by the Hon. T. V. Powderly, chief of the United States Bureau of Immigration. C. M. King, of Deer River, who was elected president, was a former resident of Stearns county, at Fair Haven.

The board of visitors, by request of Superintendent Randall, investigated certain charges made by two of the inmates of the state reformatory against the management, and after taking up all the complaints and examining under oath complainants and others made a report of complete exoneration.

The new St. Mary's hall gymnasium and club house, erected this season by the church of the Immaculate Conception, was dedicated and formally turned over to the Catholic Young Men's Association Thursday by Bishop Trobec and Father Alfred, pastor of the congregation. A number of addresses were made.

1912.

February 1.—The new school building at Kimball, erected to take the place of the one destroyed by fire January 6 of last year, was dedicated last Thursday evening. The building is 48x104, brick, two stories and full basement, steam heated and cost over $18,000. Addresses were delivered by Governor Eberhart, President Shoemaker, of the St. Cloud Normal school, and County Superintendent Boerger.

Michael Theisen, who settled in St. Wendel 49 years ago, removing five years ago to this city, died at his home here last night, aged 76 years.

Farmers who are raising tobacco in Sherburne county, a short distance east of the Stearns county line, find, a ready market for it at a profit of $100 to $150 per acre.

February 8.—D. G. Cannon, of this city, for two terms county surveyor, died last evening, aged 65 years.

February 15.—J. E. C. Robinson, of this city, died this morning in a Minneapolis hospital, aged 48 years. When a young man he served as first sergeant of Company D Nineteenth U. S. infantry, serving in Colorado and New Mexico. He came to Minnesota in 1870, was state senator from this district for four years; four terms mayor of St. Cloud, two years city assessor, and at the time of his death was city attorney.

February 22.—Lucas Goertken, doubtless one of the oldest teachers in the county, both in years and in service, died Friday at Meier Grove, after passing the threescore limit. For 35 years he was principal of the Richmond school and for the past seven had been at Meier Grove. Before coming to this country from Germany he had taught for five years in the same school in which his father had taught for 50 years, his grandfather having previously taught in the same place for half a century, when he was pensioned.

February 29.—Mrs. Susan L. Brinkman, widow of George H. Brinkman, who came to Rockville in 1856, died February 10, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 78 years. The funeral services were held yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Staples, Rockville township.

March 7.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Clark, of this city, celebrated yesterday the 55th anniversary of their wedding.

March 28.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association closed its sessions at noon today. The principal address was by Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the Minnesota University, in which he discussed three topics pertaining to good citizenship—patriotism in political parties,

public schools, and arbitration and peace. Addresses were also delivered by Superintendent M. D. Aygarn, of Sauk Centre, on "Industrial Training and Agriculture in the Schools;" Prof. H. W. Shryock, of the Southern Illinois Normal University and others. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Dr. P. P. Colgrove, St. Cloud, president; Supt. A. E. Pickard, Hinckley, vice-president; Supt. C. A. Yaeger, Alexandria, secretary and treasurer.

April 4.—The first election under the commission form of government in this city resulted in a majority for P. J. Seberger as mayor and L. J. Rocholl commissioner. C. J. Metzroth was next highest, but E. C. Scott was so close that another election for a choice would have been necessary but for the withdrawal of Mr. Scott.

George Leither was one of the pioneer settlers of Stearns county, having made a home on Jacob's Prairie in the late '50's, remaining there until about six years ago when he removed to this city, where his death occurred March 28, at the age of 82 years.

April 11.—Bertus Miller, for three terms treasurer of Stearns county and twice United States collector of internal revenue, died Saturday at his home in this city, aged 77 years.

Sydney A. Irish, one of the well-known citizens of Sauk Centre, died at his home there April 3, aged 79 years. Mr. Irish came to Sauk Centre in 1859, pre-empting a homestead near-by. He built a number of bridges across Sauk river and two dams, and helped build the first church in which the Congregationalist society at Sauk Centre worshiped.

April 18.—Maurice Warren Eastman, only son of Alvah Eastman, editor of the St. Cloud Journal-Press, a young man of much promise and a graduate of Dartmouth College, died at the home of his parents in this city April 11, aged 24 years.

April 25.—Nicholas J. Weber, who had been a resident of Stearns county since 1857, first on a farm six miles from St. Cloud on the Luxemburg road and afterwards in this city, died this morning at his home here, aged 60 years.

May 2.—Mrs. Leslie W. Allen, of route No. 1, running out from St. Cloud and the first rural route mail carrier to enter service in the county, has resigned her position.

May 9.—Valentine Wetzel, an old resident of the county, died at St. Raphael's Hospital Saturday, after a lingering illness, aged 84 years.

Continuous rain the past few days, beginning with a cloud-burst, have done several thousands of dollars damage in this city and vicinity. The rainfall was 3.70 inches. Many basements in the business district were flooded.

A. L. Elliott, who had been a resident of Paynesville since 1857, was the first assessor of the old town of Verdale, which comprised a large part of western Stearns, was postmaster of the village for 15 years and filled many local offices, died Friday last, aged 79 years.

May 16.—The ninth annual meeting of the Sixth District Group of Bankers was held at Little Falls yesterday. A banquet was given at the Buckman House in the evening, with John Wetzel toastmaster.

June 20.—Mrs. Mary Magdaline Braun, widow of Xavier Braun, died Wednesday of last week at the age of over 93 years, after having lived on a farm two miles south of this city 57 years, less the past few years when she had made her home with her daughters in St. Cloud. She leaves five living children, 51 grandchildren and 43 great grandchildren.

June 27.—Caspar Capser had reached the 84th year of his age when he died this morning at his home at St. Joseph. He came to Stearns county in 1855 on a tour of inspection, returning in 1859 to make his home at St. Joseph. He served two terms in the legislature; took an active part in the incorporation of the village of St. Joseph and was its president for eight years; was one of the organizers of the Old Settlers' Association and its first president.

J. W. Watson, who came to Sauk Rapids almost 40 years ago and engaged in business, being president of the bank for several years, died there suddenly this morning, at the age of 80 years.

July 4.—Nehemiah P. Clarke, of this city, after an illness which had continued for several years, died at his home in this city Saturday, aged 76 years. He had

come to St. Cloud in 1856 and at once became active in business, which expanded during the years until it included merchandising, lumbering, transportation, banking and stock-raising. In the latter he took great pride, and cattle and horses, imported and of his own raising, swept the prizes wherever exhibited, and his efforts to improve the stock of the farmers of the state were productive of great good.

August 1.—The Northwestern Monumental Dealers and Granite men had a two days' session in this city, beginning on Thursday and adjourning on Friday of last week. Twenty-three delegates and 43 wholesalers and producers were present from Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Colorado and Wisconsin. A very interesting address on the origin and value of granite was given by Prof. O. Bowles, of the state geological department.

August 15.—H. C. Barrett, who located on a farm in the township of Lynden nearly 50 years ago, died Friday afternoon at Clearwater, which had latterly been his home, aged 78 years.

William Albrecht, a resident of Minnesota for 54 years and of St. Cloud for 39, died at his home in this city Tuesday, aged 84 years.

August 22.—Mathias Pent, aged 83, died Sunday at Maine Prairie, where he made his home 48 years ago.

September 5.—Mrs. Mary Hayward whose coming to Stearns county dated back to 1856, when with her husband, the late Josiah E. Hayward, she came from Maine to make a home in the township of Brockway, afterwards removing to this city, died Sunday at the Grand Central Hotel, her home for more than half a century, aged 82 years.

September 19.—Harvey Grimmer, of St. Cloud, has been placed in nomination by the state-wide primary vote as the Democratic candidate for secretary of state.

The Stearns county fair of 1912 held at Sauk Centre this week was a pronounced success. An interesting address on agriculture was given by James J. Hill.

September 26.—Fred W. Carpenter, formerly of Sauk Centre, at present American minister to Morrocco has been transferred to be minister to Siam.

The annual convention of the Stearns County Bible Association was held at Paynesville, Saturday and Sunday last.

October 3.—Judge L. W. Collins, for many years a resident of St. Cloud, and who has held a number of important offices, legislative and judicial, in the county and state, following an honorable service in the army, died Friday at his home in Minneapolis, aged 74 years.

A $40,000 school building at Paynesville has been completed to replace the one burned 18 months ago.

October 10.—Hubert Rieland, a well-known resident of New Munich, who came to Stearns county in 1854, taking a homestead near the present village, died Sunday, aged 77 years.

October 17.—Henry Killian, one of Stearns county's earliest pioneers, died Thursday on the farm he obtained by preemption in 1854 and on which he had lived continuously for 58 years, a little more than two miles below the city, in the 93d year of his age.

November 21.—Henry Chester Waite died at his home in this city Friday, aged 82 years. Coming to St. Cloud in 1855 he was its first attorney and in 1857 was a member of the constitutional convention. He served one term in the house and two terms in the senate, and for four years was register of the United States land office at St. Cloud. His business interests in this vicinity were large.

December 12.—The numbering machine in the register of deeds office reached its limits Saturday with the number 99,999. This machine has been in use about 25 years, and a new and larger one has been installed.

December 20.—The White Way was opened last evening with a great celebration. The button was pressed at eight o'clock, followed instantly by a flood of light on St. Germain street from the intersection with Fifth avenue to Ninth avenue and on Fifth avenue to Second street south. There are eight standards to each block, four on either side of the street, each standard having five lights. The turning on of the lights was followed by a grand parade, with three bands, a number of floats, citizens (young and old) dressed in character, and all manner of "stunts." The frolic was kept up until after midnight, the big crowd being orderly as well as happy.

1913.

January 2.—The granite manufacturers of St. Cloud held their annual banquet Friday evening at the Commercial Club rooms, W. J. Holes presiding as toastmaster, a number of business men being present as guests. Brief speeches were made by Mayor Seberger, Senator Sullivan, E. F. Moore; William Stratton, president of the Commercial Club; A. Fingling, associate general freight agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad; George J. Ryan, general industrial agent of the Great Northern; A. J. Dickinson, associate passenger agent of the Great Northern; W. J. Lieb, assistant general freight agent of the Milwaukee road. and A. G. Whitney, of the Public Service Company; the last speaker being W. B. Wyat, of Sac City, Iowa, the largest monumental dealer in Iowa, who said that after handling St. Cloud granite for over 20 years he knew there was nothing better for quality and durability or that would take a better polish than the stone from the quarries here.

Married at Minneapolis, Mrs. Sarah Jane Osley, of that city, aged 74, to Benjamin Grinols, of Fair Haven, Stearns county, aged 79 years—the happy ending of half a century's romance.

The marriage of Lucile Coates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Coates, of this city, to William Charles Hammerel took place New Year's Eve, at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. T. C. Cullen, of Minneapolis, performing the ceremony.

January 9.—Ben Kost, who came to St. Cloud with his parents 52 years ago and had made St. Cloud his home ever since, died Wednesday. He was for several years a member of the board of county commissioners and at the time of his death was a member of the St. Cloud Board of Education and its treasurer.

January 16.—Chas. S. Reed, of Walla Walla, Wash., has been selected by the board of control as superintendent of the Minnesota State Reformatory to succeed F. L. Randall, resigned.

January 30.—The Northern Minnesota Editorial Association, which started five years ago with a membership of less than a dozen, now has 84 names on its list. The annual meeting in this city was well attended and was successful from every point of view. The business sessions were held in the Commercial Club rooms, where a banquet was given Friday evening by the local press, at which C. F. Macdonald acted as toastmaster, a number of the business men of the city being guests. E. C. Kiley, of Grand Rapids, was elected president; C. F. Scheers, Akely, vice-president; A. G. Rutledge, Bemidji, secretary-treasurer.

Joseph B. Sartell came to Stearns county in 1854, locating in the town of Le Sauk and building a saw mill for a man named Harry Sawyer; the following year taking a homestead on Winnebago Prairie, which is now a part of the Gillespie stock farm, formerly owned by Judge D. B. Searle; returning after various changes in 1870 to the original home, where he died yesterday, aged 87 years. The village of Sartell was named for him.

February 6.—Frederick F. Gerard, who was an interpreter with the Indian scouts who accompanied Generals Custer and Reno into the Valley of the Little Big Horn and personally had communication with General Custer several times on the day of the latter's death, June 26, 1876, died January 30, at the age of 83 years, in St. Joseph's Home, this city.

The Boosters' Club is the name of an organization on the East-side, with a membership of 101. The officers are: J. M. McGinty, president; George Shetterly, secretary; C. A. Swenson, treasurer.

February 13.—After a protracted contest Joseph H. Coates was decided by the house of representatives to be entitled to the seat from this district; his reported majority over Chas. A. Gilman being one vote.

March 6.—The slogan adopted by the Commercial Club for the city of St. Cloud is the "Busy, Gritty Granite City." A prize of $25 had been offered by Martin Molitor, and nearly 700 slogans were submitted to the committee, the successful contestant being Carl Thiele.

March 18.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Northern Minnesota Educational Association met in this city on the 13th inst., for a three days' session. The principal address was by Miss Alice G. Mott, of the State University, on "Half Truths in Educational Propaganda." A valuable paper was by W. F. Webster,

principal of the East-side High school, Minneapolis, whose central thought was that civic righteousness was most surely to be learned in the schools. The officers elected were: C. H. Barnes, St. Cloud, president; Minerva Hixson, Cambridge, vice-president; I. T. Johnsrud, St. Cloud, secretary and treasurer.

Judge M. D. Taylor, of this city, has been appointed by Governor Eberhart one of the two commissioners of the supreme court, an office newly created by the legislature. John A. Roeser, of St. Cloud, was appointed to succeed Judge Taylor on the bench of the Seventh district.

March 20.—Philip Loesch, who had lived continuously for 57 years on a farm near Pearl lake, in the town of Maine Prairie, died yesterday, aged 80 years.

March 25.—The death of Mrs. John Perry who came with her husband to Minnesota 55 years ago, making their home in the town of Brockway, occurred on the 21st inst., at the age of 73 years.

April 1.—W. R. James, who settled in Sauk Centre in 1864, taking a farm a portion of which is included within the corporate limits of the city, died Thursday of last week at Britton, S. D., the remains being brought to Sauk Centre for burial.

April 3.—The Commercial Club had its first annual banquet last evening, following the successful campaign for an increase of membership.

Mrs. Catherine Haarman located at St. Joseph 52 years ago and for 20 years conducted a small store there, making her home for some time past with her children. Her death, in the 90th year of her age, occurred last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Stephens, in this city.

April 8.—Joseph A. Long, the head of five generations—eight children, 48 grand children, 16 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild, died this morning in this city at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Boos, at the age of 83 years. His home was first on a farm in the town of St. Wendel, and since 1893 in this city.

The subscriptions in this city for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible floods in Ohio have passed the $1,000 mark, with more coming in.

April 22.—Benjamin H. Winslow, one of Maine Prairie's early settlers, having made his home in that town continuously since 1859 locating the previous year at Fair Haven, died yesterday, aged 79 years.

Frank L. Randall, former superintendent of the Minnesota State Reformatory at St. Cloud, has been appointed chairman of the Massachusett's State Prison Commission.

April 29.—W. L. Parsons, of Fergus Falls, has been appointed by Governor Eberhardt the third judge of the Seventh Judicial District, under the provisions of a bill passed by the last legislature.

May 1.—The annual meeting of the Bankers' Association of the Sixth District group held at Brainerd Tuesday was well attended and closed with the usual banquet. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: J. K. Martin, Little Falls, president; George Hanscom, St. Cloud, vice-president; Guy Hastings, Wadena, secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Henry F. Meyer, wife of former County Commissioner Meyer, died yesterday at her home in Albany, where she had resided since 1862.

May 13.—Clark Eldred, of St. Cloud, and M. Loso, of St. Joe, have been appointed game wardens for this part of the state.

May 27.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dam, of this city, celebrated on the 25th the golden anniversary of their wedding.

May 29.—Joseph. S. Seal has been appointed postmaster at Melrose, Frank Weisser having been a contestant for the place with strong local backing. Mr. Seal is a brother-in-law of Congressman Lindberg. W. P. Lemmer has received the appointment of postmaster at Belgrade.

The paper makers at the Watab mill are out on a strike.

June 11.—The marriage of Dorothy Mitchell, of this city, to Arthur Brookes Anderson, of Minneapolis, was solemnized at the Presbyterian church last evening, the Rev. E. V. Campbell, D. D., officiating.

June 12.—The saloon license at Melrose has been increased from $500 to $1,000, and the number of saloons reduced to six. There are eleven at present.

June 17.—The thirty-first convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor is holding its sessions in this city with one of the largest attendances in the history of the federation. The meetings are in the new Catholic Club's gymnasium, which

has been handsomely decorated for the occasion. A big parade was a feature of the evening of the first day, followed by a dance at Carter Hall. The report given by President E. G. Hall was very full and complete, as was also the report of W. E. McEwen, the secretary-treasurer of the federation. Both these officers were re-elected and Paul Scherer, of St. Cloud, was elected one of the two vice-presidents from the Sixth District.

Another state organization holding its annual meeting in this city was the Minnesota Federation of Typographical Unions. Matters of interest to the trade were considered. Gus T. Winburg, of Minneapolis, was elected president, and George S. Clark, of St. Cloud a member of the executive board. A banquet was given at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the St. Cloud Typographical Union.

Jacob F. Lemm, a civil war veteran, aged 75 years, died Sunday at Luxemburg, which had been his home since 1859. He was at one time a deputy sheriff of Stearns county.

June 19.—Dr. P. P. Colgrove, for a number of years a member of the faculty of the St. Cloud Normal school, has been elected superintendent of the public schools at Virginia, at a salary of $3,600 a year.

Dr. and Mrs. David L. Kiehle celebrated their golden wedding on the 16th inst., at Portland Oregon, their present home. Dr. Kiehle was for a number of years president of the St. Cloud Normal school.

July 10.—Horace P. Bennett, St. Cloud's oldest citizen died last evening at his home in this city, after a long illness, at the advanced age of 94 years, 3 months and 28 days. Mr. Bennett, better known as "Deacon" Bennett, has been a resident of Stearns county since 1856, first making his home at Maine Prairie and six years afterwards coming to this city, where he resided continuously until his death.

Mrs. Katherine Kloepper May, wife of Gerhard May, editor of Der Nordstern, died at her home in this city today, aged 53 years. Her home had been in St. Cloud for the past 48 years.

July 22.—The Sauk Centre Herald has been sold by A. M. Welles to Asa Wallace, deputy state fire marshal.

July 24.—The members of the Minnesota Retail Monument Dealers' Association, in session in this city, were entertained last evening with a lunch and social gathering at the Commercial Club rooms by the local branch of the Northwestern Granite Manufacturers' Association. About 100 were present.

Mrs. John Ahles, of Rockville, died yesterday, aged 69 years, having been a resident of Stearns county for 56 years.

August 5.—Mrs. Thomas Tollington, who made her home at Clearwater in 1856, died in that village last evening, aged 74 years.

August 14.—Henry Poeppy, living on a farm near Luxemburg, while at work this morning in a field suddenly dropped dead. He had lived on this farm for over 50 years.

August 21.—A Municipal League, with the mayors of 50 cities present, was organized yesterday at Minneapolis. James E. Jenks, city attorney of St. Cloud, was elected president and Mayor Seberger was one of the speakers.

September 4.—The exhibit of the work done in the rural schools of Stearns county took second place in the counties of the state at the state fair, being surpassed only by Dodge county. This is the first time an exhibit has been sent to the state fair from this county.

Smith & White with short horns, P. J. Fosse with Duroc Jerseys and Hodgson Bros. with Chester Whites made fine showings at the state fair and took many prizes, the list of the first-named being 27, and of the other two 15 and 11 respectively.

September 16.—A total of 130 automobiles and a seven-coach train went from St. Cloud yesterday to the county fair at Sauk Centre. The fair, which covered three days, was a great success. James J. Hill today addressed an attendance estimated at 5,000.

September 18.—Potatoes are coming in quite freely and are bought for shipment, the price today being 57 cents.

September 23.—The Benton Tri-County Fair, the grounds being located east of the street car line between this city and Sauk Rapids, opened Thursday, continuing for three days. The exhibits were good and the attendance satisfactory considering the bad weather, a severe windstorm blowing down some of the tents in which displays had been arranged. Governor

Eberhardt spoke Friday. As this was the first fair held by the association the results were very creditable to the management.

September 25.—At the annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs held at Brainerd yesterday, Mrs. C. L. Atwood, of this city, was elected president and Mrs. A. G. Whitney corresponding secretary.

September 30.—The largest crowd ever in St. Cloud was present Sunday on the occasion of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the German Catholic Aid Society of Minnesota and the seventeenth general convention of the Federation of German Catholic Societies of Minnesota. The parade that evening was 14 blocks in length and marched in seven divisions with 15 bands. The business sessions were held on Monday and Tuesday and the day following automobiles took the delegates to St. Joseph's Academy and St. John's University. Paul Ahles, of St. Cloud, was re-elected president of the Staats Verbandes.

The fifth annual street fair held at Kimball was very creditable to that village and to the farming community in that part of the county. The display of fruit and vegetables was especially good, and there was a fine program of sports. St. Cloud people to the number of 200 went in automobiles.

The marriage of Miss Effie Ruth Kinney, of Minneapolis, to Mr. Rolland C. Buckley, of St. Cloud, took place Thursday at the home of the bride's parents.

October 2.—Ole O. Minde, an old resident of this county, died this morning at his home in Melrose, aged 75 years.

October 16.—William T. Clark, who had been a resident of St. Cloud since 1857 and one of its leading business men, died at his home this morning, aged 83 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kloepper, a resident of St. Cloud for 50 years, died at her home in this city this morning, aged 87 years.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. E. O. Carver (formerly Mrs. L. T. Troutman, for many years a resident of this city), October 10 at Auburndale, Fla.

October 21.—John P. Rau, county auditor of Stearns county, died suddenly Sunday morning as he was seated in his automobile preparatory to a trip into the country. His death was due to cerebral hemorrhages. He was 44 years of age and was serving his third term as auditor at the time of his death.

Thomas Barrett, for more than 40 years a resident of this county, died yesterday at the farm of his son, John Barrett, near St. Wendel, aged 73 years.

October 23.—Nicholas Thomey, of Rockville, a member of the board of county commissioners, has been appointed county auditor to succeed the late John P. Rau.

October 28.—The petition for the removal of the county seat from St. Cloud to Albany, bearing 4,715 signatures, has been filed with the county auditor.

October 30.—Mrs. Celia C. Bell, who came to St. Cloud with her parents in 1855, afterwards being married to James F. Bell, a merchant of this city, died yesterday at her home at Fergus Falls, aged 68 years.

November 1.—The Sixth avenue white way was turned on Saturday evening.

November 4.—Andrew Fritz, a resident of St. Cloud since 1856, died Monday, aged 77 years. During the war he served in Company D, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers.

November 6.—Joseph Gasperlin, for 44 years a resident of the town of Krain and until six years ago the town clerk, died October 25, aged 84 years.

November 20.—The death of Capt. Thomas Van Etten, one of the pioneer residents of Sauk Rapids and a veteran of the Civil war, died today at his home in that village, aged 77 years. He had filled the offices of auditor and attorney of Benton county.

The Albany county seat removal petition has been rejected by the board of county commissioners for lack of sufficient signatures.

November 25.—Jacob Anton Loehrer, who came to this county immediately after the war, in which he had served as a member of a Missouri regiment, taking a farm near this city, died yesterday, aged 84 years.

November 27.—The third annual exhibit of the Central Minnesota Poultry Association held in this city this week has been very successful. The judge of the poultry, Ralph Whitney, of Rochester, one of the most expert poultry men in the country,

says it is one of the finest collections of poultry he has seen in the state and was agreeably surprised both as to the great number and high quality of the birds shown.

Henry Kiffmeyer, for nearly half a century a resident of St. Augusta, died last evening, aged 82 years.

December 2.—The number of deer killed in Minnesota this season is said by the executive agent of the state game commission to have been 7,500, notwithstanding the absence of snow, this number being in excess of that for several years.

December 4.—Mrs. Herbert Rieland, of New Munich, for 61 years a resident of this county, died last evening at her home in that town, aged 69 years.

December 11.—The total number of cars of potatoes shipped out of Stearns county during the year 1913 was 324, for which the farmers received $87,480, the average price paid by the buyers being 45 cents per bushel. The highest yield was in the district between Avon and Holdingford, where the average was 225 to 250 bushels per acre.

The new church lately erected by the Paynesville parish of the German Evangelical Association was dedicated this week. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, who was assisted by the Rev. A. H. Utzinger, presiding elder of the district, and the Rev. C. F. Kackel, pastor of the local church, and others of the clergy. At the Sunday services $4,600 was received, which nearly cleared the parish of the debt incurred in the building of the new church, the total cost of which was about $13,000.

Mrs. Mary Hurrle, who had been a resident of St. Augusta continuously since 1863, died last evening, aged 78 years.

December 18.—The new Starland theatre, built by Frank E. Nemec, opened last evening.

Mrs. Margaret Krier, one of the pioneer settlers of Stearns county, died today at the home of her son, Mathew Krier, in this city, aged 80 years.

December 23.—Ormus Marshall, a resident of Stearns county for the past 62 years, died at his home Thursday, aged 84 years.

Mrs. Ellen Fuller Boobar, wife of Oliver B. Boobar, postmaster at Sauk Centre, and for half a century a resident of Stearns county, died at her home there, aged 71 years.

December 31.—The annual banquet of the Northwestern Granite Manufacturers' Association was held this evening in the Commercial club rooms, with a large attendance of members and invited guests.

The Watab Paper Mill is turning out its normal production of paper.

The building improvements in St. Cloud for 1913 total $711,447.

The postal receipts at the St. Cloud post office for the year were $36,667.26, lacking only $3,332.74 of becoming a first-class office.

1914.

January 8.—The marriage of Emmaline Metzroth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Metzroth, to James Quigley, all of St. Cloud, was solemnized this morning at the cathedral, the Rev. Leo Gans officiating. The bridal couple leave for New York to spend a month at the Bermudas.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Capser, of Sauk Centre, celebrated last week their golden wedding, 7 children and 21 grandchildren being present. Mr. Capser was Sauk Centre's first merchant, his store, built in 1863, being outside the stockade which had been erected for defense against the Indians.

January 13.—Mrs. Samuel F. Fullerton, who came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones, to St. Cloud 57 years ago, died in Minneapolis last evening, aged 59 years.

January 16.—A car load of hogs, 87, of which 65 were the property of J. M. Lorenz, shipped from Rockville to St. Paul, brought $7.95 per hundred weight. The average weight of the porkers was 275 pounds each.

January 19.—The annual meeting of the Association of Station Agents of the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls division of the Great Northern railway was held at the Commercial club rooms in this city yesterday. Every station agent from St. Paul to Barnesville, Sandstone to Willmar, Sauk Centre to Cass Lake, and from Minneapolis to St. Cloud via Osseo was in attendance at the meeting, together with Supt. W. C. Watrous, superintendent of transportation of St. Paul; General Agent F. A.

Hilla, James Mullane, T. W. Flaherty and other prominent railroad men. The meeting was in charge of Local Passenger Agent H. A. Neide. A number of interesting addresses were made. The officers elected were: Edward Stevenson, Long Prairie, president; C. W. Webb, Evansville, vice-president; A. H. Pike, Monticello, secretary-treasurer.

January 24.—A number of farmers met in this city this afternoon and organized the St. Cloud Farmers' Shipping Association, the purpose of which is to secure better prices and prompter service from buyers of their stock.

Peter Maurin has been appointed postmaster at Cold Spring.

January 31.—The new Davidson opera house, greatly improved over the one destroyed by fire about a year ago, was formally opened last night by Miss Florence Roberts and the Bainbridge Players in "Sham." Among the guests was Governor Eberhart, who made a brief address of congratulation, Public Examiner Fritz and other gentlemen of prominence. The attendance was large and the opening a success.

The Sauk Rapids Co-operative Association, composed mostly of farmers, has purchased of F. H. Mooers, the creamery at Sauk Rapids, for $2,500.

February 2.—The Freeport Farmers' Company has purchased Schoener & Benolken's implement buildings and business.

February 7.—John Bernard Homar, who had resided in St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids for nearly half a century, died at his home in the latter place last evening, aged 84 years.

February 10.—The Granite City Tablet Company, recently incorporated in this city with a capital of $50,000, will be prepared to turn out from 40,000 to 70,000 tablets per day. The officers of the company are: C. F. Ladner, president; C. S. Bunnell, vice-president; A. A. Wright, secretary; C. D. Schwab, treasurer.

Word has been received of the death of James Young, one of the early merchants of St. Cloud, at Superior, Wis., on the 5th inst., at the age of 74 years.

February 17.—James R. Bennett, Sr., died at his home in this city this morning, after a prolonged illness, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Bennett located in this city in 1881, engaging in the mercantile business which he continued for many years.

John Fuecker, of Cold Spring, a resident of Stearns county for nearly 60 years, died yesterday, aged 80 years.

Another Cold Spring pioneer, Nicholas Retter, who settled on a farm near there in 1862, afterwards removing to the village, passed to his rest Wednesday, aged 83 years.

February 20.—The Elks' beautiful new home in St. Cloud, Lodge No. 516, was formally dedicated last evening before a large assemblage, the ceremonies being conducted by Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Charles D. Johnson, of Brainerd. The dedication address was delivered by Albert H. Hall, of Minneapolis.

February 23.—Mrs. Mary Louise Bennett, wife of James R. Bennett, Sr., died at her home in this city last evening, aged 79 years, her death following just six days after that of her husband.

March 3.—It is reported that the U. S. Steel Company has begun stripping the Acturus mine, owned by St. Cloud parties, prior to beginning active mining operations. The mines were leased on a royalty basis March 1, 1904, to the Security Land and Exploration Company, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Company. A royalty on a minimum output has been paid since then to the owners, without any ore having been taken out. The deposit is believed to be exceedingly rich.

March 9.—Professor Peter E. Kaiser, of this city, died suddenly yesterday. He was county superintendent of schools for seven years and at the time of his death was a member of the St. Cloud board of education and its secretary.

March 10.—Henry B. Smart, of the town of Brockway, where he had made his home for half a century, died Saturday at the ripe old age of 95 years. He lived first at Langola, Benton county, in 1853, afterwards moving to Brockway.

March 14.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Central Minnesota Educational Association opened at the Normal school building Thursday, the sessions continuing until this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Miss Josephine T. Berry, of the State University, on "A Woman's Education for Women;" "The Educational Value of Literature to Children," by Gund-

run Thorne Thomsen, of the University of Chicago; "Progress Toward United Action in the Rural Field," by Rural School Commissioner E. M. Phillips; "Is the Public School a Failure?" by Editor Corson, of the Ohio Educational Monthly, and others. Meetings of the high school and grade sections and of the rural school officers were held, with a full attendance at each. It was regarded as the most successful convention in the history of the association. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Supt. F. W. Dobbyn, Little Falls, president; Supt. A. E. Pickard, Cokato, vice-president; Prof. I. T. Johnsrud, St. Cloud, secretary-treasurer.

March 16.—Edward E. Clark, of this city, superintendent of the Public Service Company and the St. Cloud Street Railway Company, died yesterday at Rockledge, Florida, at the age of 57 years, following a sickness of several months.

Joseph Marthaler, of Meire Grove, a resident of Stearns county since 1856, died yesterday, aged 91 years.

March 20.—Thomas Hussey, for 40 years a resident of the village of Avon, where much of this time he was engaged in the hotel business, died this morning, aged 70 years.

March 23.—Samuel Young, who had been a resident of Maine Prairie since 1856, died at Kimball yesterday, aged 89 years.

March 24.—Mrs. Eliza Boobar died this morning at the home of her son, F. H. Boobar, at Fair Haven. Mrs. Boobar was 98 years and 26 days old, having recently celebrated her 98th birthday, and was probably the oldest resident of the state, which had been her home since 1858.

March 27.—Jacob Engelhard, a pioneer citizen of Richmond, died Monday, aged 67 years.

March 30.—A. H. Turrittin, of Sauk Rapids, has been appointed by Governor Eberhart to be state bank examiner.

April 4.—Mrs. Annie Ernest Gasser, widow of the late Nicholas Gasser, of St. Augusta, to whom she was married in 1856, died Saturday at Minneapolis following a surgical operation, the day of her death being the 75th anniversary of her birth, March 29.

April 7.—On the invitation of Fred Speechly, district manager of the Northwestern Telephone Company, some 50 of the managers of local exchanges having connection with the Northwestern for long distance service, are in session in this city today. An address was delivered by Guy H. Pratt, of Omaha, general commercial superintendent of the company. A banquet will be served this evening at the Grand Central Hotel.

William Capple came to St. Cloud in 1856, taking a homestead near Grand Lake where he remained until the Indian outbreak in 1862 when he returned to St. Cloud, which continued to be his home with the exception of some nine years spent in California and three years in England, until his death which occurred today, when he had reached the age of 88 years.

April 9.—The golden wedding anniversary of Dr. and Mrs. E. V. Campbell, of this city, was celebrated by a large number of the members of Dr. Campbell's congregation last evening, at the home of Misses Edith and Estelle Pattison. A purse containing $100 in gold was presented to Dr. Campbell and another with $50 to Mrs. Campbell. A very pleasant evening was spent by the company, who tendered the guests of honor their congratulations and good wishes.

April 10.—Wolfgand Wieseckel, a farmer living near Cold Spring, died Friday at the unusually advanced age of 94 years.

April 16.—By a vote of 1,194 to 727, at a special election held yesterday, it was decided to change the St. Cloud school district from a special to an independent district.

April 25.—The contract for the building of a new Catholic high school has been let to A. G. & A. M. Wahl for $47,792. This does not include the heating and plumbing.

April 27.—Nicholas Lauerman, who came to St. Cloud in 1856, afterwards moving to a farm in the town of St. Joseph, serving during the war as a member of Company F, Second Regiment of U. S. Infantry, died yesterday, aged 77 years.

May 2.—At the special election yesterday W. W. Smith, Andrew Schumacher, C. S. Bunnell, A. M. Simmers, Julius Adams and J. A. Harris were elected members of the board of education of the new independent district, their majorities ranging from 725 to 925.

John Slivinick, one of the first settlers of Albany, died April 26, aged 79 years.

May 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lodermeier celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday at their home in this city.

May 8.—Mathias Huff, who came to Stearns county in 1854, first making his home in St. Joseph, later taking a homestead near Richmond, where he lived for 15 years, when he removed to St. Cloud, died this morning, at the home of his daughter in Minneapolis, aged 89 years.

May 11.—Zap's State Bank opened today for business in its handsome new building.

Melrose has voted to issue $35,000 in bonds for the erection of a new school building to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

May 15.—Michael Nugent, who was one of the first settlers at Grove Lake, in this county, died yesterday at Milwaukee, aged 89 years.

May 18.—Peter Decker, who took a farm near Cold Spring fifty years ago, died at his home there this morning, aged 72 years.

May 19.—Another old settler to pass away was Joseph Massho, who settled at St. Martin more than half a century ago, his death occurring Sunday, in the 70th year of his age.

May 20.—Col. Wm. Westerman, of this city, for many years general agent of the McCormick and International Harvester companies, died suddenly yesterday at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had been spending the winter with his wife and daughter. The remains will be brought to this city for burial.

May 23.—The jury in the case of J. O. McConnell vs. the City of St. Cloud, in the matter of certain lands wanted for the Lake George boulevard, awarded the plaintiff $2,900, which is $1,770 in excess of the amount offered him by the city.

June 3.—Majorities ranging from 563 for the issuance of $15,000 in bonds for the purchase of additional land for school house sites; 596 for $10,000 for an addition to the Lincoln school, to an even 600 for $75,000 in bonds for a new high school, were given at a special school election held yesterday.

Miss Esther Naomi Johnson, of Red Lake Falls, was married today to Colie Polybe Guy, of St. Cloud, at high noon today, the Rev. Mr. Kuehl, of St. Paul, officiating. The ceremony took place at "Teepe Tonka" cottage, Avon lake.

June 9.—Theodore Buck, a resident of Roscoe since 1862, died yesterday at his home there, aged 72 years.

June 11.—Joseph Jodoin, of East St. Cloud, died today, aged 82 years. He came to Minnesota in 1856, the following spring taking a claim in the town of Haven, Sherburne county, about three miles from St. Cloud, where he lived until 1894 when he removed to East St. Cloud.

June 17.—At St. John's church in this city last evening occurred the wedding of Miss Zelah M. Freeman to Mr. Warren H. Stewart, both of St. Cloud, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. L. R. Levering, rector of St. John's, and the Rev. J. H. Dewart, of Minneapolis.

June 19.—The Rt. Rev. James Trobec, bishop of the diocese of St. Cloud, tendered some months ago his resignation, which has been accepted by Pope Piux X. He was ordained bishop of St. Cloud September 21, 1897, and resigns because the cares of his office are too great for his advancing years. His resignation is received with much regret throughout the diocese.

June 20.—Henry K. W. Scott, of Concord, N. H., has been appointed superintendent of the state reformatory at St. Cloud, to succeed Chas. S. Reed, appointed warden of the state penitentiary as successor to Warden Wolfer resigned.

June 22.—Nelson P. Staples, who became a resident of Stearns county in 1855, settling on the Staples homestead on the Rockville road, died yesterday at Stillwater, while on his way from Portland, Oregon, to this city. He was 66 years of age. The remains will be interred in the family burial ground.

The new Pilon hospital at Paynesville was formally dedicated on the 20th, 21st and 22nd inst.

June 23.—The recall petitions filed against Commissioners Metzroth and Rocholl are held by the Board of Commissioners to be ineffective, on the ground that the former lacks 9 and the latter 10 names of the required number. The case will doubtless be appealed to the district court.

June 24.—The marriage of Miss Grace

Edna Whitney to Henry Zehring Mitchell, both of St. Cloud, took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Whitney, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. H. Dewart, of Minneapolis, and Dr. E. V. Campbell, of this city.

June 29.—The plat of the village of Holdingford has been vacated by order of Judge Roesser on a suit brought by Frank J. Meier. It is located very near to the settled village of Holding, has no buildings and the land is used wholly for agricultural purposes.

July 2.—A. H. Turretin, of Sauk Rapids, has been appointed state superintendent of banks.

July 14.—The corner stone of the new Cathedral Brothers' high school was laid Sunday afternoon, Bishop Trobec, the Rev. Leo Gans, pastor of the Cathedral parish, and the Rev. James Reardon, of St. Paul, by whom the principal address was delivered, conducting the ceremonies.

July 16.—Paul Beaudreau, of this city, Democrat, succeeds E. D. French, Republican, as deputy United States revenue collector, with offices in this city.

July 23.—The steamer Joel Bassett, used by the Boom Company in the work of driving logs, is at St. Cloud and has been tied up for the season. Its days are about numbered as log driving on the Mississippi can last only a few years longer.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hamilton, widow of Charles F. Hamilton, died Sunday at Kimball, aged 85 years. She was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Dam, the first white settlers on Maine Prairie.

July 30.—The news of the declaration of war by Austria on Servia sent wheat up 9 cents a bushel at Minneapolis and advanced the price in St. Cloud from 89 to 95 cents.

A number of editors, members of the North Star Daily Press Association, honored St. Cloud with the first session ever held outside of St. Paul. Besides the transaction of business they were taken by the local press to the reformatory, to the big paper mill at Watab, to St. Benedict's Academy at St. Joe and St. John's University at Collegeville, where the party had a hospitable reception with a fine lunch. In the evening a banquet was given at the Grand Central hotel, a number of business men of the city being invited to meet the visiting editors.

August 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Traufler, of St. Cloud, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary July 27, at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Michael Mohs. Mr. Traufler is 94 years of age and Mrs. Traufler 89 years, and both are in excellent health. Their five living children were present at the celebration of the anniversary, coming from Grand Forks, Brainerd and New York, also a grandniece from Milwaukee.

August 13.—The war has sent the price of sugar up to $7.42 per 100 pounds in this market.

Four St. Cloud granite companies, Simmers & Campbell, Benzie & Campbell, St. Cloud Granite Works and the Granite City Granite Company, have together spent over $2,000 in preparing a representative exhibit of the St. Cloud stone for the National Granite Manufacturer's convention to be held at Milwaukee next week.

David C. Abeles, one of St. Cloud's leading business men, died suddenly Sunday morning as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, at the age of 60 years.

September 3.—The Rev. Father Wilkins died at Holdingford August 30, aged 85 years.

September 10.—The new Caughren theatre at Sauk Centre, a handsome building, was formally opened Friday evening by the "In Old Kentucky" company. Delegations were present from a number of the surrounding towns.

Henry Killian has sold his 210-acre farm near St. Cloud to Adolph Werner, of Marshall, for $15,960. Mr. Killian still owns 110 acres, which he will convert into a model dairy farm.

September 22.—Another sale, at still higher figures, is that of George Mohs, of St. Martin, who sold his farm of 160 acres to Wm. Scheidemantle, of Richmond, for $14,400.

September 24.—The post office at Albany was entered last evening, a mail pouch stolen and a number of letters and packages taken from the pouch, which was found this morning in a box car on the railroad tracks.

Anton Kuefler, one of the largest and most successful farmers in the county,

died yesterday at Lake George. He had been a resident of the county for over 36 years.

October 8.—Jonas D. Thomas, who came from Maine to Minnesota, making his home successively at Faribault, Clearwater and St. Cloud, died at his home in this city on the 5th inst., aged 79 years. He served during the war as a member of Company I, Seventh Minnesota regiment.

October 13.—The Rev. Walter A. Smith was ordained Sunday as minister of Unity church. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Ernest C. Smith, of Chicago; the charge to the people was given by the Rev. Wilson M. Backus, of Minneapolis; the charge to the minister by the Rev. Elmer S. Forbes, of Boston; and the welcome to the new pastor by the Rev. Lewis R. Levering, rector of St. John's church.

The contract has been let for a concrete reinforced bridge across the North Fork of the Crow river in section 24, Paynesville, at $2,250.

Jacob Woll, who located at St. Augusta in 1854, died at his home in this city on the 8th, aged 80 years.

October 20.—Mrs. D. A. Perkins, whose maiden name was Nancy E. Bonham and located at Fair Haven 45 years ago, died at her home in this city Sunday, aged 77 years.

October 24.—Col. Wm. Stratton, who came to St. Cloud October 1, 1908, occupying from and after that date the position of vice-president and manager of the Geo. Tileston Milling company, died suddenly yesterday at his home in this city, aged 61 years.

October 29.—John DeLeo, for many years a prominent citizen of St. Cloud, a member of the council for several years, died suddenly at his home in Minneapolis Tuesday, aged 61 years. He was connected with the state grain inspection department.

November 3.—The Melrose Granite company has purchased 26 acres of land west of the Osseo crossing in this city, where it will erect suitable buildings and remove its plant to this place in the spring. The main building will be 42x700 feet, with an engine room 60x100 feet, an office 24x36 feet and a supply room 24x30 feet. The engine room will be of granite. The equipment will include 10 polishers, 5 surfacers, lathe, etc., the entire plant to be heated by steam, and have 1,200 feet of side-track on the Great Northern.

Mayor Seberger yesterday threw the first shovel of dirt on the grading for the new Minneapolis & Central Minnesota railway, work on which at this end toward Kimball will be pushed rapidly as long as weather conditions will permit. President Potter and a number of local business men were present.

November 12.—Two car loads of horses, at prices from $125 to $150, purchased for the French army, will be sent to South St. Paul, whence they will form part of a train load forwarded east for shipment to their destination.

November 16.—St. Cloud lost one of its best citizens and most progressive business men in the death last evening of H. C. Ervin, Sr., at the age of 54 years. He was the owner of the City Flouring Mills, which he made a financial success, and was much interested in civic affairs, where his influence was strongly felt.

Sauk Rapids is to have a sub-station of the Public Service Company, to supply that locality with the electric power required for its granite and other industries.

November 20.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the First Presbyterian church of St. Cloud was held last evening. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. C. Swearingen, pastor of the House of Hope church, St. Paul. The Rev. L. R. Levering, of the Episcopal, F. W. Hill, of the Methodist, and W. M. Hul, of the Baptist churches, took part in the exercises. A historical review of the organization and life of the church was given by Dr. E. V. Campbell, by whom it was organized and who has been its pastor during the half century following. There will be a general reception given by the Ladies' Aid Society at the Commercial club rooms this evening, when brief remarks will be made by Archdeacon H. F. Parshall, of Cass Lake, for many years rector of St. John's church, St. Cloud, P. B. Gorman, Alvah Eastman and C. F. Macdonald. A history of the Ladies' Aid Society, prepared by Mrs. Campbell, its first president, will be read by Mrs. E. F. Moore, the present president.

November 25.—While the duck season was very disappointing, the early part having been so warm that the birds did not

leave the northern lakes, and when the weather turned colder they flew very high on their trip southward and did not stop at their accustomed haunts hereabouts, yet the season for big game has been quite satisfactory, nearly all of our local hunters securing a deer apiece, the legal limit.

The re-count of the votes cast for county commissioner from the First district was concluded today, followed by the withdrawal of J. D. Kowalkowski, the contestant. The re-count showed that P. N. Lahr had a majority of three out of the four votes majority shown by the original canvass. While there were a number of double-marked and other disputed ballots, yet Mr. Kowalkowski said he was willing to accept as the will of the people the result shown by these which were undisputed and concede the election to his opponent.

November 27.—Dr. George E. Maloy, for 25 years a practicing physician at St. Cloud, died on November 25, at the home of his son, Charles E. H. Maloy, at Spokane, Wash., aged 59 years, his death being due to cancer, from which he had been a great sufferer for three years.

Gotthard Harren, one of the oldest and best-known teachers in the county, having been for 25 years principal of the school at Freeport, died last evening at St. Raphael's hospital, of pneumonia, aged 54 years.

December 4.—By a majority of 209 out of 3,805 votes cast yesterday the Lake George site for the new high school building won over the Fifth avenue site, the present location.

December 7.—Mrs. Gertrude T. Long, mother of John Long, register of deeds, died in this city Saturday, aged 84 years. With her husband, who died in 1883, she located in the town of St. Martin, 45 years ago.

December 8.—J. D. Kowalkowski, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and C. F. Macdonald, editor of the St. Cloud Times, have announced themselves as candidates for the St. Cloud post office to succeed C. D. Grinols at the expiration of his term.

December 9.—John N. Gilley, a veteran of Company G, New York Cavalry, who located on a farm near Cold Spring in 1867, afterwards removing to the village where he was postmaster during President Harrison's administration, died Monday, aged 76 years.

December 12.—William Grimmer, of Sauk Rapids, a leading logging contractor, whose home had been at that place since 1868, died yesterday in the eighty-second year of his age.

December 17.—The Great Northern Flour Mills, the name by which the reorganized George Tileston mills are now known, started up Tuesday, after a number of improvements had been made and the capacity of the mill increased from 1,000 to 1,200 barrels of flour per day.

The people of St. Cloud are sending a car load of flour made at the City Mills, to the Belgian sufferers.

The date for the annual health and hygiene ball, to be given under the direction of the city's Health and Hygiene Committee, has been fixed for February 5.

December 22.—Mrs. Mary Hansen, wife of Judge Hubert Hansen, born at St. Joe January 9, 1865, died today at her home in this city, of Bright's disease, after a lingering illness.

December 23.—Holdingford is to be electric lighted, a plant for that purpose being constructed by Val. Herman, who has a 20-year franchise.

December 24.—At a meeting of the Stearns County Bar Association held yesterday R. B. Brower was elected president to succeed Theodore Bruener, resigned, James E. Jenks, secretary, to succeed John A. Roeser resigned. It was voted to extend an invitation to the State Bar Association to hold its meeting in this city next August, the Commercial club agreeing to co-operate.

December 26.—Hans J. Anderson, for a number of years a resident of St. Cloud and builder of the Anderson saw mills located on the east side of the Mississippi river, died suddenly on the street at Hudson, Wis., of heart disease. He was principal owner of the Anderson Lumber Company at South Stillwater, and was 60 years of age.

December 28.—The Christmas rush at the St. Cloud post office this year far exceeded that of any previous year. While the number of packages received is not known, Postmaster Ginols says it was fully three-fold that ever before handled. More

packages were received Saturday and Sunday than on any two days during the holiday season.

The funeral of the Rev. Frank Robert Plantekow, whose death occurred at Spokane, Wash., December 17, was held at the German Evangelical church, Paynesville, on Christmas day. The deceased was a son of Michael Plantekow, a pioneer of Western Stearns, and he had been in the ministry for 37 years. For eight years prior to the spring of 1914 he had been presiding elder in Minnesota, having been located at St. Paul, Winona and Paynesville, but at the beginning of the present year he was transferred by the bishops of his church to the diocese of Spokane.

December 29.—There are 58 officers and other employees at the Minnesota State reformatory, not including the superintendent and principal keeper.

The Northwestern Granite Manufacturers' Association holds its annual banquet at the Commercial club rooms this evening, the supper being served by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church.

December 31.—St. Cloud improvements for the year 1914 total $986,875.

The year has closed with just sufficient snow having fallen to cover the ground and make a "White Christmas," but not enough for a single day's sleighing.

Mrs. Marshall E. Jones died this morning at her home in this city of a long-standing throat trouble.

James F. Stevenson died at his home in St. Cloud January 17, 1915, at the age of 91 years. He had been a resident of the city for 45 years, having come here from McKeesport, Pa., in 1869, built the foundry now known as the Granite City Iron Works, engaged in the hardware business and brought to St. Cloud the first coal stove ever used in the city.

Joseph Eich, who came to Stearns county in 1855, taking a homestead by pre-emption in the town of St. Martin where he lived for nearly 56 years, died January 18 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Lahr, in this city, aged 85 years. His wife died July 15, 1912, and Mr. Eich soon afterwards made St. Cloud his home.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

Early Precincts—Eleven Original Townships—Changes in Names and Boundaries—Thirty-seven Townships at Present—Early Settlement and Organization—Pioneer Activities—Foundation and Growth of the Villages—Business Directories—Officers.

When Stearns county was organized in 1855 it was divided into three precincts, so-called, intended mainly to serve election purposes. The number of these was increased and their boundaries were changed from time to time as the necessities and convenience of the increasing population of the county required. The boundaries, election places, election officials and early officers of these precincts will be found in the chapter entitled County Government, which appears in this work.

At the meeting of the board of county commissioners May 19, 1858, in accordance with a law passed by the legislature at its last preceding session, the county was divided into eleven township, as follows: St. Cloud—All of township 124, range 28, the north half of township 123, ranges 27 and 28, and the south half of township 125, range 28. St. Joseph—All of township 124, range 29, the south half of township 125, range 29, the southeast quarter of township 125, range 30, and the east half of township 124, range 30. Winnebago—All

of township 126, ranges 28, 29, 30 and 31, and the north half of township 125, ranges 28, 29, 30 and 31. Clearwater—South half of township 123, ranges 27 and 28, and all of township 122 northwest of Clearwater river in ranges 27 and 28. Marysville—All of townships 122 and 123, range 29, and all of township 121 in said range north of Clearwater river. St. Domingo—townships 122 and 123, north of Clearwater river, range 31, and west half of townships 122 and 123 north of said river, range 30. Sauk Centre—townships 125 and 126, ranges 34 and 35. Lake Henry—townships 123 and 124, ranges 34 and 35. Two Islands—townships 125 and 126, ranges 32 and 33. Richmond—townships 123 and 124, ranges 32 and 33; also, township 122, ranges aforesaid north of the county line. Hanover—township 124 and the south half of township 125, range 31, and the southwest quarter of township 125 and the west half of township 124, range 30.

These eleven original townships were from time to time divided and subdivided, as will appear from the action of the board of supervisors and commissioners hereafter reported, until their number was finally increased to thirty-seven, and six of the eleven names then adopted, or more than one-half, were discarded, and to a majority of the present inhabitants of the townships are not even a memory. May 27 was fixed as the day for holding elections in the different towns, thus giving but one week's notice. Polling places were designated as follows: St. Cloud house of Anton Edelbrock; St. Joseph, at Peter Loso's; Winnebago, at Anson Northrop's; Clearwater, at S. A. Clifford's; Marysville, at Mr. Farwell's; St. Domingo, at John L. Young's; Richmond, at Mr. Middendorf's; Sauk Centre, at S. M. Bruce's; Lake Henry, no place named; Hanover, attached to St. Domingo until organized.

At the first meeting of the new board of supervisors, held August 3, 1858, such townships as were not organized were annexed to those which had been organized and the boundaries of certain of the organized townships were changed. The south half of government township 123, ranges 27 and 28, and all of township 122 in ranges 27 and 28 lying north of Clearwater river were made a part of the township of St. Cloud. The township of Wakefield was established with the following boundaries: Half of township 125, ranges 28, 29, 30 and 31; also township 126, ranges 28, 29, 30 and 31, and all of township 127, ranges 29, 30 and 31, lying south of the northern boundary of Stearns county. The township of Maine Prairie was to include townships 122 and 123, range 29. The township of Springfield was to be composed of townships 122 and 123, range 30. The township of Richmond embraced townships 122, 123 and 124 and the south half of township 125, range 31, and the west half of township 124 and the southwest quarter of township 125, range 30. The township of Verdale was made up of township 122, 123 and 124, ranges 32, 33, 34 and 35. The township of Sauk Centre included townships 125 and 126, all of fractional town 127 south of the northern boundary of Stearns county in ranges 32, 33, 34 and 35. The name of the township of Marysville was changed to Maine Prairie, and that of Domingo to Springfield. It was further ordered that all subdivisions of the county into townships which were inconsistent with the townships created by this board should be annulled. At a meeting held August 21, all of township 122, range 28, lying north of Clearwater river, was

taken from the township of St. Cloud and annexed to the township of Maine Prairie. The name of the township of Springfield was changed to Wakefield September 14, and November 2 the name of the township of Richmond was changed to Richardson and that of Winnebago to Calais, but the latter change was reconsidered and the name of Brockway chosen. At the session January 3, 1859, the name Richardson was changed to Munson and the township of Corning was established with the following-described boundaries: Commencing at the mouth of the Clearwater river, following up the Mississippi river to the section line between section 17 and 20, township 123, range 27; thence west on side line to the township line of said township; thence south on said township line to the Clearwater river; thence down said stream to the place of beginning. A resolution organizing the township of St. Augusta was adopted at this session but was afterwards annulled. A new township called Neenah, composed of township 123, range 28, was established February 8, 1859, the meeting of the voters for organization to be held March 1st at L. B. Johnson's house. All of township 122, range 27, north of Clearwater river, not included in the township of Maine Prairie was annexed to the township of Lynden. On the petition of the inhabitants of township 122, range 28, all that part of township 121, same range, and that part of township 121, range 29, that was in Stearns county, the territory thus described was erected into the township of Fair Haven, a meeting for organization to be held at the Fair Haven schoolhouse on the first Tuesday in April. A new township called Marion, comprising township 124, ranges 32 and 33, was erected, the election for organization to be held at the house of William Bosworth the first Tuesday in April. New townships having been organized and changes in boundaries made from time to time, the supervisors at their meeting May 4, 1859, adopted a resolution defining the boundaries of the different townships as follows:

Marion—township 124, ranges 32 and 33. Fair Haven—township 122, range 28, and all that part of township 121 in same range being in Stearns county, and all that part of township 121, range 29, being in Stearns county. Berlin—township 123, range 28. Lynden—Commencing at the mouth of Clearwater river, following up the Mississippi river to the section line between sections 17 and 20 in township 123, range 27; thence west on said section line to township, township line of said township; thence south on said township line to the Clearwater river; thence down said stream to the place of beginning. Wakefield—township 122, range 30. Verdale—townships 122 and 123, ranges 32, 33, 34 and 35, also township 124, ranges 34 and 35. Sauk Centre—townships 125 and 126 and all of fractional township 127 south of the northern boundary of Stearns county in ranges 32, 33, 34 and 35. Munson—townships 122, 123 and 124, and south half of township 125, range 31, and the west half of township 124, and southwest quarter of township 125, range 30. St. Joseph —township 124, range 29, and south half of township 125, range 29, and east half of township 124, range 30, and southeast quarter of township 125, range 30. Brockway—North one-half of township 125, ranges 28, 29, 30 and 31; also township 126, ranges 28, 29, 30 and 31, and all of township 127, ranges 29, 30 and 31 lying south of the northern boundary of Stearns county. Maine Prairie —townships 122 and 123, range 29. St. Cloud—township 124, range 28, ex-

cepting the southeast quarter of said township, and south half of township 125, range 28. St. Augustine—Commencing at southeast corner of section 18 in township 123, range 28, one line running north to Mississippi river, the other line running east to Mississippi river, including the fraction of township embraced between those lines and the Mississippi river; also the southeast quarter of township 124, range 28; "said boundaries claimed to be St. Augusta."

At a meeting of the supervisors held September 15, 1869, township 125, range 29 was attached to the township of Maine Prairie. It was further ordered that sections 17, 18, 8, 9 and 6 of township 123, range 27, be attached to the township of Lynden, and that sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 of township 124, range 28, be attached to the township of St. Cloud.

At the first meeting of the new board of county commissioners held June 5, 1861, the townships of Maine Prairie and Rockville were erected, composed of the following described territory: Maine Prairie, township 122, range 29, and fractional township 129, range 29, a town meeting for the purpose of organization to be held June 25 at the house of Daniel Spaulding. Rockville, township 123, range 29, the meeting for the organization to be held June 25 at Michael Hanson's house. Three more new townships were created at the meeting of the commissioners held September 7, with the following described territory: Oak, township 125, ranges 32 and 33, a meeting for organization to be held at Almon Sutton's house October 1; Tecumseh, fractional township 125, range 28, the organization meeting to be held at Henry Sawyer's house October 1; Berlin, a part of township 123, range 27, commencing at a point on the Mississippi river where the line between sections 7 and 20 running easterly would intersect the main channel of said river; thence west to township line between ranges 27 and 28; thence north to the main channel of said river; thence down said channel to the place of beginning in township 122, range 28, subject to a vote of the people affected to be taken at the general election in November. The name of the town of Marion, on petition of its inhabitants, was changed March 1 to Kennebeck. A radical change of township names was made at the meeting of the board of the county commissioners January 6, 1863, the name of the township of Berlin being changed to St. Augusta, "in accordance with instructions from the state auditor," that of Marion to St. Martin, and Tecumseh to Le Sauk, these being the names by which these townships have ever since been known, although with subsequent changes of boundaries. The county auditor was further instructed to change Frenchville to Le Sauk and the name of Tecumseh to Frenchville.

Upon petition of residents of the north half of township 123, ranges 32 and 33, that territory was cut off from the town of Verdale and attached to the town of St. Martin, which was then declared to comprise townships 124, ranges 33 and 32 and the north half of township 123, ranges 33 and 32.

The township of Avon was erected January 4, 1866, by taking such parts of congressional township 125, range 30, as were in the townships of St. Joseph, Brockway and Munson and consolidating them into a single organization with the above name. Upon petition of a majority of the legal voters of con-

gressional township 125, range 30, it was detached from the townships of Munson and Brockway and attached to the township of Avon, by order of the board of county commissioners at a meeting held May 16, 1866. The following day congressional townships 125, ranges 34 and 35, were taken from the township of Sauk Centre and the new township of Getty was erected, a meeting for organization to be held April 3 at Jacob Hurley's house.

A petition asking that congressional township 125, range 33, be taken from the township of Oak and made into a new township to be called Grove was granted January 2, 1867, the first town meeting to be held January 21 at Heinrich Meyer's house. At the same meeting congressional township 124, range 35, which was included in the township of Verdale, was erected into a new township called North Fork, a meeting for organization to be held January 21 at Nels Olsen's house. A third new township was erected by taking congressional township 126, range 33, from the township of Sauk Centre and making of it the township of Melrose, a town meeting to be held January 21, at August Lindberg's house. Eden Lake was the fourth new township erected at this meeting of the board, which was done by taking from the township of Munson congressional township 122, range 31, the first township meeting being appointed for January 23 at William Marywandt's house. At the meeting of the board of county commissioners held March 13, 1867, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29 and 30 and the west half of sections 4, 9, 15 and 21, township 122, range 28, were set off from the township of Fair Haven and included in the township of Maine Prairie. At the same meeting congressional township 125, range 35, was taken from the township of Getty and made into a new town called Raymond, the meeting for organization to be held March 30 at Liberty B. Raymond's house. A petition having been received asking that sections 1 to 12 inclusive in congressional township 122, range 31, be taken from the township of Eden Lake and attached to the township of Munson, it was directed that the matter be submitted to the voters of the township of Eden Lake at the next annual town meeting. When the county board met May 8 it granted a petition of the inhabitants of Maine Prairie asking that sections 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20 and the south half of sections 5 and 6 of congressional township 122, range 28, be taken from the township of Fair Haven and attached to the township of Maine Prairie, although it would appear that a part of this territory was included in the transfer made at the meeting in March. Three more new townships were added to the list September 3. Congressional township 122, range 30, was taken from the township of Wakefield to make the township of Luxemburg, a meeting for organization to be held September 23, at Nicholas Post's house; congressional township 123, range 32, was taken from the township of Verdale to become the township of Zion, the first meeting of the voters to be held September 21, at the schoolhouse in district No. 45; and congressional township 122, range 32, was likewise taken from the township of Verdale to become the township of Paynesville, the first town meeting to be held September 23, at the house of John Phipps.

Upon petition the south one-third of congressional township 127, range 33, was by the county board January 8, 1868, taken from the township of

Sauk Centre and annexed to the township of Melrose. At the same meeting congressional township 125, range 29, was taken from the townships of St. Joseph and Brockway and erected into a new township called Hancock, with a meeting for organization to be held March 31 at the house of Jacob Eich, Jr. This is the only reference to the name of Hancock, this newly-organized township appearing hereafter as St. Wendel. There is no record as to when or why the change was made, but probably it was directed by the state auditor, from the fact that the name of the famous Union commander had been previously appropriated by some organized township in the state. Congressional townships 125 and 126, range 31, and the south one-third of township 127, range 31, being a part of the townships of Avon and Brockway, were taken to form another new township called Albany, the first town meeting to be held March 31 in the schoolhouse in district No. 59. The township of Crow Lake was erected June 9, 1868, by making its boundaries the same as the boundaries of congressional township 123, range 35, with a meeting for organization to be held June 27 at C. H. Johnson's house. The citizens of the south half of township 123, ranges 33 and 34, and township 124, range 34, having neglected to organize and elect their town officers for the year 1868, the board of county commissioners at this meeting ordered that the west half of township 123, range 34, be annexed to the township of Crow Lake; that the west half of township 124, range 34, be annexed to the township of North Fork; and that the east half of township 123, range 34, and the south half of township 123, range 33, be annexed to the township of St. Martin, by which action the township of Verdale passed finally off the face of the county map.

Congressional township 123, range 33, and the east half of township 123, range 34, were taken from the township of St. Martin June 28, 1869, and made into the town of Lake Henry. The first town meeting was appointed to be held July 9, at the house of Xavier Popping. The following day the county board took from the townships of St. Martin and North Fork the north half of township 124, range 34, and attached it to the township of Getty. The new town of Ashley was erected June 9, 1870, by taking from the township of Sauk Centre congressional township 126, range 35, and fractional township 127, range 35, the first town meeting to be held June 25 at the house of A. M. Stiles. The next new township was Holding, erected September 17, 1870, by taking township 126, range 30, and fractional township 127, range 30, from the township of Brockway. A meeting for organization was appointed for October 6, at Randolph Holding's house. Congressional township 126, range 32, and the fractional township 127, range 32, were taken from the township of Oak March 29, 1871, to form the town of Millwood, the town meeting to be held April 17 at Heinrich Klason's house. At a meeting of the county board held June 13, 1871, congressional township 124, range 33, and the south-east quarter of township 124, range 34, were taken from the township of St. Martin and erected into the township of Spring Hill; the town meeting to be held July 1 at F. W. Lenz's house. The township of Krain followed, being made up of township 126, range 31, and the south tier of sections in township 127, range 31, taken by the county board March 20, 1872, from the township of Albany. The meeting for organization was ap-

pointed for April 8 at Joseph Gasperlin's house. Another new town called Farming was erected January 8, 1873, comprising township 124, range 31, and the west half of township 124, range 30, taken from the township of Munson, with a meeting for organization to be held January 28 at Michael Bock's house. Almost four years elapsed before any further changes were made in the boundaries of the township. When the county board met January 3, 1877, it took congressional township 123, range 34, from the townships of Crow Lake and Lake Henry to form a new town which was called North Branch, the first town meeting to be held January 22 at Knut P. Knutson's house. But being advised by the state auditor that there was already in the state a town of that name, the board of commissioners changed the name to Crow River. At a meeting of the county board held September 1 following, congressional township 124, range 34, was taken from Getty, Spring Hill and North Fork townships, and erected into the township of Lake George, the first town meeting to be held at Michael Collin's house, September 13. The last township to be erected was that of Collegeville, which was added to the list January 8, 1880, when congressional township 124, range 30, was taken from the townships of Farming, St. Joseph and Wakefield for this purpose. The first town meeting was appointed to be held January 27, at Peter Eich's house. No additions have since been made to the number of townships or changes in the boundaries of any. The thirty-seven duly organized townships in the county are: Albany, Ashley, Avon, Brockway, Collegeville, Crow Lake, Crow River, Eden Lake, Fair Haven, Farming, Getty, Grove, Holding, Krain, Lake George, Lake Henry, Le Sauk, Luxemburg, Lynden, Maine Prairie, Melrose, Millwood, Munson, North Fork, Oak, Paynesville, Raymond, Rockville, St. Augusta, St. Cloud, St. Joseph, St. Martin, St. Wendel, Sauk Centre, Spring Hill, Wakefield and Zion. Of these, twenty-four contain one congressional township, six miles square, each; seven, Ashley, Sauk Centre, Melrose, Millwood, Krain, Holding and Brockway, comprising the northern tier of townships, were increased in size by the addition of a row of sections to their northern boundary; five, Brockway, Le Sauk, St. Cloud, St. Augusta and Lynden, have irregular contours by reason of bordering on the Mississippi river and the latter named township on the Clearwater river as well. Maine Prairie and Fair Haven are irregular by reason of territorial additions and subtractions.

ALBANY TOWNSHIP

Albany is situated in the northeast center of the county, and embraces township 125 north, range 31 west. It was originally covered with timber of the different varieties of oak, with some small maple and poplar. It has an area of 23,040 acres.

There were no evidences of occupancy or improvement here when John Schwinghammer, Jr., came in search of a home in 1862. After exploring the country and selecting a location, Mr. Schwinghammer returned to his family, but came with his father the following summer, and made claims on sections twenty-two and twenty-three. His father died in 1867, which was the first death in the town. Prominent among those who followed the same year were Isidore Obermiller, Paul Obermiller and John Platz, and during the next three or four years, John and Jacob Christen, Peter Dirkes, George Leissle, Simon Groetch, and others made claims in the same locality.

This town was a part of Avon until 1868, when a separate organization was effected.

The officers elected at the first general town meeting were: Supervisors, John Schwinghammer (chairman), Isidore Obermiller, and John Hauser; justice of the peace, Joseph Schwinghammer; treasurer and clerk, Frederic Weitzel.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad, now a part of the Great Northern system, crosses near the center of the town in a westerly direction. Albany station was established on the south line of section fifteen, where a thriving village has sprung into existence.

The township is divided into several school districts. Number fifty-nine was the first organized, in 1868, and the first school taught by Anthony Fralek. The first building was erected on section twenty-two, but after the formation of a new district a neat frame schoolhouse in the village was built. District number one hundred and eleven was organized in 1877, being detached from district fifty-nine. The school-house stood on section twenty-two.

The road order book shows that a road was laid out and report made to the supervisors of the town of Albany as early as May 17, 1870. Nicholas Schmit was at that time county surveyor. The road was petitioned for Jan. 19, 1870, by M. Dobmeier, and carried 14 signers. The earliest records of the town, however, now in existence date back only to March 11, 1879. At a meeting held on that day, which was called to order by town clerk John Schwinghammer, George Wimmer was chosen to preside as moderator. Fred Weitzel was elected chairman and Herman Jaeckal and Leonhard Koch were elected supervisors; John Schwinghammer, town clerk; Reinhard Richter, treasurer; Mathias Groetsch, assessor; George Wimmer and George Kulzer, justices of the peace; John Yaeger and John Viehausen, constables; George Kulzer, poundmaster. At this time there were seven road districts in the town, the overseers elected being: Christ Scheitel, John Christen, Joseph Supau, Andrew Seitz, Reinhard Richter, John Yeager, Simon Groetsch. At this election there were about 70 votes cast. The increase in population was quite large since the organization of the town in 1868.

The present officers are: Supervisors, John Groetsch, George Christen, John Zimmermann; treasurer, F. W. Christen; clerk, H. J. Blenker; justice, F. H. Bock.

ALBANY VILLAGE.

The village of Albany is located twenty miles west and seven miles north of St. Cloud on the Great Northern and "Soo" railways. It is in one of the best farming and cattle-raising districts in the state of Minnesota. Pine and Pelican lakes are about 2½ and 4 miles, respectively, northeast of Albany. On the banks of these lakes are located beautiful parks and cottages, occupied by cottagers from Albany and Holdingford.

The Great Northern was built as far as Melrose in 1871. The Soo was built through Albany in 1907. The city hall and jail was built about 1898. The water plant was installed in 1902, and the electric plant was installed in 1909. The village was incorporated January, 1890. The first officers were: Jos. Weitzel, president; F. P. Hecklin, Chr. Schiebel, Alois Lutz, trustees; H. F. Meyer, recorder; Anton Ethen, treasurer; H. F. Meyer, justice; J. F. Krebs, constable. The present officers are given in another chapter.

The first hotel at Albany was started in 1871 by Joe Zeitz, when the railroad was built to Melrose. About three years later Zeitz disposed of it to George Kulzer, who was proprietor until 1884. From 1884 to 1887 the hotel was managed by John Kulzer, son of the original proprietor. In 1887 the business was bought by Daniel Ceska and managed by him until 1890. In 1887 a second hotel was started by John Wellenstein, who erected the present hotel building in 1895. Wellenstein sold to Wm. George in 1913, who in turn in 1914 sold to Mrs. Mary J. Fischer, the present owner, and the hotel is known as the Fischer Hotel. The Nett hotel was started by Mrs. Math Nett in 1890 and is still run under the same management.

The Commercial Club of Albany was organized in October, 1909, the first regular meeting being held October 25. The officers elected were: Andrew Peternell, president; A. C. Lenarz, secretary; Leo. W. Schaefer, treasurer. The present officers are: Henry J. Blenker, president; Walvin M. Kommerstad, secretary; Thomas G. Schaefer, treasurer. During the few years of existence the Commercial

club has well demonstrated the value of such an organization to the village. Among the notable accomplishments of the club is the work it has done in securing good roads and highways in and around Albany. Several market days have been held and have proven a great success. The club has also induced several good business enterprises to locate here. The club rooms are in the village hall. The membership at present is about 75.

The St. Thomas Court, No. 891, C. O. F., was granted a charter and organized September 26, 1898, with 28 charter members. The first officers were: C. R., Thos. Tomasek; V. C. R., Ben. Blume; P. C. R., Albert Winter; treasurer, Albert Besemann; recording secretary, Frank Schmidt; financial secretary, A. J. Lochlein; trustees, S. P. Wimmer, F. Mayer, Joe Bauer; senior conductor, Nick Shroeder; junior conductor, John Wintermeyer; inside sentinel, John Viehaussen; outside sentinel, Theo. Dillenbring. The officers were installed and the meeting formally opened by C. R. Rosenberger of St. Cloud. The court has expanded quite rapidly, now having about 128 members, many of whom are from Avon and other outside towns. The present officers are: C. R., Thos. Tomasek; V. C. R., Alex. Brandtner; P. C. R., P. M. Weyrens; treasurer, F. H. Fiedler; recording secretary, Albert Winter; financial secretary, H. J. Blenker; trustees, P. J. Kraker, Joe Hanauer, S. P. Wimmer; senior conductor, Anton Reber; junior conductor, S. Yunick. At present the Foresters occupy one of the classrooms of the public school.

Albany Creamery.—A creamery was organized and built in 1895 by the firms of Geo. M. Schaefer and Kraker & Wertin. Each firm furnishing half the capital. Under their supervision the creamery was successfully managed until 1900, when it was sold to A. H. Wester, the present owner. During the last year 918,994 pounds of cream were received and the amount paid to patrons in cash was $77,803.89. Mr. Wester has about 200 patrons who own 1,600 cows. This is the first and only creamery located at Albany. The Central Minnesota Dairymen and Buttermakers' association held their annual meeting at Albany on Thursday, February 11. About one hundred buttermakers and dairymen were present. Officers elected: President, Geo. Byers, Brooten; vice-president, Anton Balles, Long Prairie; secretary, N. F. Thielman, Elrosa; treasurer, A. Rasmussen, Ottertail.

The articles of incorporation of the Albany Mutual Fire Insurance Company were filed April 15, 1895, and the company began business June 1. The corporation comprises the town of Albany and adjoining towns. The office business of the corporation must be executed within the town of Albany. The management of its affairs is rested in a board of nine directors, all of whom must be residents of the towns comprising the corporation. These are elected at the annual meeting held on the first Monday of January in each year. The first board of directors were Jacob Krebs, John Lochlein, John Schwinghammer, Frank Schmidt, Henry Lenarz, J. B. Sperl, Peter Dirkes, Frank Jakala. The first officers were: Jacob Krebs, president; John Schwinghammer, secretary; John Lochlein, treasurer. The present officers are: Jacob Krebs, president; John Blenker, treasurer; Geo. A. Herberger, secretary. The other members of the board of directors are: Peter J. Terres, Geo. Winkler, Carl Reinke, Frank Rahotz, Anton Schulte, Ed. Keppers. The annual report December 31, 1914, showed a total of 1,181 policies, representing $2,088,197 insurance, in force at the end of the year. Number policies issued during the year, 306; number canceled, 224. The receipts were $5,347.58; disbursements, $1,832.20. The losses paid were 15, of which 13 were from lightning and 2 from fire.

The Farmers' Shipping association was organized in February, 1914, with 108 members. The management of the association is in the hands of five directors and the three officers. The first officers were: Henry Schwinghammer, president; Paul Obermiller, vice-president; Wm. M. Schindler, secretary, treasurer and manager; the other directors being S. P. Wimmer, Geo. A. Herberger, John Plemmel, Geo. A. Christen, Edward Grunlok. At the annual meeting held December 26, 1914, the following officers and directors were elected: Paul Obermiller, president; Alois Sperl, vice-president; Geo. A. Herberger, secretary, treasurer and manager; Math. Heinen, Geo. A. Christen, S. P. Wimmer,

John Hanson, Frank Habermann. During the first nine months following its organization the association shipped to market 36 carloads of mixed stock, amounting to about $40,000.

The Albany Telephone Company was organized in the spring of 1906 with fifteen telephones. It was organized by Charles W. Christen and T. G. Schaefer. In the fall of 1906 Mr. Christen sold his interest to S. G. Schaefer, who became sole proprietor and manager. At present the company has about 135 instruments and it has long-distance connections with the North-Western Company.

Peter Kraker was born at Lubach, Austria, on June 28, 1860. After acquiring a common school education in his fatherland he emigrated to Albany in 1881, where he found employment in the store owned by Jos. Kraker. In 1885 Jos. Kraker sold the business to Peter Kraker and John Wertin, a school companion of Mr. Kraker. Mr. Wertin was born at Lubach, Austria, April 12, 1860. He emigrated to this country in 1874, coming to Richmond, where he found employment on a farm. In 1877 he was engaged with Maurin Bros. at Cold Spring. In 1880 he went to St. Joe, where he remained until coming to Albany in 1885. When the two young men bought the business the stock was about $4,700. As the country developed and the settlers learned of the hidden wealth of the surrounding country, the business expanded with bounds and strides. An elevator was erected and the buying of grain as well as wood proved quite profitable. In 1911 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Kraker keeping the general store and grain business and Mr. Wertin taking the hardware and furniture business, the stock of which was valued at about $10,000. Mr. Kraker's stock is now valued at about $20,000.

The large business block, 50 by 100 feet, was erected in 1898. The second story has the offices of Dr. Tolbert Watson and Dr. W. H. Mulligan, dentist. Store rooms are also located on this floor. The old store building was moved to the back and now contains the furniture stock, in charge of Mr. Wertin's son, Alfred. Peter Kraker still retains the grain business but sold his general store tc his son, Peter J. Kraker, in January, 1915.

Both Peter Kraker and John Wertin are interested in two banks, the Albany State bank and the Bynum State bank at Bynum, Montana. Beside this, John Wertin has several tracts of land in Marshall and Stearns counties. The success which these men now enjoy shows their business ability and during the time they have been in business they have succeeded in gaining the good will of the community.

Geo. M. Schaefer, one of the pioneer merchants of Albany, was born April 1, 1857, at St. Cloud. He bought the general business of Charles Herberger in 1880. At that time John Emmel, now of St. Cloud, was in business with Mr. Schaefer. The stock at that time was valued at about $3,400. The present stock is $28,000. When Mr. Schaefer came to Albany the village had some 65 inhabitants. No streets were laid out, there was only the main road and that was but a trail through the woods. The entire village site was a forest. In 1888 John Emmel was elected register of deeds of Stearns county and the entire business was taken over by Mr. Schaefer. The present building occupied by the general store was erected in 1899, the old building being moved to a side street and is now occupied by N. J. Theisen as an implement shop. In 1900 a furniture store was erected owing to the expanse of business and the acquisiton of a larger stock. This business is at present taken care of by Otto Schaefer.

In 1903 the Schaefer Hardware Company began business in a third building. The business increasing until in 1913 the articles of incorporation of the Schaefer-Brandtner Hardware Company, with a capital of $10,000, were filed.

Mr. Schaefer also erected a grain elevator in the early days at Albany, and made an extensive business of buying grain and wood. At present he has rented the grain elevator to Joseph Lehner. He is a stockholder in the First State Bank of Albany, and also in the Bynum State Bank of Bynum, Montana, which was organized in 1913 by the stockholders of the First State Bank of Albany. Anton C. Schaefer, a son of Geo. M. Schaefer, is cashier of the Bynum bank.

Although Mr. Schaefer is advancing in years, he is still an energetic business man. He has done a great deal of philanthropic work both in the village and out-

side and by his marked ability has won the good will, patronage and friendship of the entire territory tributary to Albany.

Other prominent business men of the town are: N. J. Theisen (who came to Albany in 1887 and engaged in the implement and cattle business and has been an important factor in the building of the village); F. H. Fiedler, druggist; H. J. Blenker, general merchandise; W. Tomasek, saddler and harnessmaker; F. Bier & Son & Christen, general merchandise; Frank Hofmann, dealer in harness and shoes; with other business enterprises, such as blacksmith shops, a bakery, butcher shop, two barber shops, wagon shop, two garages, two lumber yards (one owned by John Nett & Co., the other by J. Borgerding & Company), a tailor shop, and seven saloons.

(Note.—The above excellent article concerning Albany township and village is from the pen of P. M. Weyrens.)

Albany village is a flourishing settlement in the central part of Albany township, with a population of 900 people. It is well situated, and its position in a rich agricultural district makes it an important trading center. It has two railroads, the Great Northern and the "Soo" line. Among its advantages may be mentioned Catholic and Lutheran churches, two banks, a creamery, a flour mill, two hotels, three grain elevators, electric lights, and water works, and a weekly newspaper. A brief business directory follows: J. B. Pollansch, postmaster; Christ Ashlers and Michael Lenartz, flour mill; Albany Enterprise, William M. Kommerstad, publisher; Albany Land Co., Henry F. Levenick, manager; Albany Telephone Co., Thos. G. Schaefer, manager; Albany Township Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Jacob Krebs, president, John Schwinghammer, secretary; John H. Bachel, saloon; George A. Bantle, dentist; William W. Baron, lawyer; A. Besemann, saloon; B. H. Beuning, insurance agent; Fred Bier, general store; Bernhardt Blume, general store (St. Anthony); Henry J. Blenker, general store; City Electric Light Plant, Emil J. Hoffman, superintendent; City Water Works; Ray Cleavetand, garage; Martin Dinndorf, wall paper; William D. Dixon, agent, Great Northern Railway; Fred H. Fiedler, drugs; First State Bank, G. M. Schaefer, president, Andrew Peternell, cashier; John B. Fuchs, shoemaker; Herman Genz, cement works; William J. George, proprietor Merchants Hotel; Balthaser Glatzmaier, meats; Anton Gruenke, blacksmith; Joseph W. Hanauer, garage; Joseph Hofmann, harness; Martin Jesh, restaurant; Michael Klein, meats; Sephens Klein, saloon; Peter J. Kraker, general store; Joseph Lehner, grain elevator; Nicholas G. Lenarz, saloon; Adam J. Loehlein, saloon; Peter Luckeroth, watchmaker; Alois Lutz, shoemaker; Joseph Menth, blacksmith; Joseph Muehlstein, photographer; Mrs. Anna Nett, hotel; J. Nett & Co., lumber; Lizzie Nett, milliner; M. J. Perne, saloon; A. Peternell, insurance agent; Clarence B. Quale, livery; Mathias Ramacher, house mover; William F. Richter, general store; St. Anthony Creamery Association, John Plemel manager; Schaefer-Brandtner Hardware Co., G. M. Schaefer, president, Alex. Brandtner, secretary and treasurer; George M. Schaefer, general store; Otto F. Schaefer, undertaker; John J. Schleppenbach, baker; Fred Schutz, barber; Stearns County State Bank, William J. Bohmer, president, B. H. Benning, cashier; Nicholas J. Theisen, farm implements; Michael T. Thelen, bottler; Thomas Tomasek, harness; J. F. Tuert, barber; Tolbert Watson, physician; John Werten, hardware; Alois H. Wester, creamery; Adam Winter, saloon; Albert Winter, blacksmith.

ASHLEY TOWNSHIP

Ashley is situated in the northwest corner of the county, and is chiefly a rolling prairie. Originally there was a strip of brush land on the east line near the northeast corner, and along the course of Ashley creek, which rises in Westport Lake, Pope county, and flows northeasterly through this town into the Sauk river, forming one of its principal tributaries. The soil varies from a light and sandy to a black loam, with a clay sub-soil. It embraces all of township 126, range 35 west and the south tier of sections of township 127, range 36, making an acreage of 26,880 acres.

There were a few claims made in this town a short time before the Indian outbreak of 1862, but abandoned during that

excitement. The first permanent settlement was begun in 1865. Among the first claimants were Henry Vessey, a native of England, who settled on section thirty-six north, and John Eberspacher, who settled on section three. James Willard, William Holmes, H. Newman and James Jardine also settled in the northeast part in 1866. J. S. Frederick settled on section seven the same summer, and was the first settler in that part of the town.

This town was attached to Sauk Centre until 1870, when a separate organization was effected, and the following officers elected: Supervisors, A. M. Stiles (chairman), H. J. Newman and Thomas Rosier; treasurer, William Holmes; clerk, James Bruce; and justice of the peace, James Jardine. When Ashley was organized it embraced a strip of land lying along the whole north line, which has since been attached to Todd county.

District number forty-six was organized in 1867, and the first school kept by Mary Parker, in the house of F. Karell, located on the strip of land above mentioned as being since attached to Todd county. The first school building was erected soon after on section thirty-five, which was superseded by a new one in 1880. District number sixty-five was organized in 1868, and a log school house built on section eight the same year. A building, on section three, was erected in 1879. District number one hundred was organized in 1874, and a small board shanty built on section seventeen, which served the purposes of a schoolhouse until 1876, when a neat frame building was erected on section eighteen.

AVON TOWNSHIP

Avon is situated in the northeastern portion of the county, and is contained in township 125 north, range 30 west. It was originally covered with timber. It abounds in small lakes and marshes. The principal lakes are Pelican Lake, in the northwest portion of the town, and Spunk, Kepper, Anna, Lenman and Minnie lakes, in the vicinity of Avon village. The most beautiful of these is Spunk Lake. The area of the town is 23,040 acres. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, now a part of the Great Northern, passes through the southern portion of the town, where there is a station and village named Avon.

The first settler whose veins could lay any claim to the possession of Caucasian blood, was James Tanner, an Indian half-breed, who settled where Avon village now stands, in 1856. John Barrett settled on section twelve in 1859. Among other early settlers were, Peter Gothard, Nicholas Theisen, Andrew Agthman, John Knoblach, Mathew Solinger, Nicholas Kepper, and his brothers, Nicholas S. and John.

When Brockway was organized, in 1858, it embraced a large tract of country, and included the present territory of Avon, until the organization of the latter, in 1866. The formation of Albany, in 1868, reduced Avon to its present limits.

The first election was held at the house of Nicholas S. Keppers, and the following officers elected: Supervisors, Nicholas S. Keppers (chairman), Isidore Obermiller, and Paul Obermiller; clerk, John Brakefield; treasurer, Nicholas S. Keppers; justice of the peace, William Murphy; and assessor, John Schwinghammer.

The township is divided into several school districts. The first school taught was by Mary Sutrup, in 1870, in the house of N. S. Keppers. District number sixty was organized in 1872, and the building erected on section twenty-eight, near the station. District number seventy-two was organized in 1876, and the school house located on section nine.

AVON VILLAGE

The village of Avon is situated on the beautiful Spunk Lakes in Sections 27 and 28 of township 125, range 30. It is an elegant place for summer resorts; having many lakes and excellent railroad facilities and not too far from the large cities of the state. It was incorporated in February, 1900.

The first permanent settler in the present village was Nick Keppers, who moved on his claim from St. Joseph in the year 1863, living in a one-room shanty where the residence of Math. Grosman now stands. He was the owner of the present townsite. Wm. Murphy conducted the first general store in 1863. The first elevator was built in 1880 by N. S. Keppers.

The first building was erected by Nick Keppers in 1863; the succeeding buildings of early times being as follows: Wm. Murphy, general store, 1873; Thos. Hussey, saloon and hotel, 1875; residence and wagon shop, N. S. Keppers, 1870; Catholic church, 1872; sawmill by Ball, Bryan & Dickinson, 1873; the business men also put up residences. The first school was taught in the wagon shop of N. S. Keppers by Mary Situp in 1870, ten children being enrolled.

The Great Northern Railway, then known as the St. Paul, Minneapolis Railway Company, was graded through here in 1872, but was not completed until 1873. Up to that time the mail was brought here by stage and the postoffice was then known as Spunk Lake. As soon as the railroad was completed mail came by rail and the postoffice was changed to Avon, its present name. The first postmaster for Spunk Lake was N. S. Keppers. The first postmaster for Avon was Wm. Murphy. The first depot agent was J. Holmes; Herdernt Simpson is the present.

The village was incorporated in February, 1900. The first officers elected were: President, Frank Schmid; trustees, B. E. Davis, Joseph Keppers, Thomas Reh; recorder, Nick Radden; treasurer, Robert Welz; constable, John Flesch. The present officers, elected in March, 1915, are: President, B. J. Oster; trustees, B. J. Keppers, M. Immerfall, T. F. Roche; recorder, N. J. Terhaar; treasurer, John Rass; constable, S. Rass; justice, J. J. Welte.

The creamery at this place was organized in March, 1900, by F. M. Whitman and F. Schmid, who are the sole owners, and began operations the following month. An addition was built in 1901 to be used as a feed mill. During the past year (1914) 86,000 pounds of butter was made and $21,000 was paid to patrons, of whom there are 100 with about 400 cows. The creamery still occupies the original building. A cooperative creamery had been built in 1892 or 1893 by a Chicago concern at a cost of $5,000, for which the farmers gave their notes. During the two or three seasons it was run the results were unsatisfactory in every way, and the plant was finally sold for a trifle to a dairy farm near St. Cloud, where it was set up and was nearly ready to run when struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Avon village has a population of three hundred and is located fifteen miles west of St. Cloud on the Great Northern Railway. It has a Catholic church, a bank, a hotel, a creamery and a grain elevator.

Wm. S. Bartholomew, postmaster; Avon Hardware Co., J. P. Schneider, manager; Avon State Bank, J. H. Spieker, president, N. J. Terhaar, cashier; Wm. S. Bartholomew, wholesale wood, real estate, and insurance; Geo. Dulinger, blacksmith (St. Wendell); Mathew Grosman, proprietor Lake View Hotel; Inter-State Grain Co., Frank Schmidt, agent; Jacob Omann, blacksmith; Philip Philipsack, general store (St. Wendell); Rass Bros., livery; St. Wendell Creamery Association, M. J. Rooney, secretary (St. Wendell); Frank Schmid, general store; H. Simpson, express and telegraph agent.

BROCKWAY TOWNSHIP

Brockway is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the county, and has an area of 33,960 acres. It embraces all of township 126 north, range 29 west, the south tier of sections belonging to township 127, range 29, and a portion of township 126, range 28. Along the river, at the south, there is a fine piece of prairie, formerly known as Winnebago Prairie, but now called Brockway Prairie. Towards the north, and originally separated from Brockway Prairie by a light strip of timber, is North Prairie, which extends into Morrison county. Westward from the river, the surface is somewhat hilly with occasional strips of low and swampy land. The higher land of this portion of the township was originally heavily timbered.

In the summer of 1855, the first permanent settlers arrived, and consisted of Milo Young, George Day, Winslow Getchell and his son Nathaniel, Asa and Winslow Libby, William Gordon, and a few others, all settling on Winnebago Prairie. In the fall of that year, James Y. Demeritt and William McNeal settled near the river, on North Prairie, and were followed soon after by Andrew McCrea and others. The winter of 1856-57 was an unusually hard one for the settlers. The cold was intense and the snow fell to a depth never since attained.

When the government survey was made,

some time after this settlement, Mr. Demeritt and his neighbor McNeal found themselves on school section thirty-six, but fortunately, they were enabled to obtain land warrants, and thus secured their claims at about government price.

Sauk Rapids was then but a trading post and there were but a few houses at St. Cloud, consequently it was several years before enough concentrated action could be had to open a road along the west side of the river. The first school was taught by Irene Carrick, of Elk River, in 1860; it was a private school, and held in the house of Winslow Getchell. The first preaching was also in the house of Mr. Getchell, in 1859, by the Rev. John Thompson, of Sauk Rapids. The first birth was a daughter of Asa Libby, born in 1857, and died at the age of nine months, making the first death in the town. The first marriage occurred in the fall of 1858, the contracting parties being, Edward B. Bliss and Cynthia Gray.

The town was organized in 1858, and embraced a large tract of country lying west of the river, but has been gradually reduced to its present limits by the organization of new towns. The first election was held May 27, at the house of Anson Northrup. A portion of the present town of Le Sauk was included in the new town, in which Mr. Northrup lived. The officers elected were: Supervisors, Asa Libby (chairman), J. E. Hayward, and William Gordon; clerk, W. B. Ellis; assessor, Reuben Gray, and collector, Nathaniel Getchell. The town was organized under the name of Winnebago, but changed to Brockway in 1860.

Brockway postoffice was established in September, 1857, and N. Getchell appointed postmaster. About 1863, Mr. Getchell moved away and the office was discontinued, but soon re-established with Appleton Webb as postmaster. He was succeeded by James Gray, and in October, 1879, Mrs. Alma Getchell was appointed. North Prairie postoffice was formerly kept at the house of James L. Demeritt, with Mrs. Demeritt as postmistress, but some time ago it was removed north into Morrison county. Many years ago, regular preaching was maintained at Brockway prairie, but later it was abandoned. A Sabbath school was kept up at the school house on section seventeen, and also one on Brockway prairie. Adjoining the German Catholic Church on section twenty-five, is a cemetery inclosing about four acres of ground. A cemetery is also located on section twenty-eight, which was formerly the property of the town, but owing to some inhormonious feeling, it was deeded to the Brockway Cemetery Association about 1866.

Brockway postoffice was established in September, 1857, and N. Getchell appointed postmaster. About 1863, Mr. Getchell moved away and the office was discontinued, but soon re-established with Appleton Webb as postmaster. He was succeeded by James Gray, and in October, 1879, Mrs. Alma Getchell was appointed.

North Prairie postoffice was formerly kept at the house of James Y. Demeritt, with Mrs. Demeritt as postmistress, but in the seventies moved north into Morrison county.

Among the early settlers of Brockway as already mentioned was James Y. Demeritt, who came to Minnesota in 1855, from Woodstock, New Hampshire, where he was born February 16, 1822, located temporarily on the east side of the Mississippi river. In November of the same year he made a pre-emption on section 36, in the extreme north-eastern part of the township, which was then wild and unsettled. His wife and two little girls were taken across the river in a birch bark canoe borrowed from the Indians for that purpose, while the oxen and one cow were made to swim to the other side. The frame house then built still stands, although several additions have been made, and is the home of the widow, now 89 years of age. There are few Minnesota men or women who can say that they have lived in the same place and in the same house for sixty years. During the Indian outbreak Mr. Demerritt was compelled to go to Fort Ripley to help guard the post, as were all the men of the settlement except two who were left to protect the women and children, gathered at the Demerritt house, as being the largest one in the neighborhood. There they passed the anxious days, scarcely daring to cook for fear the smoke would betray them or to have a light at night lest it might attract the attention of the Indians. Many buried

their few valuables in the fields or woods that they might be saved in case the houses were burned by the savages. For several years both before and after the war the Demerritt house was used for church services, the rooms being filled by the neighbors, some of whom came a distance of six and eight miles with ox teams, bringing their entire families.

ST. STEPHEN

This village, the last to be incorporated in Stearns county and making the total number 24, is made of parts of sections 19, 30 and 31, town 126, range 28, parts of 23, 24, 25, 26 and 36, town 126, range 29, in the township of Brockway. It is practically a reincarnation of the old townsite of Brockway, which was established in 1857 by Stephen Emerson and J. L. Young, almost directly opposite Watab, which was then a town of considerable importance. These promoters built a large hotel and several good houses. They also built a bridge across the river, about two miles distant, this being the first bridge over the Mississippi above St. Anthony Falls. It was a toll bridge and the man in charge slept in a small house conveniently located. One morning when he arose to resume his daily duties the bridge was missing, a strong wind during the night having lifted it from the piers and dumped it into the river. It was not rebuilt and crossing afterwards was done by means of a ferry boat. For many years it had a postoffice and church services were held at stated periods, but the town has long ceased to have an existence. Among the early settlers in that vicinity were Gregor Peternell, who came in 1866, and Gregor Pogatschnick. Others who followed were Andrew Dean, John Schumer, Anton Kapus and Andrew and John Blankush. The first storekeeper was John Smerker about 1878. Following him were John Merkling, Merkling & Polance, McCarty, John Shebet and John P. Heim, who successively occupied the same building.

The new village was incorporated May 2, 1914. It has a general store, owned by Vouk & Legeat, another by Jos. Thorker; there is a blacksmith shop, and a saw mill built twelve years ago by Frank Vouk, manufacturing lumber from logs brought in by the settlers. The mail service is from Rice postoffice, R. R. No. 2.

It is understood that the Rt. Rev. James Trobec, in laying aside his duties as Bishop of St. Cloud, will make his home at St. Stephen, where he has relatives.

CROW LAKE TOWNSHIP

Crow Lake is situated in the extreme southwest corner of the county, and embraces township 123 north, range 35 west. Its area is 23,040 acres. It is chiefly a rolling prairie, excepting along the course of Spunk river, and on the margins of some of the lakes. The principal lakes are, Crow, from which the town derives its name, Tamarack, Fish, and Grass lakes, the latter lying partly in Pope county. Spunk river is the name of a small stream which rises in Tamarack lake, and flows easterly, emptying into the North Fork of Crow river, in Crow River township. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam with a clay subsoil.

This town was uninhabited until about 1861, when two Swedes, named C. H. Johnson and John Johnson, made claims here.

Crow Lake was organized in 1868, and embraces, in addition to its present territory, the west half of the township 123, range 34, but was reduced to its present limits by the organization of Crow River in 1877. The first officers were: Supervisors, W. B. Reed (chairman), Peter Knudson, and H. Anderson; clerk, F. H. Swenson; assessor, C. H. Johnson; and treasurer, Henry Hess.

The first school was taught by Julia Nelson in 1870.

CROW RIVER TOWNSHIP

Crow River is located in the southwestern portion of the county, and it contained in township 123 north, range 34 west. The surface is a gently rolling prairie interspersed with marsh land. The creek which is the outlet of Crow Lake, crosses the southwest corner of the town in a southeasterly direction. Spunk river and the North Fork of Crow river cross the northern and eastern portions of the town, the former running in an easterly, and the latter in a southerly direction. The soil is generally a sandy loam with a

clay sub-soil, although a clay loam is found in the southwest part.

In 1860, the first settlers arrived. They consisted of Gilbert Anfinson, T. Wronson, and H. Jorgenson. They settled in the southwest part of the town, but left their claims during the Indian outbreak of 1862, and fled. In 1864, quite a settlement was formed, prominent among whom were Peter Knudson and Gilbert Anfinson, the latter being one of the first settlers in 1860.

The first child born in the township was a daughter of Gilbert Anfinson. Hers was also the first death. The first marriage was in 1871, the contracting parties being Nels Halland and R. Matiason. The first public school was held in the summer of 1870, by Emma Morgan, in the house of C. H. Johnson. The first religious services were held in the house of Peter Knudson, in 1866, by Rev. Johnson.

Crow River was organized in 1877, eighteen sections being detached from the west side of Lake Henry, and a similar number from the eastern portion of Crow Lake, for the formation of the new town. The first officers were: Supervisors, Daniel Peterson (chairman), John Henrikson, and Nels Halland; clerk, Knut P. Knutson; assessor, Daniel Peterson; and treasurer, G. Larson.

BELGRADE VILLAGE

Belgrade village with a population of about six hundred is located on the "Soo" line, fifteen miles northwest of Paynesville. It has Methodist, Catholic and German Lutheran churches, a commercial club, a bank, a hotel, a creamery, a flour mill, two grain elevators and a municipal electric light and water plants. A weekly newspaper, the Tribune, is published. The shipments are wheat and live stock. Land is worth $20 to $50 an acre. W. P. Lemmer is postmaster.

Peter M. Anderson, blacksmith; T. J. Anderson & Co., general store; Anderson & Hess, restaurant; Belgrade Commercial Club, Oscar Quisberg, president; H. M. Wohlleb, secretary; Belgrade Flour Mill Co., Chris Borgerding, president, Geo. A. Kolb, secretary and manager; Belgrade Hotel, Herman Tnaele, proprietor; Walter P. Lemmer, publisher of the Tribune; Chris Borgerding, insurance agent; Ole K. Brustad, shoemaker; Mrs. Emma Christianson, restaurant; Elmer Iverslie, manager of the City Light & Water Works; Commercial Telephone Co., Chris Borgerding, president, Henry Borgerding, secretary; Farmers Cooperative Creamery Co., C. J. Anderson, president, Peter J. Westergard, manager; Farmers Elevator Co., Peter O. Heilie, manager; Galander & Quisberg, general store; Jno. W. Hanschen, railroad express and telegraph agent; Wm. S. Hitchings, physician; Hitchings & Peterson, drugs; A. J. Holtberg, meats; Oliver Johnson, jeweler; J. A. Larson, barber; Lindquist & Linderholm, hardware; Arthur M. Madson, tailor; A. C. Manz, photographer; Medalen Bros., livery; Mickelson Bros. & Glesne, general store; Martin A. Mikkelson, general store; Morris Lumber Co., Ole Hndrickson, manager; Frank B. Napravnik, meats; North American State Bank, Chris Borgerding, president; J. W. Koetter, cashier; Theo. Olson, harness; Olson & Iverslie, hardware; Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., Arthur Blomberg, agent; Magnus Skimland, blacksmith; Herman Thoele, proprietor Belgrade Hotel; J. T. Troelstrup, harness; Wimmer & Schmitz Realty Co.; Henry M. Wohlleb, lumber.

COLLEGEVILLE TOWNSHIP

Before the year 1880 this township was a part of the township of St. Joseph and Farming, each of which comprised 54 sections; but in January, 1880, the western one-third of the former and the eastern one-third of the latter were organized into a distinct township, which took its name from St. John's College in section one. According to the government survey it is township 124, north, range 30, west, containing 36 sections or 23,040 acres. It is bounded on the north by the town of Avon, on the east by St. Joseph, on the south by Wakefield, and on the west by Farming. No railroad line crosses it and the station of Collegeville is not in the township bearing that name.

The soil is not the best for agricultural purposes. The surface is very uneven and hilly, largely covered with forests of maple, poplar and oak, while the lower places are marshy. Among its dozen lakes, the largest are St. John's and Watab Lakes. The latter has for its outlet the

South fork of the Watab river, which flows northward through the western part of St. Joseph and eventually finds its way into the Mississippi about three miles north of St. Cloud; a group of small lakes in section 11 has an outlet in what is called the North fork of the Watab, which joins the South fork one mile above the village of St. Joseph. Some of the smaller lakes have been drained in recent years.

There are no villages or settlements in the town. The only church is that of St. John's Abbey, where most of the settlers attend service. The largest educational institution is St. John's University, an account of which will be found elsewhere. There are three District Schools: School district No. 120 was organized August 22, 1881; it included sections 35 and 36 and one-half of section 34 in the town of Avon. At present the school house is located in section one of the town of Collegeville. District 140 is in the northwestern part of the town; its school house is in section 6. District 144 is in the southern part of the town; its school in section 27.

The first settlers were two Germans, George Scherer and Joseph Jonas, who took up claims in section 26 about 1858. About the same time John Obermiller settled on section 2. Peter Eich, the oldest surviving settler, made his home in the same section in 1866. Some of the first township officers were: Supervisors, Mathias Sauer, Peter Eich and Mathias Fandel; clerk, George Sauer. The present officials are: Supervisors, L. Hartig (chairman), B. Scherer and J. Jonas; clerk, N. J. Klein.

(Note—The above article on Collegeville is contributed by the Rev. Alexius Hoffmann, O. S. B.)

EDEN LAKE TOWNSHIP

Eden Lake is situated on the south line of the county, and nearly midway between the east and west lines. It has an area of 23,040 acres, and embraces township 122 north, range 31 west. The surface is undulating, with some swamp and low land. The town contains a large number of lakes, the largest of which is Rice Lake, in the western portion of the town. Prominent among the smaller lakes, are: Pirz, Long, Brown's, Eden, and Vail's lakes.

Charles Holifer, who came in 1856, was probably the first settler. He made a claim on section four. He was followed during the same year by Ferdinand Zaczkobski, who settled on section five, and B. Pirz, who took land on sections five and six. Others also settled in that portion of the town about the same time. David J. Hanscom came in 1859, and located on section twenty-five. In 1860, Haley Clark settled in section twenty-four, and in 1864, Thomas A. Allen also became a resident of the town.

The territory now included in Eden Lake, was formerly a part of Richmond township, afterwards Munson, organized in 1858, but formed into a separate organization in 1867, and the first election held on February 16. The first officers were: Supervisors, W. T. Mills (chairman), T. R. McGuire, and Ernst Holifer; clerk, D. J. Hanscom; assessor, C. P. Russell; treasurer, Thomas Allyn; justices of the peace, James Jones and B. Pirz; and constables, George Hamilton and William Marquette.

The first school taught in this town was in the German settlement, in 1864. In 1870, district number sixty-three was organized in the American settlement, a school house erected on section twenty-three, and the first school taught by Lizzie C. Allyn.

An organization of Campbellites was formed by the Rev. Isaac Cameron in 1869. The Church of God was formed in 1875. The first minister was the Rev. C. Scott.

FAIR HAVEN TOWNSHIP

Fair Haven is one of the southeastern towns of the county, and embodies a portion of townships 121 and 122, range 28, west. The surface of the town is somewhat undulating, and a large part of it, prior to its settlement, was covered with brush and small timber, which rapidly disappeared before the march of progress. Its soil is rich and fertile, capable of producing the best crops. There are several small lakes in the township, and on the southern boundary the Clearwater river flows through a series of lakes known as Clearwater, Augusta, Caroline, Maria, Sunday and Mary. The lakes abound in fish and game fowl. The area of the town is about 21,760 acres, of which about one-half is under cultivation.

Thomas C. Partridge and a company of

friends settled Fair Haven in 1856. This first settlement clustered around the present site of the village. Partridge, who was a Freewill Baptist preacher, had left Ohio in 1854, had settled on the present site of Minneapolis, and had opened a farm nine miles northwest of that city. In the spring of 1856, he came up the river to Clearwater and started on a tramp inland through the woods. In time he reached a tract of land so beautiful that he exclaimed "This is a fair haven!" and this name was afterward adopted. After looking over the region, he returned to his farm, and was soon formed a party of prospective settlers consisting of Lovinus Abell, Sylvester Wolcutt, George W. Root, Henry Root, H. Hill, John G. Smith, and John L. Dean, all of Mecca, Ohio. The eight men came up the Mississippi river to Clearwater, and thence up the Clearwater river. On May 26, 1856, the party camped on the banks of that river, seven miles from the mouth. The next morning, Partridge, Root and Woolcutt started out on foot, came to Fair Haven prairie, and located a mill-site in the present village. The rest of the party joined them the same day. On the next day, May 28, each man took a claim. Partridge's claim included the present village site, and the others were in the same neighborhood. In July, 1856, Henry Root erected on his claim the first house in the vicinity. This house was the general stopping place of the pioneers while they were constructing their own habitations. In July, 1856, E. O. Haven surveyed the village and a plat was prepared with Thomas C. Partridge as proprietor.

Some of the men returned to the East for their families, and in October there was an influx of new settlers. Among them were: Aaron Scribner and wife; William H. Day and wife; Mrs. Lovinus Abell and children (Jane, Newton, Westley, John, Laurie and Milton); Alanson Smith, with his wife and children (Wallace and Mary); and E. G. Parsons. In November there arrived Mrs. Thomas C. Partridge and children (Payson, Cecil, Florus and Valona). Other arrivals were: Mrs. Sylvester Woolcutt and two children; Joshua Kent and family; and Stephen C. Kent and wife. V. W. Olds arrived late in the fall of 1856. Mrs. Aaron Scribner was the first white woman in the township, having overtaken and passed Mrs. William H. Day who had aspirations for that honor.

While these people were settling in the neighborhood of the village, Henry Block, a native of Hanover, Germany, settled on the banks of Beaver lake in the extreme northern part of the township. A small German colony developed in that neighborhood.

In the spring of 1857, a dam and sawmill were erected, part of the timbers having been hauled the previous winter. In April many new settlers arrived from Ohio. Among them were: J. W. Coats, A. J. Brockett, Miner Sperry, Newton Scoville, Charles Abell, Lucius Belden, Alfred Dean and wife, George W. Dean with wife and children; A. Montgomery and wife, and Mrs. Alanson Smith and three children (Wallace, Elvira and Mary). In May, John K. Noyes arrived with his wife and children (Josephine, Elizabeth, Mary, Bernice, George, Laura, Julia and Frank). During the summer some of the arrivals were: J. C. Winslow, D. A. Perkins, Josiah Noyes, A. J. Whitney, Joseph H. Lock with his wife and family, James Tucker with his wife and children (Sarah, Ambrose, Eliza, Georgianna and Nellie), Elijah Townsend with his wife and children (Perry, George W., Erwin, Jason, Leonard, Sarah Ann and Almira).

The grasshoppers ravaged the crops of 1857, and the privations of the following winter were severe. Early in the spring Lucius Belden went to St. Paul with his ox team to procure assistance for the Fair Haven people from the state appropriation. He found, however, that the appropriation had been exhausted. The merchants of Minneapolis, with a generosity which even to this day is gratefully remembered, contributed a large amount of provisions and seeds, and much of the distress in Fair Haven was relieved.

In 1858 the pioneers continued to arrive. Among them may be mentioned: Stinson Lovejoy and wife, Frank Crane, John Metcaff, B. H. Winslow and wife and daughter (Ann S.), Michael Patten and family, Mrs. George R. Whitney and children (Mary A., Alberton, George R., Horace and F. H.), J. C. Boober and wife

and children (Anna M., Druzilla, Lucy, Henry, Althea, George Roscoe, Charlotte, Harriet C. and Hannah W.), James Elmer, James Jenks and wife, O. D. Webb and wife and daughters (Alma, Ella and Emma.) It was in 1858 that the first Fourth of July celebration was held. A song written for this event by J. W. Coats and A. Montgomery is still remembered by the early settlers.

The first child born was Eugene Henry Day, son of William Day. The first death was that of Theron Dean, son of George W. Dean, in the spring of 1857. One authority states that the first marriage was that of Henry Root and Aurilla Dean. Another declares that the first marriage was that of Joseph Strickland and Amelia Giles in the summer of 1857. The marriage of John L. Dean and Sarah Tucker was also an early event. On May 24, 1866, James B. Vandervort married Valona M. Partridge, and R. M. Vandervort married Alma Webb.

Many of Fair Haven's men saw service during the Civil war. Several enlisted in the early days of the conflict in the First Minnesota Infantry. They were Perry C. Townsend, George W. Townsend, R. M. Eastman, John Abell, D. A. Perkins, G. Sias, and Jerome Baldwin (died at David's Island, New York harbor, Aug. 11, 1864). Charles Robinson enlisted in the Second Minnesota Infantry and Ambrose W. Tucker in the Third. Those who enlisted in Co. D, Fourth Minnesota Infantry were Thomas E. Inman (captain), B. F. Butler, A. J. Whitney, W. C. Tufts, Milo M. Scoville (killed at Farmington, Miss., July 5, 1862), Thadeus I. Robinson (killed at Vicksburg, Miss., July 24, 1863), H. C. Boobar (killed at Clear Creek, Miss., Aug. 18, 1862), Reuben Wheeler, Benjamin Plummer and Newton A. Abell, S. C. Kemp, Albert Kemp, and Jerome Pratt enlisted in Hatch's Battalion. John B. Inman enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. In 1863, A. Farnsworth, B. F. Butler, A. W. Tucker, James Robinson, L. H. Brown, Elder Norris and John L. Dean joined the state's scouts.

The township was organized by the county commissioners in 1859, and the first election held April 5, 1859 at the village. The meeting was called to order by T. C. Partridge. Calvin J. Boobar was moderator, Albertis Montgomery, clerk, and Samuel Young, M. L. Patten and N. J. Robinson judges of election. Officers were elected as follows: Supervisors, Albertis Montgomery (chairman), T. C. Partridge and S. Young; clerk, James Jenks; assessor, J. H. Locke; collector, William Heywood, overseer of the poor, H. H. Mayo; constables, G. A. Bibber and Sumner Leavitt; justices of the peace, H. P. Bennett and C. J. Boobar; pound master, J. K. Noyes; highway overseers, J. P. Taylor and John K. Noyes. The public hall is situated in the village. It was built by the G. A. R. The building was erected about 1888 and used by the post for about eight years when the post removed to Annendale. At about the same time the Masonic lodge also went to Annendale. The products of the town are mostly cattle, hogs, potatoes and corn. Very little grain is raised for sale, most of it being fed to stock.

The first school was kept in a storehouse, in the winter of 1856-57, by Anna M. Boobar. A school house was built in 1866, which was replaced in 1880, by a large two-story building which was destroyed by fire in 1905 and was in turn replaced by a cement block building in 1906. This is modern in every respect. There are three other schools in the township, located in sections 30, 27 and 14. School is being held in all four. District 1, the first district in the township, was organized March 14, 1859, by electing C. J. Boobar, A. C. Smith and A. Montgomery trustees and James Jenks clerk.

FAIR HAVEN VILLAGE

The early settlement of the township clustered about Fair Haven village, and much of the early history of the two is identical. Thomas C. Partridge settled on the present site of Fair Haven in May, 1856, and had the village platted by E. O. Haven in July of the same year. The dam and mill were constructed in the spring of 1857. In the summer of 1857 Charles Abell opened a general store. In the fall, Partridge & Hayward started a clothing store, and J. K. Noyes erected a substantial log building which he used as a tavern until his Octagon hotel was completed. The log tavern was also used

as a fort during the Indian outbreak of 1862. The first postoffice was established in 1858 and John K. Noyes appointed postmaster. Orrin D. Webb erected a grist mill in 1859. James Tucker built a frame hotel which was destroyed by fire in 1882. A. Thayer built a two-story hotel which is still standing.

S. Leavitt opened a blacksmith shop in 1861. In 1866 the railroad came through, and Grinols & Cooper opened a general store. In the fall of 1866, the Octagon hotel owned by John K. Noyes was destroyed by fire. In 1867 the store of Grinols & Cooper was destroyed by fire. Later it was rebuilt. In the spring of that year a freshet carried the dam and flouring mill down the river. Both were rebuilt by the owners, J. A. Linscott and William Vie.

Fair Haven village is located on the north side of the Clearwater river in section 4 township 121, range 28. It is about eighty feet above the level of the river and lakes. The town site is almost absolutely flat and was formerly covered with brush and timber. The park which is in the center of the village still retains its virgin oaks. The cemetery lies in the most eastern part of the village and is most beautifully located.

Up to 1888 Fair Haven was one of the most prosperous villages in the county but the building of the "Soo" line only two miles away to the south and the starting of a new town known as South Haven naturally detracted from the old town to the new on the railroad. The village still has a general store which is doing a good business, conducted by C. Thorn. The grist mill still is running on the original site, and is owned and operated by Grant Graham. The water power is supposed to be one of the best west of the Twin Cities. The capacity is fifty barrels a day. There are two churches, Baptist and Lutheran, the Baptist being situated in the northern part of the village. It has been occupied the past three years by the Methodists. The German Lutheran church is in the southern part of the village, has a large membership and is very prosperous, having at least one hundred and fifty members. The school house is situated near the center of the village. It is a one-story building of cement blocks. It has two rooms and has a capacity of about 100 scholars.

The dwelling houses are a little better than the average for a village of its size and as a whole are kept in fair repair. The Minnesota Central Traction Co. is building a line from Minneapolis to St. Cloud through Fair Haven, and it is expected that this line will restore to the village its importance and prosperity of former years.

(Note—This history of Fair Haven township and village has been compiled from articles by E. H. Atwood and R. M. Van Dervort.)

FARMING TOWNSHIP

Farming is situated not far from the geographical center of the county, and embraces townships 124 north, range 31 west. The surface is undulating, and in some places hilly. The Sauk river crosses the southwest corner, running in a southeasterly direction. There are a number of small lakes, the largest of which are the Big Rice Lakes in the eastern part.

The first settler was Nicholas Evans, who came about 1858, and settled on section thirty-one. The next spring, John H. Terfear, William Korte, and his brother settled in the town, but very little improvement was made till after the war.

Farming was organized in 1873, and the first election held on March 11, at which the following officers were elected: Supervisors, Gerhard Brunner (chairman), Patrick Cavanagh, and Mathias Thelen; clerk, Valentine Garding; and Assessor and Treasurer, Christ Nichaus.

A German Catholic church on section thirty-two was built in 1880, and the first service held on June 6, 1881. Christ Meyer taught the first school in the town.

GETTY TOWNSHIP

Getty is situated in the northwestern portion of the county, and was originally a rolling prairie, the exceptions being Getty's Grove in the western part, which extends into the town of Raymond, and Pesheck's Grove in the eastern part. Its area is 23,040 acres and is contained in township 125 north, range 34 west. The soil is principally a rich black loam with a clay subsoil, except in the northeast cor-

ner, where a light sandy loam is found, caused by the Sauk river, which crosses this portion of the town in a southeasterly direction. There are also a number of small lakes and some good hay meadows.

John J. Getty, in honor of whom the town is named, was undoubtedly the first permanent settler. He came July 6, 1857, and settled on section 19, in what has since been known as Getty's Grove. John H. Layman accompanied Mr. Getty, and took land in sections 18, 19 and 20. A. J. Bennett settled in section one, about 1858. Franz Pesheck lived on Mr. Getty's farm in 1862, and the following year, made a claim in section fourteen. Jacob Hurley settled on section nineteen, about 1863. The town was but sparsely settled prior to the Indian outbreak, but after the war the population has steadily increased.

This town was organized in 1865, and embraced all of the present territory of Raymond, but was reduced to its present limits on the organization of the latter town in 1867. The first officers were: Supervisors, Jacob Hurley (chairman), Robert Watson, and Newton Sanders; clerk, Jacob Church; treasurer, F. Pesheck; assessor, A. J. Bennett; and justices of the peace, M. H. Palmer and Samuel Haulenberry.

On September 6, 1875, a postoffice was established at the residence of G. Gilbertson, on section nineteen, but was discontinued after an existence of about four years.

The town is divided into several school districts. The first school was established mainly through the efforts of J. J. Getty and was held in a log cabin house on section nineteen, by Mrs. Hattie Biele. This district was organized in 1867, and numbered fifty-three. The old log school house was burned down in 1876, and a neat frame building was erected on the same site. District number fifty-four was organized the same year, and the first school held in B. A. Veeder's residence. In a few years a log school house was built on section fourteen, which was removed, some years later, to section ten, where a frame building was erected in 1880. District number sixty-one was organized about 1868, and the school house located on section twenty-six. District number eighty-two was organized in 1871, and the first school held the same year. The building was erected on section five.

GROVE TOWNSHIP

Grove is situated in the northwest part of the county, and embraces township 125 north, range 33 west, and is chiefly prairie, although containing a number of oak groves with an undergrowth of hazel brush. The soil varies from a light sandy to a black loam, and is very productive. Its area is about 23,040 acres.

The first to settle in this township were Henry and Xavier Schaefers and Joseph Maly, in the fall of 1858. The Schaefers brothers took land in sections seventeen and eighteen, remained about eight years and moved to Iowa. Mr. Maly settled in sections five and eight. The population was augmented the following spring by the arrival of Henry and Herman Meyer and their widowed mother, August Illies, G. P. Steward, and Joseph Nahte. Henry Meyer located in section twenty, his brother in section nineteen, Mrs. Meyer in sections seventeen and eight, August Illies in section thirty, and G. P. Steward in section six. During the following year a considerable number of settlers arrived.

This town was organized by the county commissioners in 1867, and the first election held on the fourth of April, 1868, in the house of Peter Herbrand, then residing on section twenty-nine. The result of that election was the following officers: Supervisors, Gerhard Terhaar (chairman), Charles Pfeffer, and John Prinnis; clerk, James Duncan; and treasurer, Barney Schwieters.

MEIRE GROVE VILLAGE

Meire Grove is a village of some two hundred inhabitants located in Grove township. Its history appears more fully in this volume in the biographies of the pioneers who settled in this vicinity. The railroad point is Greenwald on the "Soo" line. Meire Grove has a Catholic church, a hotel, a creamery, and a brick yard. The postoffice is now discontinued, and mail is received by rural route.

HOLDING TOWNSHIP

Holding township is situated in the northeastern part of Stearns county and is bounded on the north by Elmdale, on

the east by Brockway, on the south by Avon, on the west by Krain. It embraces township 126 north of range 30 west and contains the south six sections of township 127 north of range 30 west.

The surface was formerly covered with a heavy timber of oak, maple, basswood, elm, ash, etc., principally deciduous trees, except for a small tract of about one hundred acres where the village of Holding is now situated, which was prairie, or had been cleared away by the Indians for fields. The surface is in general quite rolling, showing plainly the work of prehistoric glaciers. There are quite a few swamps, which, when drained and cleared, make excellent meadows.

The principal drainage stream is the Two river which crosses the western portion in a northerly direction passes through Two River Lake, which lies in the southwestern corner of the town, and empties into the Mississippi river near Royalton. Another good drainage stream is Spunk brook, which crosses the southeastern part of the town flowing in a northeasterly direction and furnishing an excellent stream for drainage purposes. Besides these are several small streams flowing through a natural waterway into those already described, thus naturally draining swamps and meadows. The soil is a rich black loam with a clay subsoil which is well adapted to all kinds of farming and grasses being particularly good for clover and alfalfa.

Randolph Holding, whose name the town bears, has the honor of being its first permanent white settler, having taken a claim at the present site of the village of Holding, as early as May, 1868. He was soon followed by Casper Fuchs, Inglebert Muck, Isham Hall, S. A. Blood and Henry Young, Sr., who settled near him. The following year witnessed quite an emigration, prominent among them being James Hall, G. W. Bolton, Alexander Stewart, Joseph E. Fugate, and Henry and John Sand. Only a few of these still remain.

The first town meeting was held at the residence of H. Young, Sr., in 1870 for the purpose of organizing the town. Randolph Holding was elected as town clerk; S. A. Blood, chairman of the town board and H. Young and Isham Hall as supervisors, and Henry Sand as treasurer. No trace can be found as to who the justices and constables were.

The first church was built at Arban settlement as early as 1872, and was known as the Sacred Heart church. They had for its pastor Rev. Cornelius, O. S. B. The church structure was of logs and lasted for nearly twenty years.

St. Mary's congregation was organized just a little west of the village of Holding in the early days.

The St. Hedwig's Polish church was organized and erected in the village of Holding in 1911, its first pastor being Rev. Brenny. The structure was of red pressed brick with sandstone trimmings.

There are, besides the three Catholic churches, two denominational churches, viz: the Greek and Presbyterian churches. The first schoolhouse was located a little west of the village bridge across Two River Creek. The first school was taught by S. A. Blood during the winter of 1872-73, having an attendance of about 12 children. This old building was replaced by a two-room frame building several rods further west where the hospital is now located but was destroyed by a fire. It was then that the lower part of the present school was built in the village. It was found to be too small in 1911 and was then made into a modern four-room school.

About the year 1872-73 witnessed quite a growth in population. Among those who arrived at that time were: Mike Hartung, Chas. Warner, Henry Strotman, Anton Rolfus, Wm. Luckeroth, Frank Young, Denois Widman, Sebastian Widman, John Widman, Joe Fischer, Harve Morgan, Thos. Planty, Mike Hanigan, Anton Hunoff, Wolfgang Voigt, Carl Reinke. The first ten and the last three of the above were German and two of the others Americans and one Irish.

The Farmers Co-operative Creamery. The first creamery was built in Holding in 1895 by Val Batz and then sold to Merkling & Baumberger, later again to Batz & Wardian. The creamery was then located just east of the village bridge. The last named owners sold to Bridgeman Russell Co. of Duluth, who built where it is now located. This building was destroyed by fire and it was then that the Farmers Co-operative Creamery Co. was organized. An appeal for information and

assistance was made to the State Dairy Department and a meeting was held in the fall of 1911 with the following result: President, John Batz; vice-president, Reinhard Vos; secretary, William Schneider; treasurer, Charles Eiden; directors, Wm. Becker, John Hadrich and F. W. Reinke. The board of directors made Wm. Schneider manager and secured August Leiter as butter maker. The creamery began to do business on January 16, 1912. On May 20th the board made a change and employed Geo. Meller as butter maker with Henry Schneider as assistant, both being still at the post. The creamery board with its manager and officers and loyal patrons have worked up the business to a high standard. The creamery now has 95 shareholders and 354 patrons. The following is a report of last year's business: Milk received, 199,211 pounds; cream received, 638,264 pounds; butterfat from milk, 73,164 pounds; butterfat from cream, 167,809.7 pounds; butter shipped, 208,285 pounds; butter sold to patrons, 1,402 pounds; butter sold in town, 1,852 pounds; total butter made, 212,455 pounds; total amount paid to patrons for butter fat during the year, $51,347.51. The present officers are: Frank Dobis, president; R. Vos, vice-president; Wm. Schneider, secretary; Chas. Eiden, treasurer; directors, John Hadrich, Wm. Becker and F. W. Reinke. The corporate title of the creamery is The Farmer's Co-operative Creamery of Holdingford.

(Note—The above article on Holding township is from the pen of B. J. Keppers.)

HOLDING VILLAGE

Holding village has a population of 450 persons, and is located on the "Soo" line. It has a Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist church, two banks, a grain elevator, a creamery, a hotel, flour, planing and heading mills and a municipal water works system. A weekly newspaper, the Advertiser, is published.

Wm. E. Murphy, postmaster; G. Abeln & Sons, flour mill; Ernest A. Anderson, physician; J. Bieganek & Co., harness; Bielejeski Bros., farm implements; Thos. Bielejeski, general store; J. Borgerding & Co., lumber; C. Brenney & Co., general Store; Mrs. Louise Diedrich, milliner; G. A. Douglass & Co., drugs; Elm Dale Telephone Co., Benj. Blume, president, J. J. Jacobson, secretary; Farmers State Bank, H. J. Spieker, president, N. J. Harren, cashier; Valentine Herman, heading mill; Holding Farmers' Creamery Co., Wm. Schneider, secretary; Chris O. Nelson, publisher of the Holdingford Advertiser; Geo. R. Knight, railway agent; Stanley Kobylinski, blacksmith; Alex. Lemmer, furniture; Henry Sandkamp, proprietor Merchants' Hotel; Wm. E. Murphy, real estate; Jos. Schabel & Sons; Security State Bank, J. B. Klasen, president; Wm. Thom, general store; Geo. Van Sloan; Jos. Vos, grain, elevator; Wardian Bros., general store; Waritz Bros., meats; Winkler Bros., hardware.

KRAIN TOWNSHIP

Krain is situated in the northeast portion of the county, and adjoins Holding on the west. It has an area of about 28,800 acres. There are a number of small lakes, and a considerable acreage of swamp land, the latter being covered with a good growth of tamarack.

William Henry Helsper was, undoubtedly, the first settler in this town. He was a native of Prussia, and settled on section eighteen in 1868. James Graham followed Mr. Helsper the same year, and settled near him. James Gasperlin came the following year, and settled on section twenty-eight.

Krain was organized in 1872, and the first officers elected were: Supervisors, W. H. Helsper, chairman; Mathias Pogatschnik, and John Muyres; clerk, Joseph Gasperlin; justice of the peace, James Graham; and assessor, Ulrich Schelesnik.

The first school was taught by Joseph Gasperlin, at his residence, the term commencing January 12, 1874. Number ninety-eight was organized in 1874, and the school house located on section thirty-two. District number one hundred and fourteen was organized in the fall of 1878, and the first school kept by Cyrus S. Brock. The building was erected in section twenty.

LAKE GEORGE TOWNSHIP

This town is situated in the southwestern portion of the county, and is chiefly a rolling prairie. It is contained in town-

ship 124 north, range 34 west. The lake from which the town derives its name is located in the southeast part; it is about two miles long, and varies from sixty to one hundred and sixty rods in width. The soil of the township is a black loam with a clay sub-soil, and is very productive. Its area is 23,040 acres.

The honor of being the first settler in this township belongs to Gerhard Stalboerger. He is a native of Germany, came to America in 1852, and after remaining a short time in Iowa, came to Minnesota and settled in 1856. John Felling followed the same summer and took a claim on section twenty-four. Others soon followed.

The territory now embraced in Lake George township was a part of Verdale on its organization in 1858. It subsequently became a part of St. Martin, and later, of Spring Hill. Its present organization was effected in 1877, and the first election held at the house of Michael Collins on section eleven. The first officers were: Supervisors, Gerhard Stalboerger, chairman, Mathias Schneider and Thomas Wilson; clerk, Michael Collins; treasurer, Mathias Weber; and constable, Peter Kuffler; thirteen votes were cast.

The first marriage in the town was in 1857, the parties being Gerhard Stalboerger and Anna Mayer. Their eldest child was the first birth in the town, in the fall of 1859, and was also the first death, the infant dying at the age of three months. The first school was taught by Katie Mary Frank about 1868. District number sixty-two was organized in 1869, the school house built in section twenty-four.

LAKE HENRY TOWNSHIP

Lake Henry lies in the southwest part of the county, and has an area of about 23,000 acres, embracing the whole of township 123 north, range 33 west. With the exception of some light timber along the banks of Lake Henry, the town was originally a smooth prairie, somewhat undulating. The soil is chiefly a rich black loam with a clay subsoil. The only lake of any importance is Lake Henry, lying on sections ten and fifteen. It is about one and a half miles long, with an average width of about one-quarter of a mile.

The first man to make a claim in this town was Xavier Popping, a native of Prussia. He came to this then uninhabited region in 1855, and selected a home on sections ten and eleven. Mr. Popping died September 22, 1872. Michael Kraemer came in 1856, and settled near the south end of Lake Henry. These are undoubtedly the first two settlers. The population, for a number of years, increased very slowly, owing to the distance from market, and the open prairie country which was objected to by many on account of the frequent severe storms in winter. Later, however, the railroad extended west through the county, thus affording better facilities for the shipment of grain, and the winter storms have become less frequent and severe, and as a result, the town has grown.

This town was a part of Verdale, and afterwards, of several other towns, until 1869, when its own organization was completed. The first election was held at the residence of Xavier Popping, but the records are not to be found, and consequently a full list of the town officials elected at that meeting cannot be obtained. Xavier Popping was the first chairman of supervisors, and Mathias Gross was the first justice of the peace and town clerk.

The first school was kept by Frederick Rupp in 1869. He conducted the school about three years, and the scholars were gathered from every settled portion of the township. The second district was organized in 1880, and a good school building erected in section twenty-seven. The first organized district was number twenty-four. The school house was situated on section two.

LYNDEN TOWNSHIP

The town of Lynden is situated in the southeast corner of Stearns county, and was originally covered with brush and timber. A large part of the town is undulating, with a rich and fertile soil. The Mississippi river forms its eastern boundary, while the Clearwater river flows along its southern line. A few settlers arrived in the town in 1853, but it was not until 1856 that any considerable settlement was made. The town is so situated that its history is very intimately connected with the towns of Clearwater and St. Cloud. The settlers of Lynden received their mail

and attended church, bought their supplies and sold their produce at these points. For many years the settlers occupied only the eastern side of the town, and a large part of the western side of the town remained unsettled. The farmers were an intelligent, active and progressive class of citizens, and conducted their farming operations in an enlightened and business-like manner. During the early years of the town's existence, the settlers saw hard times, and scant fare, and suffered many privations.

T. C. Porter and John Townsend made the first claims in what is now the town of Lynden, in 1853. Their claims were made in sections twenty and twenty-one, on land later owned by W. T. Rigby and G. B. Benson. Mr. Porter sold his interest to Townsend, the following year, for ten dollars; it was subsequently preempted by Joseph and Peter Townsend, brothers of John, who had also arrived in 1853. William and John McDonald came the same year. Porter and the Townsends were natives of Pennsylvania, the former coming to Minnesota before the territorial organization. Jonathan and William Dallas, natives of Indiana, settled on section four, in 1854. In the same year, M. D. Cambell came from Ohio and James Cambell, his brother, from New York. They took claims in the fall. Abel Kent, wife, and four daughters, accompanied by J. W. Stevenson, came from Ohio, in 1855, and settled on sections nine and ten. Tradition says, T. C. Porter ferried the young ladies across the Clearwater river on his back, and escorted them to their new home. George T. Cambell also arrived and took a claim this year. However, he went back to Boston and did not return until 1860.

J. W. Stevenson married Emma Kent in the fall of that year. Simon Stevens, another pioneer, lashed two Indian canoes together and took the wedding party across the Mississippi river, and the ceremony was performed on the east bank of the stream, between sundown and dark, by John H. Stevenson, justice of the peace of Sherburne, then Benton, county. As soon as they were declared man and wife, a party of pioneers secreted in the timber near by fired a salute in honor of the event frightening many of the bridal party into the belief that the Indians were upon them.

Joseph Townsend and Harriet Ball were married in October of the same year by the same official and under similar circumstances there being no clergyman or justice of the peace in this town at that time. The first ceremony performed in the town was the marriage of A. B. Darby to Jerusha Ingalls on March 19, 1858.

In 1856 the population was increased by the arrival of S. A. Clifford, W. D. Davis, Truman Parcher, L. C. Johnson, Martin Johnson, Stephen Oyster, E. G. Mathews, George E. Warner, T. Heaton, A. C. Powers and B. T. Lyons. They took claims in the eastern part of the town. The same year, Charles Dally, Joseph Pratt, and —— McConney took claims in the west part of the town, near the Fair Haven line.

The first child born was a son of Peter Townsend, named Byron, in August, 1856. The first death was J. W. Stevenson, to whom reference has just been made as the principal in the first marriage ceremony. He died on September 14, 1856.

The first school was taught by J. Kingsley, of Vermont, in the winter of 1858-59, in a shanty which had been erected for a groggery. The first school house was built in the summer following, the funds being raised by subscription, and Marietta Vorse taught the first school therein. The building was later used for a town hall.

The first election was held at the house of S. A. Clifford, in October, 1857, in what was then called Clearwater precinct. S. A. Clifford, Truman Parcher and Martin Johnson were judges of election, and A. C. Powers and W. D. Davis were clerks. The town was organized on January 15, 1859, and the first election held on that day at the house of John McDonald, later owned and occupied by Abijah Whitney. A preliminary meeting had been held in 1858, and the name of Corning chosen for the new town, but at the first annual meeting the name was changed to "Lyndon," though now written "Lynden."

The first township officers were: Supervisors, Seth Gibbs, chairman; Martin Johnson and Truman Parcher; clerk, W. A. Sumner; constables, T. Heaton and F. H. Thompson; justices of the peace, W. T. Rigby and John McDonald; assessor, S. A. Clifford; overseer of the poor, N. W.

Merrill; road overseer, Jonathan Sargent; collector, T. Heaton.

During the Rebellion, the town furnished its quota of volunteers for the army, and her sons did noble work on many southern battlefields. The following are among the names of those who enlisted during the war: Carroll H. Clifford, Frank W. Clifford, George C. Clifford, Frank W. Lyons, William H. Lyons, James M. Lyons, E. P. Parcher, Frank M. Parcher, Benjamin Rovinson, Adam Bunt, William Dallas, Wilber F. Fisk, James Langdon, C. H. Vorse and George T. Campbell. There was one lacking to fill the town's quota, and Levi Gleason was drafted and afterwards promoted to chaplain. All of the above named volunteers lived and returned to their homes, except E. P. Parcher, who was killed at the battle of The Cedars, December 7, 1864.

CLEARWATER VILLAGE

Clearwater village is situated partly in Stearns and partly in Wright counties, lying between Clearwater and Lynden townships. While its history properly belongs in that of Wright county, it is the trading center of Lynden, and many retired residents of Stearns county live there. A portion of the site was claimed in 1855 by Asa White, Alonzo T. Boynton, and others, and named El Dorado. During Mr. White's absence that season the land was claimed by Simon Stevens, Horace Webster, and John Farwell, and platted in the spring of 1856 as Clearwater by J. H. Talbott and Simon Stevens. This led to difficulties, but the matter was afterward adjusted in a friendly manner. The place soon became a popular center, and was thronged with pioneers looking for homes in Stearns and Wright counties.

A blacksmith shop was opened by Stevens, Webster & Farwell, in 1855. They soon sold to —— Allen, and he in 1856 to George Fuller. Dr. J. D. Wheeloch started the practice of his profession here in 1855, and continued to be the village physician for many years. The first white woman to arrive was Mrs. Abigail P. Camp, who afterward became Mrs. Thomas C. Porter. She reached here in August, 1855, as housekeeper for the townsite company. Mrs. J. D. Wheeloch, who came that fall, was the second white woman to reside in Clearwater. A postoffice was also established in 1855 and the first religious services held.

The first hotel was built in 1855 by Stevens, Webster & Farwell, Mrs. A. P. Camp being the landlady. In the spring of 1856 they sold the furniture and rented the house to —— Allen, the blacksmith. In 1857, Frank Morrison built the Morrison House, which was open for several decades thereafter, and was at one time the largest and best hotel in the county.

The religious services held in December, 1855, were conducted at the residence of —— Dow, near the village, by the Rev. Mr. Creighton, of Monticello. In 1857, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, an Episcopal clergyman, conducted services in the first hotel erected. Later religious meetings were held in a two-story building, the lower story of which was used for a store, and the upper part for a school and public gatherings of various sorts. The ferry, so long in operation at this point, was first established in 1856 by Stevens, Talbott & Co.

The first store was opened in 1856 by Seth Gibbs and Newell Whiting in a building on the river bank near the ferry. The following spring W. T. Rigby opened another store. A third was opened in 1858 by S. A. Heard, and O. S. Lock soon followed with a fourth.

Samuel Whiting came to Clearwater in 1857 and started a general store in 1861. It lived to be for many years the oldest store in the county. In 1876 he put up what was then considered the best store building in the county. J. E. Fuller came to Clearwater in 1857 and started a general store in 1865. Major W. W. Webster came to Clearwater in May, 1857, and opened a general store in 1868. L. C. Johnson established a store of the same nature in 1875.

Philip Schwab, an early druggist of Rockford, went to Minneapolis in 1867 and in 1868 came to Clearwater and opened a drug and grocery store. In 1873 he eliminated the drugs. Mr. Schwab was a valuable citizen, loaned money extensively, and invested in many of the village enterprises. J. H. Davis was another early druggist. In 1871 he sold out to S. M. Philips, who, with a partner, E. P. Cross-

man, for a while and then alone, continued the business for several years.

The first school was taught by A. C. Powers in the winter of 1856-57. The old building first used as a store served as the first school house. Miss Harvey, afterward the wife of Horatio Houlton, of Elk River, Sherburne county, was the second teacher. The first school building in the place was erected in 1860. It was afterward used as a Catholic church.

From 1866 to 1882, Clear Lake, across the river from Clearwater, was the only railroad egress from the village. But when the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba came through in January, 1882, a station was established here.

A stockade was built at Clearwater village during the Indian uprising, and the settlers from the timbered region found shelter therein. Squads of soldiers were located in the town at different times, and for the most part the prairie farms were cultivated. But from the southern part of the township many settlers departed never to return.

In 1856, the Burbank stage company were running their stages from St. Paul to the Red River of the North by way of St. Cloud, as well as hauling supplies over this route. They found that by making a road from Clearwater to Cold Spring it would save twelve to fifteen miles of travel over the sandy road from Clearwater to St. Cloud. The saving of this distance was a big item to the company, with their heavy traffic. They made a proposition to the townsite owners of Clearwater, offering to make a good road from that place to Cold Spring, through the rich and fertile towns of Fair Haven, Maine Prairie and Luxemburg, providing that, in return, they were to have sufficient land for their barns, stables and warehouses. They intended to make this place a base of operations. The boats could bring up their supplies from St. Anthony during the whole season of navigation, whereas, it was only during the high water that the boats could reach St. Cloud. The road to Cold Spring would run through a very fertile country, now fast settling up, and soon immense quantities of wheat, corn and oats would be hauled to Clearwater and sold to be shipped by boat to St. Anthony, and the money for the grain would be spent in the town for supplies that would be brought up by water at a rate cheaper than it could be hauled by team, as the case was at St. Cloud. Consequently, the farmers could get better prices at Clearwater for their supplies. Then, again, the immense trains of Red River carts that made annual trips to St. Cloud and St. Paul would come by way of Cold Spring to Clearwater, and as they could send their goods down on the boat and get their supplies up from St. Paul cheaper than they could to go down with their trains, this town would become the terminal point of these trains. This alone would be a big item. This, together with the vast fertile country to the southwest with unlimited quantities of the various kinds of hardwood for lumber and manufacturing purposes, and together with a splendid water power, capable of running two flouring mills and a saw mill, would naturally point out this place as having all that was needed of natural advantages to make in the near future a large and flourishing city. But, the townsite owners, like many others in the early days, were short sighted, and replied to the Burbank company's proposition, that their lots were for sale, but not to give away. The result was that the road to Cold Spring was never opened, and the company continued to go by way of St. Cloud.

LE SAUK TOWNSHIP

Le Sauk township is situated in the northeastern part of the county, having the Mississippi river for its eastern boundary, St. Cloud on the south, St. Wendel on the west, and Brockway on the north.

The surface is comparatively level, undulating throughout the township except for a small ridge of hills in the northwestern part. Originally the town was covered to a large extent with timber and light brush. Especially in the northwestern part there was a very good growth of oak and other hardwood, and considerable tamarack. Now the forest and brush land is rapidly giving way to fields, meadows and pastures of the best kind.

In the central part of the township there is a pretty lake, about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. In the northeastern part of the town there

is a small prairie, and one of about two thousand acres in the southern part.

This prairie in the northeastern part is of considerable historic significance. It was included in the Long Prairie Reservation to which the Winnebago Indians were removed from Iowa, and until a few years ago many of the graves of the people of that band could still be seen.

The only village in the town is that of Sartell. Aside from the school in this village, the town has but two school houses, one in section 8 and one in section 29. In view of the fact that the people are of the highest class of intelligence this fact is somewhat strange, but many causes have contributed to this condition. The town is small occupying only about a half of a regular Congressional township. And it has not been well settled. A large tract of rich land in the central part was owned for many years by the late N. P. Clarke. The topographical condition of a part of the township is not favorable to building conditions, on account of its low, flat and wet condition. Therefore, the two school houses are sufficient. District 5 has its school house in section 8, and district 13 has its school house in section 29. The people about Sartell send their children to the school in that village, while the children in the extreme southern part of the township are educated in the school houses of districts 2 and 108 in St. Cloud and St. Joseph townships. Outside of Sartell there are no churches, public halls, cemeteries or creameries.

A grist mill with a daily capacity of 200 barrels is located in the southeastern part at the mouth of the Sauk river. It is owned by George Hine. This is a historic mill site. In the late fifties or the early sixties, a combination saw mill and grist mill was built here by Frank Arnold and a man named Sims. Later it was owned by Arnold & Stanton, and finally by Mr. Arnold, who operated it for many years. In 1876 the old mill was torn down and a new one erected by Mr. Arnold. Some twenty years ago the mill was destroyed by fire, and the present one erected.

The Indian traders were the first white residents of Le Sauk. Their story is appropriately told elsewhere in this work. Following them came Philip Beaupre, who about 1850 made a claim within the limits of this township. He spent the greater part of his time, however, at Sauk Rapids. From 1852 to 1855 he was at Pembina. Upon his return he lived for several years on his old claim. Later he located again in Sauk Rapids.

J. B. Sartell came in 1854. At that time a number of settlers were already living here. A man named Stone was living on what is now the Bowing Brothers' farm; and a man named Condor was also living within the present limits of the same farm. A Mr. Fadden was living where the Sartell Brothers' saw mill now stands. Appleton Webb came soon afterward and lived where the Bowing Brothers' residence is now located. Joel Bailey and a Mr. Grant lived on different parts of what is now the S. J. Gillispie's farm, formerly owned by the late Judge D. B. Sarle. Mr. Webb died in Brockway and is buried there. Mr. Bailey died in St. Cloud. Mr. Grant was for some time in charge of an ox team trucking between St. Paul and St. Cloud. Other early comers were Samuel Cox Johnson, William Connell, Adam Langer and others.

The territory comprising Le Sauk was formerly embraced in the townships of Brockway and St. Cloud, but separately organized in 1860, and the first election held at the house of Harvey Sawyer, October 1. The first officials elected were: Supervisors, Harvey Sawyer (chairman), Joseph B. Sartell, and Joel Bailey; clerk, Joel Bailey; treasurer, Appleton Webb; and justices of the peace, S. Putnam and Philip Beaupre. Joel Bailey was also elected school superintendent of the township, in accordance with the school system of that day.

The first school taught was by Elbert Hodgden, in the government blacksmith shop at the Winnebago Agency, but the exact date cannot be obtained.

There were no churches in Le Sauk until the village of Sartell was organized. However, religious services were held from the very earliest days. Pioneer services were held at private houses, and in the school house in the northern part of Le Sauk, and in the school house in the southern part of Brockway. Before the village was organized services were also held in the school house in section 21.

Joseph B. Sartell, as already mentioned, arrived in 1854, and at once began to develop the community. In 1856 or 1857, he built a small mulay saw mill for Harvey Sawyer at the mouth of the Watab river. Mr. Sartell operated it for awhile, and then moved to Clearwater. He afterward moved to Winnebago prairie, and took a homestead on what is now a part of S. J. Gillispie's farm. He was ill for a long time, became discouraged with farming, and again took up the milling business. He had many interesting experiences. At one time a war party of Chippewas borrowed his boat to cross the river and intercepted a band of Sioux, whom they surprised on Maine Prairie and murdered twelve. For a time Mr. Sartell worked for Asa Libby in a saw mill that stood on a ledge point on the east side of the river, about three and a half miles above the present site of the paper mill. Afterward he operated a small saw mill owned by Randolph Frazee, and situated on the river near the present residence of C. B. Gregory. From there he went to Two Rivers, where he built a small saw mill of his own which he operated for two years. Then he sold out and came to a point about a mile south of the present location of the Sartell mill. Here he built a small water-power saw mill, which he operated for many years. It was built and rebuilt several times and some twenty-six years ago a steam engine and planer were added. Some ten years ago, the planes were moved from the saw mill to where they now stand. The saw mill continued to be operated at the same location until about five years ago, when on account of the difficulty experienced in holding the logs below the dam of the Watab Pulp & Paper Co., it was moved to a point about one mile north of the former location. In the early days the logs were rafted down the river from Ft. Ripley. Later they were driven. Now the logs are brought down from the lumber regions by rail, and then to the mill by gasoline launch.

SARTELL VILLAGE

Sartell village is located on both banks of the Mississippi river, in Stearns and Benton counties, occupying about 400 acres in sections 21 and 28, Le Sauk township, and about 300 acres in the township of Sauk Rapids. It is a little south of the central part of each township, and that part of it east of the Mississippi river is bisected its full length by the line of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Divided as it is by a wide river, the need of a bridge has long been felt. Some two years ago, the matter was agitated, but there was a wide diversity of opinion as to whether the bridge should be located above or below the dam. In the winter of 1913-14, the matter was revived, and work was soon started. It is a beautiful structure and was completed in the fall of 1914, marking a new era of prosperity for the village. It is of steel construction with a twenty-foot concrete roadway, and two concrete sidewalks. As the people live on the west bank of the river the advantages of this bridge are at once apparent.

The hamlet with which the village of Sartell originated consisted of a dozen or so houses occupied by the Sartells and their employes, grouped about the saw mill, which the Sartells have operated for many years.

The organization of the village was due to the fact that the Watab Pulp & Paper Mill located at this point. The mill encountered many difficulties during the period of its location and construction. Persons who owned water-powers below the proposed site, opposed the project, and entered very serious objections, even carrying the fight to Congress. But a petition was presented to that august body signed by 984 names, including nearly all the leading business and professional men of St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and vicinity, and the charter was granted. Work began about the middle of April, 1905. The water was low in the river at that time, but soon rose rapidly, and remained high throughout the period of operations, thus entailing some ten months' extra work, and causing an additional expense of several hundred thousand dollars. It took nearly two years to build the dam, and during that time an average of about 100 men were employed.

Several lives were lost during the period of building. The saddest of all was that of little Carl Mathie, the bright eleven-year-old son of the manager. Carl, who

was a general favorite with all the workers, was playing under a bank where the men were digging when he was caught and instantly crushed to death by a pile of hardpan which suddenly gave away. At different times five men were drowned and one or two were killed in other ways.

The mill when erected had a daily capacity of from 80,000 to 100,000 pounds of print paper. This capacity has since been doubled. The mill is not numbered among the largest in the country, but it is one of the best equipped paper mills in the world.

The first store in Sartell was located here some thirty or thirty-five years ago. It then occupied only a small space in the office of the Sartell mill, where the Sartells bought supplies wholesale, and sold to a few families living in the vicinity. Later a building 12 by 16 feet was added for store purposes. But this was afterward burned, together with all of the mill books and accounts, and the township records. Since that time the mill owners have kept a small supply of groceries, dry goods and shoes.

The first building to be erected after the construction of the paper mill was started, was the Watab Hotel, which has accommodations for about thirty people. Since that time many other substantial buildings have been constructed.

The village is named from Joseph B. Sartell, the first settler. He and his seven sons continued to reside together here. Joseph B. Sartell died in January, 1913, at the age of eighty-six years. Two of his sons, Egbert P. and Winslow L., are also dead. The other five, Charles S., Linton L., William L., Fred N. and Frank A., all live here together, a most unusual circumstance.

A Presbyterian church was built here some five years ago at a cost of about $3,000.

A four-roomed school house has been erected at a cost of about $8,000. Only the lower story is used for educational purposes. The village rents the upper story for a hall.

Anton Smudd was the first postmaster here, receiving his appointment November 20, 1904. He held the office until January 7, 1909, when he was succeeded by Lou E. Parish, who is still serving.

Sartell village was organized in November, 1907, and the first council meeting was held November 15 of that year. The council consisted of Charles S. Sartell (president), Antone Smudde, F. S. Payne, Charles Mayer and Fred N. Sartell (clerk). Charles S. Sartell has continued to serve as president and Fred N. Sartell as clerk. Antone Smuddle was in the council until the March election of 1913, when he was succeeded by Robert Crignon, who is still on the board. Charles Mayer was succeeded in March, 1909, by Max Alpine. In 1913 Mr. Alpine was succeeded by Bernard Garding, who is still serving. F. S. Payne served until March, 1910, when he was succeeded by J. J. Hinchman. Mr. Hinchman was succeeded in 1912 by William Moores, who in turn was succeeded by Charles F. Sartell, who is still serving.

The council is now composed as follows: C. S. Sartell, president; F. N. Sartell, recorder; Bernard Garding, Robert Crignon and C. F. Sartell.

(Note.—The above articles regarding Le Sauk and Sartell are from the pen of William Sartell.)

The Presbyterian church at Sartell was incorporated August 10, 1909, and the building formally dedicated September 5. The elders were James Halropple, F. S. Payne, Thomas Borton and Leslie Smith. Services have been conducted by the Revs. T. M. Findley, L. C. McBride, A. H. Perpetuo, P. S. Landis, H. W. O'Dell and M. G. Court.

As far back as 1898 a Sunday school had held meetings in the old Sartell schoolhouse. Ten years later, in February, 1908, the Rev. T. M. Findley preached a series of sermons in the new schoolhouse, afterwards making an engagement to preach once in every four weeks until the following January. It was on August 10, 1908, that the preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a church.

LUXEMBURG TOWNSHIP

This town lies in the southern part of the county, and has an area of 23,040 acres. There is a considerable acreage of swamp land, and a number of small lakes. The soil varies from a dark to a clayey loam with a clay subsoil.

The first settler in this town was Nicholas Post who come in 1861, and settled on section sixteen. He was followed during the same year by Paul Ryezck, Thomas Wirtzfeld, Cornelius Lutzen, Peter Weiler, and John Schrifels.

The town was organized in 1866, having been a part of Wakefield prior to that time. The first supervisors were: Nicholas Post (chairman), C. Lutzen and Nicholas Maurin. The clerk was John Loesch. The town was named by Mr. Post in honor of his pirthplace in Germany.

The first school was taught in 1867. A German Catholic church on section two was erected in 1859. A postoffice was established near the church in 1878 with John P. Schmidt as the postmaster.

St. Nicholas is a discontinued postoffice, five miles north of Watkins, on the "Soo" line, the banking and shipping point. Mail is received by R. F. D. from Watkins, Meeker county. Golden Rule Creamery, Frank Enderle, manager; Carl P. Ingersoll, creamery; Leither Bros., meats; Jno. Lutgen, general store; Peter Wirtzfeld, general store.

MELROSE TOWNSHIP.

Melrose is situated in the northeast part of the county, and has an area of 26,880 acres. The Sauk river enters the town at the southwest corner and flows in an easterly direction, leaving the town near the southeast corner. This part is mostly a level prairie, having a light sandy soil. The Adley branch runs in a southeasterly direction through the eastern part of the town, and forms a junction with the Sauk river on section thirty-six. Aside from the strip of prairie above mentioned, the surface was originally covered with timber and brush of the varieties peculiar to the locality.

The first four settlers in Melrose were Moses W. Adley and his brother, Warren M., and the brothers Robert and E. C. Wheeler, all natives of Maine. Moses W. Adley arrived at this place on January 10, 1856, but did not settle until the following year, when he took a claim on section thirty-four, which included the greater portion of the present village of Melrose. Warren M. Adley made a claim a few months later on section thirty-three. E. C. Wheeler settled near the others the same year, and Robert Wheeler took a claim on section thirty-four in 1859.

Melrose township was organized in 1866, and the first election held on January 22. The first records are very incomplete, and a full list of the first officers cannot be obtained. The supervisors were: W. Chambers (chairman), Chas. W. Taylor, and Charles G. Lamb; and clerk, Augustus Lindberg.

MELROSE CITY.

Melrose village was surveyed and platted by Edwin and W. C. Clark in 1872. This was the terminus of the branch of the St. Paul & Pacific, later the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, now the Great Northern, from 1871 to 1878, when the branch was pushed through to form a junction with the main line at Barnesville.

Edwin and W. H. Clark opened the first store in 1868, in a board shanty which was erected as a temporary convenience pending the completion of their new store building, which was occupied the same fall.

The first hotel was opened in 1869, by Joseph Moritz.

The first school in the village was taught by Alfred Townsend in 1868, in the old schoolhouse, which was removed about 1882, to give place to the large new building in process of construction. This new building was 38 by 58 feet, and two stories high, containing four large and convenient class rooms. It was built of wood, and brick veneered, resting on a granite foundation, and surmounted by a lofty belfry, which gave to the building quite an imposing appearance at that time.

In 1867, Edwin and W. H. Clark bought a tract of land including the water power on the Sauk river at this point. They at once began the construction of a flouring mill, which was completed the same fall and is still in operation. The mill was 40 by 80 feet, and three stories high. When first started it contained but two run of stones.

In 1868, this firm also built a sawmill on the opposite side of the river, but discontinued it after a few years, and sold the machinery.

Edwin Clark purchased the entire manufacturing and commercial interests of W. H. Clark, in Melrose, in 1878, and has conducted the business alone.

Pillsbury & Hulbert, of Minneapolis, erected an elevator here in 1879. It was operated by steam power and had a warehouse attached. The elevator was 26 by 36 feet, and the warehouse, 40 by 50 feet, with a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels.

According to an act approved on March 3, 1881, the village of Melrose was incorporated, and the first election held on Tuesday, April 5, following. The first officers were: President, J. H. Edelbrock; councilmen, Edwin Clark, A. A. Whitney, G. Richter, and J. Moritz; justice of the peace and recorder, Don B. McDonald; marshal, Abram Lent; and street commissioner, W. B. Whitney.

Melrose is one of the most thriving small cities in the state. It has a population of some 2,600, and is noted for its progressive spirit. It is located in the southern part of the township of the same name, thirty-four miles west of St. Cloud. Many public improvements add to the comfort and desirability of the place as a residence. There are Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran and Methodist churches, two banks, three hotels, a commercial club, flour and planing mills, two grain elevators, marble works (the Melrose Granite Company is the largest in the West, employing 250 men), an opera house, two creameries, a brewery, electric light plant and waterworks. A weekly newspaper, the Beacon, is published. Ships grain, flour, marble and live stock. Land is worth $10 to $50 per acre.

Jas. F. Ahern, jeweler; Michael B. Atkinson, livery; Matthew Bauer, blacksmith (Spring Hill); Nicholas Berens, proprietor Melrose Steam Laundry; Nicholas H. Beste, blacksmith; Wm. J. Bohmer, real estate; Thomas Bohnen, blacksmith; John Bonemeyer, general store (Meire Grove); J. Borgerding & Co., Jos. B. Weisser, manager, lumber; The Borgerding State Bank (capital $50,000, surplus and profits $20,000), C. C. Schoerner, president; C. Borgerding, vice-president, H. C. Tembrock, cashier; Carl Brandtner, hardware; Adam Broich, livery; Jas. E. Campbell, physician; Central House, Relike Sisters, proprietors; Donohue & Stephens (Wm. F. Donohue, Wm. J. Stephens), lawyers; Henry B. Edelbrock, grocer; Louis Edelbrock, pumps; Mrs. Helen Erickson, milliner; Harry H. Exsted, surgeon; Farmers State Bank (capital $12,000), P. A. Hilbert, president, Nicholas Weyland, cashier (Meire Grove); Francis G. Fitzgerald, dentist; Cornelius Gallagher, saloon; Gallagher & Young (Michael L. Gallagher, Roy Young); German American State Bank (capital $25,000), John Knolb, president, J. H. Well, cashier; Grove Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Benjamin Schmising, secretary (Meire Grove); Fred Hackmann, saloon (Meire Grove); Herman G. Harren, shoemaker; James W. Helsper, drugs; August Hieserich, saloon; Hilbert & Goehrs (Pierre A. Hilbert, Henry W. Goehrs), physicians; Jos. I. Hilt, proprietor Pacific House; Jos. Hinnenkamp, saloon; Paul Hinnenkamp, blacksmith; Hinnenkamp & Hollermann (Herman Hinnenkamp, Herman Hollermann), planing mill; Moritz J. Hoescen, general store (Isabel); Hotel Melrose, Edwin W. Quinn proprietor; Herman Imdieke, brick manufacturer (Meire Grove); Isabel Creamery, Herman Baeker proprietor (Isabel); M. Kleber & Son (Michael and Ferd.), general store; Mathias Kobetich, tailor; Wm. J. Kobow, general store (Spring Hill); A. Kolb Lumber Co., Andr. Kolb manager; Alphons H. Kraker, garage; Aug. Kuhlmann, physician; Matt. Laubach, saloon (Spring Hill); Henry S. Ley, general store (Spring Hill); Henry F. Loosbroek, general store; Anton Luckemeyer, president Melrose Granite Company; Meire Grove Cooperative Creamery Association, H. H. Meyer manager (Meire Grove); Melrose Beacon, Aug. F. Steffen publisher; Melrose Brewing Company, Anton Molitor manager; Melrose Commercial Club, Jno. J. Salfinger secretary; Melrose Cooperative Creamery Association, Anton Zerbis president and manager; Melrose Granite Company, Anton Luckemeyer, president, John Luckemeyer, vice-president, Henry Kalkman, secretary and treasurer; monumental and building granite; Melrose Marble Works Company, W. H. McCarthy, president, W. J. Bohmer, secretary and treasurer; Melrose Milling Company, C. A. Munck, secretary and manager; Melrose Opera House, Alf. J. Zuercher, proprietor; Melrose Steam Laundry, Nicholas Berens, proprietor; Melrose Telephone Exchange Company, Wm. Balder, manager; Clemens Meyer, general store (Meire

Grove); Jacob B. Meyer, saloon; Nicholas Meyer, clothing; National Elevator Company, Jos. Primus, manager; Lona Noll, restaurant; Olson Bros. (Thos. W. and Alf.), plumbers; Pacific House, Jos. J. Hilt, proprietor; Chas. M. Parsons, railroad, express and telegraph agent; Nicholas P. Pflepsen, blacksmith (Meire Grove); Jos. Primus & Sons (Joseph, Henry and Michael), farm implements; Peter Rahmacher, harness (Spring Hill); Edwin W. Quinn, proprietor Hotel Melrose; Geo. Rehkemp, general store; Sisters Relike (Kate and Theresa), proprietors Central House; Henry G. Rydohlm, photographer; St. Boniface Convent, St. Benedictine Sisters in charge; Jno. J. Salfinger, watchmaker; Jos. Sandbrink, farm implements; Aug. L. Sauer, meats; Jno. H. Schaefer, meats; Jos. Schmidt, general store; Henry Schultzenberger, hotel (Meire Grove); Security State Bank (capital $25,000), Jno. Borgerding, president, Norbert Borgerding, cashier; Henry Servatius, saloon; Charles T. Shaw, barber; Riley Smith, dentist; Mathias M. Smraker, dry goods; Andr. Spaeth, ice; Michael Spaeth, saloon (Spring Hill); Wm. J. Spiekel, photographer; Jno. H. Spieker, hardware, Spring Hill Creamery Association, Jno. Waldorf, secretary (Spring Hill); Spring Hill Water Works (Spring Hill); Aug. F. Steffen, publisher Melrose Beacon; Jos. F. Thiers, pop manufacturer; Jno. H. Thul, barber; W. J. Thul & Co. (Wm. J. and Jno. H.), photographers; Jno. Tiedeman, harness; Jos. A. Tise, cigar manufacturer; W. F. Unger & Co. (Wm. F. Unger, Jno. Borgerding), furniture; Jno. Wellenstein, shoes; Nicholas Weyland, general store (Meire Grove); Matthew J. Winter, furniture; Alf. J. Zuercher, drugs.

MUNSON TOWNSHIP

Munson lies in the southern part of the county, and has an area of 23,040 acres. It embraces township 123 north, range 31 west. The surface is chiefly a rolling prairie, except in the northeast and southwest, where it was originally covered with light timber and brush. Sauk river enters the town near the northwest corner, and leaves it near the southeast corner, passing through Horseshoe Lake, which is the largest body of water in the town. There are a number of smaller lakes, the largest of which is Huf's Lake, lying about a mile west of Horseshoe, and in the southern portion of the town.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1856. Herman Brunning and Joseph Young were, undoubtedly, the first settlers. They made claims on section twenty-four. William Buck also settled on the same section, about the same time. Henry Rolfus made a claim on section six. Andrew Benmel settled on section sixteen, and John Snyder on section twenty. The following year was marked by quite an increase in the population.

This territory was included in the town of Richmond, which was organized in 1858. Munson was organized in 1859. The first records have been burned, but the following is a partial list of the first officers: Supervisors, Reuben M. Richarson (chairman), Andrew Benmel, and William Buck; clerk, Henry Broker; justice of the peace, H. Brunning; assessor, B. Pirz; and constable, Samuel Wakefield.

In 1855, Reuben Richardson made a claim on section twenty-four, and the following year, surveyed and platted Richmond on this claim. An addition was platted the following year by Herman Brunning, and the greater portion of the present village stands on this addition.

The first store was opened by Henry Broker in 1856 or 1857, and the first blacksmith shop by Andrew Goehring in 1857. The first church (Catholic) was built of logs in 1856, and the first services were held by Father Bruno.

RICHMOND VILLAGE

Richmond village is one of the thriving settlements in the county. It is located in the eastern part of Munson township, on the Great Northern, twenty-one miles southwest of St. Cloud. Formerly it was known as Torah. The population is about 600.

It has a Catholic church, two banks, a hotel, a municipal water works plant, a commercial club, a flour mill, a tile plant, two elevators and a creamery. A weekly newspaper, the Richmond Standard, is published. The exports are grain, live stock and produce. Land is worth $50 to $100 an acre.

M. A. Bussen, postmaster; Ahmann &



GERHARD BRAEGELMANN AND FAMILY

Backes, general store; Becker Bros., shoes; M. A. Bussen & Son (Mathias A. and J. M.), publish the Richmond Standard; real estate, loans and general insurance; Cargill Elevator Co., Peter Ruegemer, manager; Commercial club, Michael E. Gross, president, Henry Flint, secretary; Jas. J. Dufner, dentist; Jacob Feiden, hardware; Frank & Meyers, farm implements; Stephen Ganzer, harness; German-American State Bank (capital, $15,000), Florin H. Welcome, president, Anton B. Rieland, cashier; Michael Heiderscheild, house mover; G. H. Klein, meats; Michael Kolb, veterinary surgeon; J. H. Kowalkowski, cigar manufacturer; Jno. Lang, general store; National Elevator Co.; Richmond Creamery, W. C. Arndt, manager; Richmond House, Jos. Wieber, proprietor; Richmond Mutual Telephone Co.; Richmond Standard; Richmond Telephone Co.; J. H. Roettger, jeweler; Mrs. Katherine Rothstein, milliner; Mrs. Anna M. Ruegemer, milliner; P. P. Ruegemer, taxidermist; H. W. Scharver, railroad agent; A. Schroeder, blacksmith; Jos. Schwankl, drugs; G. C. Sieverding, blacksmith; State Bank, capital, $10,000, Gerhard Braegelmann, president; Wm. Moening, cashier; Torah Telephone & Improvement Co., L. P. Hennes, president; Jos. Schwankl, secretary and manager; A. M. Utecht, general store; Jos. Vogt, tile manufacturer; Wm. Vogt, harness; A. Weber, piano tuner; Mrs. Agnes Wenck, hardware (Frank X. Wenck, manager); Thos. Wenner, lumber; Jos. Wieber, proprietor Richmond House; Frank Willenbring, general store (farming); Jacob B. Willenbring, barber; Jno. Wilbenbring, jeweler; J. P. Williams, farming implements; Fridolin Wurst, flour mill; Christopher Yunger, photographer.

MAIN PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Maine Prairie lies in the southeast portion of the county, and has an area of about 40,000 acres. The western and southern portions of the town are undulating, and in some places quite broken. The balance of the town is a gently rolling prairie, interspersed with groves of oak and poplar. The soil is a dark, sandy loam with a clay subsoil. This town is dotted with numerous lakes, the principal of which is Pearl lake, lying in the northern part of the township, and having an area of about 700 acres. The population in 1910 was 1,106.

In 1854 a number of people living in Massachusetts determined to establish in the West, a colony where they and their children might attain the highest ideals of human environment and achievement. Agents sent out to secure a location came up the Mississippi to Clearwater, and, accompanied by James Cambell, started into the interior. On this trip they discovered what is now Maine Prairie, and named it "Paradise." But they were bewildered by a flurry of snow, lost their way, and never returned to their chosen site until years after it had been settled. The members of the colony were scattered, and took up their residences in various localities.

In February, 1856, A. B. and A. S. Greely, and the Rev. Alvin Messer, who had left Maine in the fall of 1855 and had spent the winter at St. Anthony, heard of the beautiful prairie now included in Maine Prairie township from Henry Johnson, who kept a hotel at Neenah, six miles south of St. Cloud. Without going to the prairie, they returned to St. Anthony. March 10, of the same year, A. B. Greely and wife, A. S. Greely, Alvin Messer and Ansel Crommett left St. Anthony for Maine prairie. In due time they reached Little prairie, three miles west of Neenah and five miles from Maine prairie. Here they built a log house. Hercules Dam, Dudley S. French, J. H. French and others joined them there.

From this location, the men found their way to Maine prairie. It is said that Alvin Messer was the first to stake out a claim there. He also selected one for Albert Staples. Hercules Dam took one in the same neighborhood. These claims were in the northeast corner of the prairie. April 10, A. B. and Horace Greely staked out claims for themselves near Carnelian lake, and erected a claim shanty. A few days later, A. S. Greely and Ansel Crommett selected claims on the shores of Pearl lake. These claims were later shared by N. T. Greely and J. O. Crommett who arrived in the fall.

About May 1, A. B. and A. S. Greely, Hercules Dam, Alvin Messer and Dudley S. and J. H. French cut a road through the timber from Little prairie to Maine prairie. A. S. Greely's ox team accompanied them,

being the first team through. Mrs. Hercules Dam, who was with her husband, was the first white woman to arrive on Maine prairie. Mr. Dam, with his son, Freeland H., now living at St. Cloud, built the first shanty on the prairie, which was roofed with bark from trees and rendered service until a log house could be built, which was done later. These two, May 10, began the first plowing done on the prairie.

Settlers came in rapidly. Among those who arrived in 1856 may be mentioned D. W. Fowler, Joseph Dam, Joseph E. and Samuel Young, William and William L. Heywood, Albert Staples, A. T. Crommett, William Milligan, Horace Greely, Martin Greely, Hiram Millett, Moses Ireland, John and Orlen Farwell, Frey M. Kimball, R. F. Adley, James Taylor, George Clark, Daniel Spauling, Ruel Furlong, Marilla and Almira French, John P. Guptill, James Simmons, D. Sutherland, D. A. Hoyt, S. Leavett, Aaron Scribner, Andrew F. and Daniel Perkins, William Stewart, Henry Hutchinson, "Doc" Mayo, James M. Kimball, John C. Dolan, Edwin Kidder, Thomas Straw and A. Wade.

Other settlers who came in the fifties were: T. B. Stanley (whose sons came in 1859), Alpheus Maservey, Thomas Cadwell, George W. Cutter, D. A. Roberts, Alexander Spaulding, Thomas Steen, Rev. T. E. Inman, Dr. Solomon F. Brown, O. S. Senter, John White, Josiah Eaton, John, William and Nicholas Schafer, N. T. Greely, Henry Weidert, Michael L. Patten, B. H. Winslow, Charles Neal and Isaac Bentley. Most of these men were married, many had families, and some had adult sons whose names are not mentioned in this list.

Among the prominent arrivals of the early sixties were E. H. Atwood, Samuel Cossairt, Michael Goodner (his sons David and Henry), Jacob Goodner, Wm. H. Day, Wheeler French (his sons, E. J. and Almon), Peter Morrey, B. U. Watkins (his sons, Joseph R. and William), T. J. Wiley, Nicholas Loesch, and Benjamin Barrett. Abram Shoemaker came in 1872 and Truman L. Stickney in 1870. Wm. Louden came about 1870, and still lives on the place he then purchased.

To this list M. E. Shoemaker adds the following names of early settlers: Dayton E. Myers, Captain Hamilton, E. J. Gregory, Joseph Mason, ———— Fields, Arnold and J. W. Goodspeed, Joseph Whitney (and brothers, George, Fred and "Hod"), Frank Knower, Isaac Coleman, J. Petty, Robert Driver, Barney Allen, B. F. Strout, O. Nelson, John Cline, and Robert Martin. Another authority gives the name of Dudley Smith.

The first marriage in the township was that of Joseph Mitchell and Sarah Greely in 1858. Other early weddings were those of E. G. Hicks and Louella Greely, Dayton E. Myers and Ida Watkins, Alva Frost and Julia Watkins; A. S. Greely and Eliza Clark (June 15, 1860); Alonzo Spaulding of Maine Prairie and Christina Langdon, of Clearwater (July 4, 1864). The first birth was that of Hattie French, daughter of Dudley French, in 1857. The first death was that of George Snyder, in 1857. David B. Stanley opened the first store in 1867. On July 4, 1857, the pioneers gave a patriotic celebration in the grove owned by Orlen Farwell on the shores of Carnelian lake. The Rev. T. E. Inman delivered an oration.

Pioneer hardships came to the lot of the Maine Prairie people as to the other early settlers. In addition to the many other discomforts of frontier life, the food problem became a serious one. Not enough crops were produced from the farms in 1856 to carry the people through the winter. The crops of 1857 were destroyed by the locust. Frosted corn was ground in coffee mills to make meal which was cooked into mush, and with a number of families was the main article of food. The crops of 1858 were excellent and attracted wide attention. But in 1862 came the Indian ravages, in 1863 there was a drought, and it was not until 1864 that the agricultural prosperity of the town was firmly established.

In 1861 a volunteer company was raised in Maine Prairie, with T. E. Inman as captain. When the Fourth Minnesota Infantry was being formed Captain Inman offered his services. He was enrolled Oct. 10, 1861, and was mustered in as captain of Co. D. Those from Maine Prairie who served in his company were: I. N. Bentley, George A. Clark, Thomas Cadwell, Edward J. French, Quartus Farwell, Horace S. Greeley, Albert Guptill, John P. Guptill, D. J. Hanscom, Ezra G. Hicks,

Edwin Kidder, W. A. Milligan, Charles Neal, Daniel F. Perkins, William H. Stewart, J. C. Winslow, Albana Wade, Solomon F. Brown, Aaron Scribner and Thomas Straw. Captain Inman resigned April 22, 1863, and became chaplain of the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers. Solomon F. Brown was promoted Oct. 10, 1861, from sergeant to second lieutenant; Dec. 2, 1862, was made first lieutenant, resigning March 16, 1864, on account of wounds. Andrew F. Perkins enlisted in November, 1861, in the First Minnesota Infantry. David Spaulding, Alonzo Spaulding, John Widert and John Greely also enlisted from Maine Prairie. W. W. Clark and Chester Clark served in the Second Minnesota Cavalry. Thomas O. and George Spaulding enlisted as Indian fighters under Capt. Oscar Taylor. Of these, four never returned. Horace S. Greely died at St. Anthony, Minn., on his way home in 1863. John P. Guptill died April 24, 1863, in a floating hospital at Nashville, Tenn. Daniel F. Perkins was killed May 22, 1863, in the Battle of Vicksburg. Alberton Whitney died April 23, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

In order to fill its quota the town hired six men to enlist. They were: Alberton Whitney, David Goodner, Thomas Falone, Albert Guptill, A. Clark and J. W. Clark. The first three served in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and the last three in Co. E, Second Minnesota Cavalry.

Maine Prairie was organized in 1858, and then consisted of the present towns of Maine Prairie, Fair Haven and Rockville. The first election was held at the log granary of John Farwell, May 27, 1858, the call having been issued by Joseph Edelbrock for the county commissioners, on May 20. The meeting was called to order by John Farwell; Orlen Farwell was chosen moderator and Martin Greely clerk. The following officers were elected: Supervisors, G. W. Cutter (chairman), Daniel Spaulding, Thomas Partridge; clerk, Martin Greely; assessor, A. H. Staples; assistant assessors, J. K. Noyes and T. N. Berlin; constables, A. B. Greely and W. H. Day; justices of the peace, Orlen Farwell and A. B. Gaylord; collector, H. P. Bennett; overseer of the poor, O. S. Senter. Oct. 23, 1858, it was decided to build a town hall. H. Dam, M. Greely and John Farwell were to choose the site, and Daniel Spaulding, R. F. Adley and John Farwell were to supervise the erection of the building. Nothing, however, came of these plans. The second annual meeting was held April 5, 1859, at the store house of G. W. Cutter on the west side of Pearl lake. There was considerable bitter feeling engendered at this meeting. April 5, of this year, Fair Haven was set off and organized. Rockville was set off and organized June 25, 1860. On that day the people of Maine Prairie elected the following officers: Supervisors, T. B. Stanley (chairman), J. Eaton, D. Spaulding; town clerk, S. F. Brown; treasurer, R. F. Adley; justice of the peace, Orlen Farwell; superintendent of schools, S. F. Brown; constables, William Milligan and F. M. Kimball; overseer of the poor, A. B. Greely.

Maine Prairie has three villages. Kimball is a hamlet on the railroad in the southern part of the township. Its first house was built in 1886. Maine Prairie Corners is a small settlement on the site of the fort built for protection against the Indians in 1862. Marty has grown up around the Catholic church near Pearl lake.

Marysville was platted and laid out on the west shore of Carnelian lake, Sept. 7, 1856, by Moses Ireland. The location was ideal, but the village never materialized.

Yarmouth was surveyed and platted on the west side of Pearl lake in 1858 by George W. Cutter, who built a house, barn and store there. In May, 1860, Mr. Cutter returned to the East, and abandoned his village site.

Kimball Prairie is a pleasantly located village of 350 people in the southern part of Maine Prairie township on the "Soo" line. It is officially platted in section 11, township 121, range 29. The postoffice is named Kimball. The village and station are known as Kimball Prairie.

The village is an unusually flourishing center for one of its population, much of its business coming from the surrounding rural districts. It has German Evangelical, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal churches, a public library, a theater, two banks, a hotel, a creamery, a flour mill, two grain elevators, a weekly newspaper, four general stores, two farm implement

stores, two blacksmiths, a physician, a lumber company, a hardware store, a garage, a tinsmith, a drug store, a livery, a market, a restaurant, a furniture store, and other business houses. Here also are the headquarters of the Kimball-Maine Prairie Telephone Co. The village ships grain, live stock, butter and produce. Good fishing and hunting are found in the vicinity.

A brief business directory follows: Eliel Peck, postmaster; T. E. Anderson, veterinary surgeon; Arrowood Bros., hardware; Atlantic Elevator Co., V. Goodman, agent; Norman A. Brown, agent of Central Lumber Co.; Wm. M. Campbell, garage; Walter Dixon, tinsmith; Addison C. Douglass, drugs; Leonard Engel, general store; Engholm & Cline, farm implements; Farmers State Bank, capital $10,000, T. H. Haskins, president; J. M. Arrowood, cashier; Herman A. Hanson, blacksmith; F. R. Holmes, livery; Frank Smith, publisher of the Kimball Kodak; Kimball-Maine Prairie Telephone Co., Phil Vollmer, manager; Edward Johnson, manager of the Kimball Opera House; Kimball Public Library, Myrtle Marshall, librarian; Ole Knause, meats; Clayton E. May, physician; Jos. E. Miller, blacksmith; Chas. R. Nelson, restaurant; W. J. Niva (North Kingston); North Kingston Creamery, V. Caslen, manager (North Kingston); Lewis L. Olson, furniture; Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., Fred Meyer, agent; Pearl Lake Creamery Co., E. L. Enderle, manager; Peck's Department Store; S. J. Phillips, general store (Maine Prairie); Jas. G. Reeves, general store; Salisbury House, Warren Salisbury, proprietor; Geo. E. Sherwood, physician; E. L. Shoemaker, barber; C. L. Spaulding & Son, farm implements; State Bank of Kimball, capital $10,000, surplus $3,500, George E. Sherwood, president; Charles H. March, vice president; C. D. Brower, cashier; S. C. Walters, railway agent; Louis Wieber, general store (Marty); Wolf Milling Co., Frank Wolf, manager (flour mill).

The first settler was William E. Lytle, who built a small house near where the livery stable now stands. This was in the fall of 1886. About that time a survey was made and the townsite was platted in section 11, township 121, range 29, on the "Soo" line. The first store building was erected by E. Peck the same fall; and the following year H. P. and Oscar Morrey also put up a store building. Both of these buildings are still standing. The first elevator was built in 1886, and was completed at the same time that the first trains started operating on the railroad. It was owned by R. Coefield, now of Annandale. E. Mayhew was the first blacksmith, having a shop on the eastern edge of the townsite. The postoffice was established in the spring of 1887, with Eliel Peck as postmaster. With the exception of about five years, Mr. Peck has held the office to the present time. Dr. A. Mumford was the first physician. He established himself here in 1888 and resided here until his death in October, 1900. G. W. Beckman put up a drug store and opened for business in October, 1890. The lumber yard was established by C. P. Cates in 1890, and was operated by him until 1893, when it came into the possession of Savage & Arnold. After a short time it was bought by Emil Mielke, who finally sold it to the Central Lumber Co., the present owners. The first newspaper was the Kimball Prairie "News," established in 1891 by John Cass. The village was incorporated in February, 1892, with George Calkin as president of the council; A. Mumford, M. J. Kennedy and G. W. Beckman as councilmen, and John Cass as recorder. About 1898, the business men and farmers bought the old E. Mayhew blacksmith shop on the eastern edge of the townsite and fitted it up for a creamery. Operations were suspended for lack of patronage about 1900. In 1900 the present co-operative creamery was established.

(Note.—The history of Maine Prairie and Kimball has been compiled from the articles of E. H. Atwood and the manuscripts of M. E. Shoemaker.)

PEARL LAKE (MARTY).

The history of Marty is almost identical with that of the church, the little settlement having centered about the church for some twenty-five years.

Holy Cross Church. In the spring of 1889, Rev. P. Simplicius (Wimmer), O. S. B., of St. Nicholas, visited the Catholics around Pearl Lake and finding a sufficient number he induced them to ask for permission to erect a church of their own. This was readily granted by His Lordship

the Rt. Rev. Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, O. S. B. At a meeting of a later day the following gentlemen were elected to serve as a building committee, viz.: Peter Jos. Neis, Nick Loesch, Sr., John Schaefer, Sr., John Krier, Thomas Neubeck and Joseph Scheeler. A site was secured from D. E. Meyers. Louis Nistler, Sr., was engaged to build the church. After its completion the Rev. P. Lawrence, O. S. B., assistant pastor at Richmond, was assigned to this place to have services once a month. The Rev. Joseph Bastian, pastor of St. Nicholas, was appointed to this mission for two years. After him the Rev. P. Wolfgang (Steinkogler), O. S. B., of Luxemburg, came and from this time on they had services twice a month. In the summer of 1894, during which the Rev. Isidor Hengarten of Luxemburg was having this mission, a cyclone swept the church away, the organ and bell being the only things saved. The sacristy, a separate building from the church, remained intact. The church was rebuilt at once. In 1897 the Rev. John Wernich was appointed pastor of Luxemburg and Pearl Lake as a mission. He remained for eleven years, having services every Sunday at both places. During his administration the congregation was incorporated under the name of Holy Cross Church of Pearl Lake. In 1905 a school was erected with L. Wieber as its first teacher. The Rev. Hubert Gundermann took charge of the congregation in May, 1908. During his administration he took up a subscription for the erection of a parish house. The parishioners willingly subscribed and May 1, 1909, the Rev. Henry Leuthner was appointed pastor of the congregation. He directed the building of the house, which is modern throughout, steam heat being installed at the same time. In 1913 an addition 40 by 44 was built to the church, costing about $6,000. In 1914 an iron fence was erected around the cemetery. Henry Steichen and Jos. Meinz are the trustees.

Pearl Lake Creamery.—In March, 1897, a number of farmers met at the home of Henry Steichen and organized the Pearl Lake Creamery Co. Its first officers were: Jos. Scheeler, president; Thomas Neubeck, vice-president; M. C. Loesch, secretary; Henry Steichen, treasurer; Wm. Driver, buttermaker. Actual business was commenced May 19, 1897. The amount of business for the remainder of the year was $3,534.10. This amount increased during the following years amounting to nearly $20,000. The corporation worked well for about nine years, when the stockholders thought a change in officers and buttermaker would be advisable. This proved to be a failure and after operating and renting it for five years it was sold to Frank Enderle, of St. Nicholas, who is still the proprietor.

In the fall of 1900, Louis Wieber erected a store and dwelling at Pearl Lake. On March 1, 1901, a postoffice was established under the name of Marty, with Mr. Wieber as postmaster. The office was discontinued July 10, 1905, and the patrons are now supplied by rural delivery. Mr. Wieber continued to operate the store until May 1, 1914, when he was succeeded by Joseph Neis.

In 1905 a parochial school was erected at a cost of $1,100. This was kept up for four years. At the end of that period the voters of District 150 decided to rent the parish school and use it for a public school. This has been done for the past five years. Only first-grade teachers are employed.

While Marty is one of the prettiest places in Stearns county, and is surrounded by a rich farming community, thus far it has not grown rapidly, its inhabitants being mostly retired farmers who have purchased lots here and erected houses. It is believed however that with the coming of the electric line, the village will become a flourishing trading point.

(Note.—The above articles on Marty are from the pen of Louis Wieber.)

MAINE PRAIRIE CORNERS.

The first building on the Corners was a blacksmith's shop built in 1865 by David Spaulding. The first store building was built in 1866 by T. B. Stanley. It has a hall over it for public meetings and church services, as there was no church building on the Prairie at that time. The first stock of goods was put in by D. B. Stanley in the fall of 1866. The next year he took in as a partner H. F. Putnam who

had a stock of goods at Big Lake, which he moved up to the Corners. The partnership lasted some two years, when Mr. Stanley bought out Mr. Putnam, who then built a store one mile south of the Corners on the (then) Cossairt land. D. B. Stanley operated the store until about 1875 when he sold it out to D. A. Hoyt, J. E. West and Geo. R. Whitney. D. A. Hoyt bought the business about 1879 and soon after the store and all the goods burned.

Then Mr. Hoyt rebuilt the store, but with no hall overhead. Geo. R. Whitney operated it for him until he sold it in 1880 to Philip Moon who continued it until about 1884 when he suddenly disappeared, leaving everything behind. The store and goods were then sold out by Sheriff Mickley and were bought by D. B. Stanley, R. W. Stanley and Barney Allen, known as Stanley Bros. & Co. This firm operated it about three years when it was sold to R. W. Stanley, who conducted the store until 1902, when he sold it to Elmer London, who continued it two years when he died, leaving it to his wife, who kept it open two years, selling it to Frank Block. He traded the stock for land in Canada, and then E. Peck bought the stock and put a man in for a short time to sell it out, moving the balance to Kimball. For about two years the store was not occupied. Then Mr. Richards put in a stock and kept store about two years, moving to Fair Haven. Then Mr. Thurber put in a stock and stayed about one year, when he traded it to Frank Gasser for land and Mr. Gasser sold it to Mr. Philips, who operated it for about a year and moved to Fair Haven.

When D. B. Stanley sold his store to Hoyt & Co., he built a store where the Spaulding blacksmith shop stood, operating that store until he died in 1911.

In 1885 A. D. Guptill built a store building and rented it to D. A. Hoyt, who conducted it about one year, selling out to Wm. ———, who soon sold out to A. D. Guptill. A. D. Guptill operated the store about ten years, and it has been closed ever since.

At the present time there is no store open on the Corners. In 1885 A. D. Guptill moved the old Hamilton District School House down to the Corners and made a pool hall out of it. His nephew, John Bentley, managed it for about two years.—(By R. W. Stanley.)

(Note.—R. W. Stanley, the writer of the above article regarding Maine Prairie Corners, came to Maine Prairie with his mother in 1858, his father having arrived two years previous. He has many interesting stories to tell of the early days, especially in regard to the Sioux uprising when, as a boy of twelve, he watched the pioneers build the stockade and fort where the families might be protected from the Indians. He well remembers the scarcity of provisions, and the difficulty of getting supplies from St. Paul, the nearest trading point.

MILLWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Millwood lies in the northern part of the county, adjoining Melrose on the east. Its area is about 26,500 acres. The soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil. There are a large number of lakes in this town, principal among which are, Birch Bark Fort Lake, King's, Cedar, Swamp and Long lakes.

The first settler in Millwood was William Armstrong, a native of Canada, who settled on section ten in 1866; he moved away after five or six years. Thomas Hanigan settled on section fourteen in 1868, and John J. Ahearn, in section twelve the same year. These were followed during the same summer, by Edwin Lovell, Edward Graham, Barney Barthle, and others.

The first school in the town was taught in District No. 89 in 1871 or 1872; the school building was erected in section six. District No. 94 was organized in 1874. The schoolhouse was erected in section twelve. District No. 95 was organized in 1875, and the school building placed on section twenty-nine.

Millwood was organized in 1871, and the first election held at the residence of Henry Klasen, in section twenty-two, on May 1. The first officers were: Supervisors, Andrew Barthle (chairman), William Graham, and Henry Wheaton; clerk, John Ahearn; assessor, Barney Barthle; treasurer, John Buttweiler; and justices of the peace, George I. Oldham and James Duggan (the latter did not qualify.)

NORTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

North Fork township lies in the southwestern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Raymond township, on the east by Lake George township, on the south by Crow Lake township, and on the west by Bangor township, in Pope county.

The north fork of the Crow river flows through it in a southeasterly direction, entering the town in section 5 and leaving it from section 25. In section 23, this stream is fed by a rill known to the people as South creek. Another small tributary, known as Spring creek, flows across the southeastern corner and joins the Crow river in the southwestern part of township of Lake George.

Along the water courses are low meadow lands, sometimes overflowed and in seasons of less rainfall furnishing great meadow-lands. The land to the north of the river rises to the height of 40 to 45 feet above the river, with a black loam with a clay subsoil. The land to the south of the river is mostly sandy with the exception of a few sections on the northwest boundary. The surface is chiefly prairie.

Some small groves are found, the largest lying in the south-central part, known in early days as Elk Grove, but later as Big Grove. Another small grove is found along the section line of sections 11 and 12, known as the "Thicket." Sections 1 and 2 had small tracts of timber, really a continuation of School Grove in town of Raymond.

This town has some stretches of low, level and marshy lands. One of the most noticeable lies in the northeast corner of the town. It is now (1914) proposed to drain it, and Guy M. Potter is constructing a dredge ditch there. Another low level marshy tract is found in the south-central part partially surrounding Big Grove. With the exception of these low tracts mentioned the town is a gentle rolling plain.

In the spring of 1865 Nels Olson Strandemoen, Nels Nelson Slenta, Ellen Baalson, Hans P. Heieie, Ole P. Heieie and Kittil Nelson Strande journeyed from Spring Grove, Houston county, by team to Elks Grove. Nels Nelson Strandemoen was the owner of the team, a span of horses. Nels Olson Strandemoen selected the W. ½ W. ½ of section 27, and went to St. Cloud and made entry. Nels Nelson Slenta selected the N. E. ¼ of section 28 and made entry. By reason of an accident the latter was unable to establish a home on the tract within the time limit and lost his right to it. Ellen Baalson, Hans Heieie, Ole P. Heieie and Kittil Nelson Strande, looked the country over and returned to Spring Grove. Ellen Baalson and Hans P. Heieie followed this up by bringing their families in "prairie schooners" drawn by a yoke of cattle. They arrived and camped July 4, 1865, on the present homestead of Ellen Baalson, the E. ½ W. ½ of section 21. Hans P. Heieie selected the W. ½ of W. ½ of section 21 and began immediately to erect a log cabin there, which is the first dwelling house built and occupied in the town. Mrs. Heieie hauled the logs while her husband hewed and placed them.

Ellen Baalson got his cabin ready shortly after. Nels Olson Strandemoen and his father and Kittil Nelson Strande arrived with their families August 5, 1865, and began to erect log cabins. Kittil Strande built his cabin on the N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of section 28. In the year of 1866 he moved his cabin to his homestead, N. E. ¼ of section 28; this cabin was later bought by Ole Tangen, Sr.

Nels Strandemoen built a commodious log house on his homestead. Nels engaged in the mercantile business and used the second story of his house for that purpose. He traded with the half-breeds for furs and employed a tailor and made the furs into overcoats.

Andrew Erickson, Austen Olson (Gubberud) and his parents and younger brother arrived in the summer of 1865. The Gubberud families settled across the line in Crow Lake, in the south part of Elk Grove, but Andrew Erickson located with his family on the N. ½ of S. E. ¼ of section 34. John U. Anderson with his family, consisting of his wife and five children (Geoline, Thomas, Amalia, Albert and Clara) arrived in the summer of 1865, and bought the N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ of section 34. The tract named is said to be the first tract of land purchased in town of North Fork. He homesteaded the E. ½ N. E. ¼ of section 33 and the S. ½ N. W. ¼ of section 34.

A group of soldiers—Hans Kittilson, Hans Halvorson, Halvor Halvorson, Syvert C. Larson, Kittel Halvorson, and Hans S. Skaardahl arrived in the month of November, 1865. The early settlers called these men "the soldiers" because they were discharged volunteer soldiers from the Civil War. Hans Kittilson located and built a cabin on the N. E. S. W. of section 33. These six soldiers spent the winters of 1865-66 in that cabin. Hans Halvorson selected a tract of land across the line in Crow Lake township and Halvor Halvorson filed on the S. E. ¼ of section 20. Syvert C. Larson selected the S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ section 34, with three forties across the line into Crow Lake. Kittel Halvorson selected the S. ½ S. W. ¼ section 23 and N. ½ N. W. ¼ section 26. Hans S. Skaardahl filed a contest on the claim forfeited by Nels Nelson Slenta, but later relinquished it to Kittil N. Strande. Ole O. Ruud, with his family, arrived in November, 1865, and filed on E. ½ N. W. ¼ and N. E. S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼, section 23.

1866.—Ole Pederson Haftorn arrived in the month of April, 1866, Ellef Olson Teigen being with him. They came from Spring Grove, Houston county, Minnesota. After selecting homesteads they returned to Houston county and brought their families here the same summer. Mr. Haftorn selected the S. ½, S. ½ of Sec. 12. Reir Thostenson with his family moved here in company with Mr. Haftorn, and settled on the S. ½, N. E. ¼ & N. ½ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 27. Olaus Torgerson, a volunteer soldier doing duty with his company on the frontier against the Indians and stationed at Paynesville, in January, 1866, visited his sister, Mrs. Andrew Erickson, and selected and filed on 160 acres in Sec. 32. Endre Thompson (Aane); Peder Pederson (Mathismoen); Aslag Guldbrandson (Maelen), Embrick Knudson (Opheim), Hans S. Bergrud, Ole Knutson, Ole C. Benken, Ole O. Naperud, Ole P. Heieie, Ole H. Lee, Levor Olson, Nels Nelson Slenta, moved from Spring Grove, Houston county, in the spring of 1866. All these had families. They settled as follows: Endre Thompson, N. W. ¼, Sec. 14; Peder Pederson, N. E. Sec. 10; Aslag Gulbrandson, S. E. ¼, Sec. 14; Embrick Knutson, W. ½ N. W. Sec. 23 and E. ½ N. E. Sec. 22; Hans Bergrud, S. E. ¼ Sec. 19; Ole Knutson, N. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 19 and W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 20, and S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 17; Ole C. Benken, N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 32 and W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 29 and S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 30; Ole O. Naperud, E. ½ N. E. Sec. 30 and N. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 29; Ole P. Heieie, S. ½ N. W. and N. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 15; Ole H. Lee, S. ½, S. W. ¼, Sec. 9, and S. ½, S. W. ¼, Sec. 10; Levor Olson, N. ½, S. E. ¼, Sec. 9, and N. ½, S. W. ¼, Sec. 10; Nels Nelson Slenta, S. ½, N. E. ¼, Sec. 9, and S. ½, N. W. ¼, Sec. 10.

In addition to the above came two unmarried brothers from Spring Grove, Houston county, Syver and Erick Evenson. Syver homesteaded S. ½ S. W. Sec. 15 and N. ½ N. W. Sec. 22. Ole Stengrimson, single, came in 1866, from Houston county, and squatted on a piece of land in this township, stayed a year or so and returned to his old home. Ole Gronbu, single, came in 1866, from southeastern Minnesota and settled on a homestead in Sec. 17, which he relinquished a year or two later and went to Iowa. In the spring of 1866 several pioneers came from Winchester, Winnebago county, Wis. Torkel Hanson and wife settled on a homestead in Elk Grove, but across the line in Crow Lake township. Ole Halvorson and family settled on a homestead in sections 23 and 26. Nils Hellekson took up land and located in sections 2 and 11. Soren Halvorson settled in Crow Lake township near Torkel Hanson.

1867.—In this year the population of the township was further increased. Christian Thoen took the N. E. ¼ Sec. 12; Reier Liabraaten the S. W. ¼ Sec. 31, where the village of Brooten is now located. They had families. Guldbrand Guldbrandson, single, settled on N. ½ N. ½ Sec. 2, but sold his claim to Anders O. Fauskee. Narve Erikson and Rasmus Bottolfson also arrived in 1867; they settled on homesteads in section 31.

1868.—Herbrand Olson, S. E. ¼ Sec. 13 and Hans O. Dalby N. ½ of N. ½ Sec. 1, arrived in 1868. Ole Liabraaten with family arrived in 1868, contested and got the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 20. Ole Johnson Sather, single, arrived in 1868. In 1869 he settled on N. ½ N. ½ of Sec. 4. Christen Johnson Myhre, single, settled on N. W. ¼ Sec. 9. Syver Erickson Medboen arrived in 1868 and homesteaded the S. ½

of N. ½ Sec. 4. Ole Herbrandson arrived in 1868 and homesteaded 120 acres in Sec. 30.

1869.—Ole Olson Kvaree with family arrived in 1869, homesteaded the N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼ and S. ½ of N. W. and S. E. of N. W., Sec. 11; died there in 1872. Ellen Johnson Juvet arrived in 1869, bought and built a home on S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 2. Christen Johnson Juvet arrived the same year, later purchased E. ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 14. Peder Thompson Viskop arrived in 1869, homesteaded the N. E. ¼ Sec. 18. Amund Ellingson bought the claim of Ole Gronbu, N. ½ and S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 17. Andres Nilson Monen arrived from Spring Grove, Houston county, Minn., in 1869, and homesteaded the N. E. ¼ Sec. 25, where he has lived ever since. Ole Nilson Moen arrived in 1870; he was a single man. Christian Lukkason arrived in 1869 and homesteaded N. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 9 and N. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 10.

Sauk Centre was a small place, where groceries and dry goods could be purchased, but the nearest market place for farm produce was St. Cloud. The nearest railroad town was Elk River. Paynesville, 20 to 25 miles away, was the nearest voting place and also the nearest postoffice the first year.

The trip to St. Cloud took from five to six days, being made exclusively with ox team. What little lumber was used by the settlers was hauled from St. Cloud. Houses are still standing (1914) containing lumber hauled from that city. A few of the settlers, especially those out from the timber, lived in "dug outs" until they got time to haul logs from the timber. The first houses were log cabins. Being far from saw mills and lumber markets the roofs were covered with rails and hay, and on top of that sod was placed in about the same way as we put shingles on now.

The mosquitoes were a great trouble; they were so bad that even in the middle of the day it was difficult to do any work, especially if it was cloudy. Smudges were used and piles of dead mosquitoes were found lying around the fire. Mrs. Hans P. Heieie relates that she had twigs tied to the tail of the oxen when she hauled the logs for this first cabin.

The pioneers of 1865 who came from Houston county made the journey with ox teams, except Nels Strandemoen, who owned a span of horses. These settlers brought cattle and sheep with them.

The six men popularly called "the soldiers" were mustered out of service in Madison, Wis., in the fall of 1865. They traveled by rail and steamboat to St. Paul; from St. Paul to Birch Cooley, Renville county, by team; from there to Paynesville, also by team. The distance from Paynesville to Elk Grove was made afoot. One of the soldiers relates the following:

"At Birch Cooley a general election was held in the house of a half-breed, and we were invited to attend. One of the citizens approached us with tickets and asked us to vote. We protested on the ground that we were not residents, and therefore not entitled to vote. The other party insisted that this was a free country and everybody had a right to vote on election day. To please this party, who was very much in earnest, we voted." Voting regulations were very loose in those days, and it seemed to be generally understood that any adult male present at an election was entitled to cast a vote.

The first public meeting held in the township was of the nature of a council of war. In the month of January, 1866, a report having spread that the Sioux Indians had again broken out and were advancing on the settlement, a meeting was held at the house of John U. Anderson and all but one of the male inhabitants attended. Halvor Halvorson did not believe the report and stayed at home. Those who attended drew up a petition and forwarded it to the authorities asking for the protection of soldiers. No soldiers came and no Indians molested the settlement.

The first child born of white parentage was Nels K. Strande, born in 1865. The first marriage was that of Nels Helleckson and Gunhild Johnson, both residents of the township, who were married in the fall of 1866 at St. Cloud by John Zapp, a justice of the peace. The first marriage ceremony which took place within the town was in 1870, the parties being Mr. Gunnuf Evenson Vig and Randi Thompson. The marriage was performed in a dugout built by Erick Evenson, who had sold the claim to Gunnuf Evenson Vig, the Rev. L. J. Markhus officiating.

Among other early births were those of Nels Halvorson, Peder H. Heieie, Edward Baalson, Peder Pederson, Erick Levorson, Marten N. Nelson, Christine Nilson, Olava Haftorn, Ole O. Teigen, Tollef H. Olson, John H. Hellekson, Syver C. Anderson, Halvor Lee, John Erickson and Stengrim Bergrud. Among other early marriages were those of Kittel Halvorson and Geoline Anderson, Olaus Torgerson and Anna Kyllo, P. O. Heieie and Thore Halvorson, Andres N. Moen and Torbjor Vig, Ole Sather and Ragnhild Thompson, Herman Knutsob and Oline Strande, Ole Herbrandson and Helga Levorson.

The following were buried in the old cemetery located on edge of Big Grove on N. E. ¼ Sec. 28, where the log chapel was started in the latter part of the sixties. Halvor Halvorson, who died from a wound received in the war; Syvert C. Larson, killed by lightning in his own house while asleep; John U. Anderson, Mrs. Reier Liabraaten, Mrs. Ole Liabraaten, Christian Nelson, Andrew Erickson's mother, two children of Reier Thostenson, two children of Ole Liabraaten, one child of Reier Liabraaten. The bodies of Halvor Halvorson, Syvert C. Larson, John U. Anderson and Christian Nelson were later moved to the new cemetery on N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 22.

The first buried in the new cemetery were Thomas Aane, Mrs. Peder Pederson (Mathismoen), and two sisters, Rangde and Astri Thompson.

The territory forming the present town of North Fork was formerly a part of Verdale, organized in 1858. North Fork was organized in 1867. The township of North Fork is located on the north branch of Crow river, hence its name. The first officers were:

Supervisors, Ole O. Ruud (chairman), Ole Halvorson, Nils Hellekson; clerk, Embrick Knudson; assessor, John U. Anderson, and treasurer, Nels Olson (Strandemoen).

The Flood of 1867.—In the summer of 1867, about the middle of July, a cloudburst occurred which caused the greatest flood since the settlement of the township. Those settlers who happened to have journeyed to St. Cloud for supplies were unable to get home for several days, as the flood carried away the bridges. Some few started afoot and were rowed across some of the water courses in rude boats. One tells of being rowed across a tract of flooded land this side of Richmond in a trough hollowed out of a big tree, with a stick of timber across each end which was then again connected with another timber, this framework keeping the trough from tipping. This rude boat carried only one passenger besides the party at the oars. The charges were 25 cents for carrying one person across. The charges at Richmond were 50 cents for crossing the Sauk river. Some of the settlers had several tons of hay standing in cocks on the river bottoms. The hay that was cut was carried away and the standing grass was ruined for hay. In 1914 there was another severe flood, the most serious that has taken place since 1867.

The great snow storm of Jan. 6, 1873, is one that will long be remembered. One Rasmus Bottolfson perished in the storm. Nils N. Slenta, Levor Olson, Peder Pederson Mathismoen, Herbrand Olson, Syver C. Medboen, who had gone to Sauk Centre, had to stay there several days before the storm subsided enough to enable them to venture on their way home, the trip taking all day. Peder Thompson and son, Hans Bergrud, Ole Hanson Kaste and family were caught in the storm and reached the farm of Levor Olson, where there happened to be a straw shed where the teams were sheltered. The storm was so bad that the people were unable to carry hay to the horses for three days.

Aside from the first settlers already mentioned, there are a number of other citizens who have been prominent in the township. Edmond Nugent homesteaded the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18. After proving up he divided this farm between his two sons, Michael M. and John. Michael M. Nugent homesteaded the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 7. Edward Meagher homesteaded the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 6. He came from Sibley county. Mr. Meagher taught school; his son Samuel and his daughters, Katie, Hannah and Maggie, also taught school. Edward Meagher was the assessor for some time. He held the office of justice of the peace for several years. Robert Miller, a native of Pennsylvania but reared near Ottawa, Canada, homesteaded the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 7. Edward Grady homesteaded the N. W. ¼ Sec. 6. He sold this tract to J. J. How

and moved to Sibley county. Frank Wilson located on the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 5. Timothy Weston Wilson owned in early days the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 6 and S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ and N. ½ of S. W. ¼ and N. W. of S. E ¼ Sec. 5, but never settled on it. These Wilsons were relatives of Mr. Wilson, the well-known pioneer of St. Cloud. Henry Sanders homesteaded the S. ½ of N. W. ¼ and N. ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 2. He came from near Ottawa, Canada. He was poisoned and died at Brainerd in the early eighties. Michael Rooney homesteaded the S. ½ N. W. ¼ of Sec. 1 and the S. ½ of N. E. Sec. 2. William Martin lived on that place from the last part of the seventies to the early eighties. His wife was a sister to Rooney. Mr. Martin taught several terms of school under Supt. Gorman. Peter Flynn came to North Fork July 12, 1879. His family came in October. He rented the farm of J. J. How for 20 years. He purchased the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 5, one of the Wilson places. He also purchased the land in Sec. 5, owned once by Timothy Weston Wilson.

Centennial year was duly celebrated by the pioneers. On July 41, 1876, they gathered in a grove of poplar trees where Syver Evenson some years before had built his cabin. Speeches, music, marching, horse races and other races made up the programme. Refreshments were furnished by the ladies. It is one of the memorable events of the settlement.

Like the rest of this vicinity, North Fork was ravaged by the grasshoppers in 1876. On July 16, that year swarms of grasshoppers began to settle on the ground. The air was so full of them that looking against the sun they appeared like a cloud; by evening the ground was literally covered. The grasshoppers not only fed on the crops, but gnawed the walls of the houses, giving them a spotty appearance. The crops of 1876 were badly damaged and those of 1877 were a total loss.

The town has five public schools, located as follows: Schoolhouse of District No. 66 located on S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 11; No. 67 located S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8; No. 83, located S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 20; No. 109, located N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 26; No. 191, located N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 10.

An old school register of District No. 83 shows Narve Erickson as first pupil registered; age 45, attendance 4 days. The second and third are Barbar Erickson and Runnug Erickson, age respectively 12 and 10. The last named are daughters of pupil No. 1. Among others named are Olaus Torgerson, aged 26 years; attendance 12½ days. He became the husband of the teacher, whose name was Anna K. Kyllo. She taught school for three months in the log cabin of Ellen Baalson, who received the sum of $28.00 for furnishing the room and boarding the teacher. The teacher received $12.00 per month besides her board. The town of North Fork has a public hall located about one-half mile east of the center of the town on the N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 22.

The Grove Lake Academy was founded by the Rev. D. J. Cogan, who bought five acres from Michael Nugent, and established a school for young men. It was not located on Grove Lake, as its name might indicate, but on a small lake known in early days as Prairie Lake. For a short time there was a postoffice there by the name of Prairie Lake. This lake has since been drained by the Silk family, the present owners, and the lake bottom is now under cultivation. Professor Cogan moved his school to Sauk Center. The Grove Lake Academy building was sold with the farm, and was later destroyed by fire. Persons now prominent went to this academy. Among them is the Hon. Geo. R. Smith, now member of Congress from Minneapolis. Among other students were M. J. Nugent, for several years a merchant at St. Cloud, now of Milwaukee, Wis., where he is the proprietor of a Murray Institute; his brother, Ed. Nugent, a merchant of Maple Lake; and James Nugent of Murray Institute, St. Paul.

North Fork Insurance Company.—On Feb. 11, 1882, a meeting was held at the Big Grove store to consider a proposition to organize an insurance company. The constitution of the Manchester Insurance Company of Freeborn county and of Edda Vernon Insurance Company were considered as proper models for the proposed organization. After due consideration it was decided to adopt the Manchester constitution with a few changes. Among the resolutions passed at the meeting were these: "Resolved, that all persons speak-

ing any of the Skandinavian languages be eligible to membership, Resolved, that the name be 'SVEA NORDEN.'" The following directors were chosen: Soren Halvorson, Narve Erickson, Frank A. Swenson, Kittel Halvorson, Peter O. Roe, John P. Quistberg, Ole O. Liabraaten, Ole Vig and Henry Hendreckson. Henry Hendreckson was president of the meeting and Peter O. Roe was secretary.

A meeting was again held on Feb. 25, 1882, the same parties, Henry Hendreckson and Peter O. Roe, were again president and secretary. It was decided to have the office of the company in the town of North Fork. The following officers were elected by ballot: K. Halvorson, president; Ole E. Vig, secretary, and Henry Hendreckson, treasurer. The treasurer's bond was placed at $500.

In the minutes of the first annual meeting held Jan. 2, 1883, in T. J. Anderson's house, the name appears as "Farmer Asurance Selskab af North Fork." The report of Jan. 8, 1884, shows 50 members. Total receipts, $124.51; expenses, $58.00; balance in treasury, $66.51. The secretary submitted to the members the question of whether a loss payable clause of one Jonas J. Smith should be endorsed. It was decided not to endorse it. The papers were all in the Norwegian language, but translated, and a copy filed with town clerk. The constitution in English was filed in North Fork in January, 1886.

Members Jan. 6, 1885, 53; cash on hand, $73.94; expenses, $22.00. Dec. 31, 1913: Policies in force, 658; amount, $1,530,822; losses paid, $5,539.87; expenses, $976.65; total disbursements, $6,516.52.

Brooten Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery Association.—In the early nineties promoters came along and prevailed upon the farmers to take shares in a creamery proposition. An organization was perfected and a creamery was built. Several attempts were made to operate it, but all failed. After several years of litigation, the promoters dropped out and the shareholders sold the building to Soren Halvorson, who sold it to a new organization. The building was moved to a place near the south bank of Crow River, a little west of the town line road, between Lake George and North Fork. It was operated a short time by the farmers, but is now shut down. The Brooten Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery Association was organized in 1911 by Gustav Levorson, Ole H. Olson, Endre Thorson, Peter Pletchett, F. W. Silk, Math. Majerus, E. E. Baalson, Gust. Herbrandson, A. E. Baalson, H. J. Sandvig, and Nels Nelson. The first officers were: President, H. J. Sandvig; vice-president, Nels Nelson; secretary, Gustav Levorson; treasurer, A. E. Baalson. Other members of board of directors: Math. Majerus, Endre Thorson, Chas. Kittilson. The report of the year 1913 shows the following: Amount of butter fat, 136,517 pounds; total cash receipts, $47,635.52; butter made, 164,145 pounds.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first religious services in this vicinity were held at the house of Nels Strandemoen, in the summer of 1866, by the Rev. Thomas Johnson. The families that attended were those of Nels Strandemoen, John U. Anderson, Andrew Erickson, Kittil Strande, Ole O. Ruud, Ellen Baalson, Hans P. Heieie and ——— Guberud. The church was organized in 1867 by the Rev. Abraham Jacobson, at the home of Reier Thortenson (Skort). The first pastor was the Rev. John Moses.

The first confirmation was held in Nels Strandemoen's house June 13, 1869. The following were members of the class: Geoline Anderson, Oline Strande, Thora Halvorson, Helga Levorson, Maria Nubson, Margit Thompson, Maret Skorta, and two girls from Douglas county, Thone and Margit, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Haugan. Knud E. Knutson and his brother, H. E. Knutson, were also of this class. At these services the Rev. Nils Brant of Decorah, Iowa, was present. A log chapel was partly erected in the edge of the grove on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 28. Before it was completed it was decided to change the site to the N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 22, and the chapel was moved to that place and completed. This was under the pastorate of L. J. Markhus. The chapel was never dedicated. In 1880 a commodious frame church ninety feet long was built. The old chapel was sold at auction to Ole Halvorson and by him resold to Ellen Baalson who tore it down and re-erected it into a barn, which is still standing on the old homestead. The frame church was dedicated on June 28, 1894, by Rev. K. Bjorgo. This church was

destroyed by a cyclone July 4, 1913. The next Sunday the congregation met at the ruins of the old church and decided to rebuild. A structure partly brick 44 feet wide and 90 feet long, full basement, now marks the place where the log chapel once stood.

This structure, when completed, cost about $20,000. The cornerstone was laid July 4, on the date of the anniversary of the destruction, and the structure was dedicated July 5, 1914. The pastors have been: Rev. J. O. Moses, 1868-1869; Rev. L. J. Markhus, 1869-1883; Rev. Nils Giere, 1883-1899; Rev. T. O. Tolo, the present pastor, from 1899. The congregation has a resident parish school teacher who is furnished with a residence located on the church property, which consists of a forty-acre tract, of which the teacher has free use.

BROOTEN.

Brooten village, with a population of 562 persons, is located on the "Soo" line, in the southwest corner of the town, and was started with the building of that line through this locality in 1886. It was organized as a village several years later. In 1907 the Duluth branch was built into Brooten. It had in 1914 nine stores—a harness shop, a drug store, a bakery and confectionery, two meat markets, two hotels, four restaurants, a barber shop, an auto repair shop, a garage, a livery, a printing office, a foundry, four grain elevators, one of which is farmers' co-operative elevator. It has two banks, two implement houses, two real estate offices, two lumber yards, two blacksmith shops, and two churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran. The public school grounds of this village are one of the most beautiful in the Northwest. The public school has a full high school course; a course in agriculture was added during the school year of 1913-14. Other public buildings are, an electric plant and the waterworks, also a Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery located in the east part of the village. Brooten has been "dry" for a number of years and is one of the leading business places on the "Soo" west of Minneapolis.

(Note.—The above articles regarding North Fork and Brooten were prepared by Gustav Levorson and by the Hon. Kittel Halvorson.

OAK TOWNSHIP.

Oak township, located in the center of the second northern tier of townships in Stearns county, is well favored for agricultural purposes. Through its extreme western part flows the Sauk river, Stearns county's most important stream of fresh water, which enters the Mississippi near Sauk Rapids. Through its eastern, southeastern and southern part flows Getchell"s creek, and it is along Getchell creek valley that some of the choicest and most fertile soil is found—soil that still produces excellent wheat crops, the raising of which has to be abandoned in many other localities of the county. But not only in the production of cereals does the town excel; it has also excellent grazing and meadow lands, so that three creameries are operated within its boundaries, while thousands of pounds of cream are annually shipped away from the numerous cream stations. Cattle, poultry and eggs are shipped away at regular intervals from its shipping points, Freeport and New Munich. The population of Oak, according to the census of 1910, was 721.

The earliest settlers in the town of Oak chose the Sauk river valley as their home. As early as 1855 a Mr. Burns and Mr. Sutton built dwellings a few miles south of where the village of New Munich now stands. Mr. Burns conducted somewhat of a "Wayside Inn," and it was at his place that the stage, which carried the mail north and south through the western end of the county, put up for lodging and feeding. A few years later other settlers selected the region in and around the present village of New Munich as their choice for an abode, among the earlier ones being Henry Hoppe in 1857, and Crist. Borgerding, a Mr. Matto, the Uhlenkotts, Mr. Moritz, Wm. Bohmer, the Vogts, and many others who came in 1858.

A short contest ensued when the selecting of a place for the proposed church was to be made, whether the site should be on the Uhlenkott homestead north of the present village or on the Moritz land south of it. The controversy was settled by choosing a place between the two, this being the present townsite of New Munich. A burial had already been made on the Moritz land, the deceased being a

member of the Uhlenkott family. The body was later removed to the site of the present New Munich cemetery.

The name of Oak township originated from the joint name Oak Grove, the two towns of Oak and Grove originally constituting one town under the name of Oak Grove. Later, when this town was divided the eastern part assumed the first part of the name Oak, while the western part retained the name of Grove.

The early history of the town of Oak clusters around the village of New Munich, Wm. Bohmer, during the latter part of the fifties, operated a blacksmith shop in the place as soon as it became the acknowledged center of the settlement. He soon after opened a business, which, from its small beginning developed into one that in the early days, and up to the proprietor's death, was known as one of the most prosperous in the county, thereby laying the foundation of a comfortable fortune now enjoyed by the surviving members of his family. A man prominent in the early affairs of the town of Oak was Hubert Rieland, who served as town clerk, assessor, supervisor, and as a member of the state legislature. Among other prominent early settlers in the town were Frank and Henry Benolken, the Hiltners, John Rose, and the Froehler and Frevel families.

A former history gives the following account of the early days in Oak. The first man to make a claim within the present limits of Oak township, was Henry Over, who settled on section thirty-one about 1856. Henry Hoppe was probably the second settler, in 1859. Almon Sutton came the same year and settled on section thirty. Hubert and Antony Rieland came to Stearns county in 1856, and to this township in 1859. Antony Le Vogt settled here in 1861. The town was organized in 1860, and the first election held at the residence of Almon Sutton. The records were not preserved, but the following is a partial list of the first town officers: Supervisors, Almon Sutton (chairman) and John T. Peterson; Mr. Sutton was also justice of the peace and assessor.

The first school was kept by Nettie Sutton in 1861. The first white child born in the town, was Mary Over, in 1858. The first marriage was that of Mathias West and Sarah Over. The first death was Herman Uhlenkott, whose body was the first to be interred in New Munich cemetery.

FREEPORT VILLAGE.

The village of Freeport is located in the northeastern corner of Oak township, on the line of the Great Northern Railway. It came into existence shortly after the Great Northern, then the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co., built its line from East St. Cloud across the Mississippi and thence to Melrose.

It was at this point that John Hoeschen, who had shortly before come from Germany with his parents, seven brothers and two sisters, opened the first store, while his brother Joseph built the first hotel in the village. The two buildings were the first business houses, but previous to this period several farmers had settled around. The townsite was owned by Henry Wahls, and the east end, which later became the church and school-site, by Frank Benolken. Of these Wahls was the first settler. Other farmers that settled in the immediate neighborhood of what is now the village were: The Borgerding family, Henry Hemker and Herman Nieland. The second general store was opened by Anton Rieland in 1884 and the third in 1886 by Joseph Hoeschen, who had then disposed of his hotel business to Joseph Buttweiler.

The place was first named Oak Station, but owing to complications arising in the names of Oak Station and Osakis it was changed to Freeport. The new name appears to have been suggested by the Benolkens who came from Freeport, Illinois.

Freeport was incorporated as a village in September of 1892. The first officers were: Henry Benolken, president; G. Harren, recorder; Moritz Hoeschen, Frank Borgerding and H. S. Leitch, trustees; John Hoeschen, treasurer; Carl Finken, marshal and street commissioner.

Previous to the incorporation two blocks in the village had been platted, known as John Hoeschen's and Joseph Hoeschen's Block. In order to obtain the population required for an incorporated village the territory had to include several surrounding farm houses, and the corporate limits of the village contain 755 acres. Shortly after the articles of incorporation had been ratified, Mrs. Mary Micklisch, for-

merly Mrs. Wahls, had the townsite proper platted and laid out in 16 blocks. Later the two additions, Beste's Addition in 1900 and Schoener's Addition in 1912, have been platted. The first sidewalk, an oak plank walk, was laid in 1894 from the Wolking Hotel corner to the church. The village hall was built in 1895. It was originally a frame structure which was later brick veneered. The steel jail cells were made by Richter & Sons, who then conducted a large blacksmith shop here, and are still in use. The waterworks system was installed in 1903, and in 1913 a new electric light system was completed. The population of the village as given by the census of 1910 was 450.

The railroad station was perhaps the first building in the town proper. The first agent was Mr. Gates, who was succeeded by an agent by the name of Freetag. In 1885 Henry S. Leitch became the agent and he has now held the office for 28 years.

School District No. 102, comprising the village of Freeport and the adjacent vicinity, was organized in 1874. The first schoolhouse, a small log building, was soon replaced by a larger frame structure, to which it was found necessary to build an addition in 1890, so as to afford place for two rooms. Teachers during the early part of the school's existence were: The two Borgerdings, now Fathers Henry and Thomas, O. S. B., Henry Benolken, Mr. Moersch, John Steichen, Joseph Hilt, Louis Wieber and Joseph Heinen. Prof. G. Harren was the first principal after the two rooms had been arranged for, with John A. Maus as assistant. In 1896, a third room was added, and in 1901 the new brick building, which is now the village's school, was erected. It contains four rooms and basement and is attended by about 225 pupils. Prof. G. Harren has been retained as the principal of the institution since 1890, a period of over 23 years.

Freeport postoffice was established in 1879 with John Hoeschen as first postmaster. It was originally known as the Oak Station office. Mr. Hoeschen was followed by Henry Benolken. Then came Moritz Hoeschen, and after him John W. Kuhn, the present incumbent.

The village of Freeport has a church, a school, two banks, two creameries, three general stores, two hardware stores, two grocery stores, one hotel, two blacksmith shops, one shoe and harness store, a millinery business, electric lights, waterworks, and the usual activities found in a hamlet of this size.

A corn-canning factory was built in 1904 by a corporation of farmers and business men, at a cost of $13,000, but after it had been in operation two years it was found unprofitable. George Uhlenkott, by foreclosing a mortgage, secured the plant for about $5,000, sold the machinery, and the building is used for dwellings and for other purposes.

Thelen Brothers operate a large flouring mill, which was originally built by Anthony Hoeschen in 1898. The mill has undergone many improvements and now represents a valuation of some $20,000.

In addition to the plants of the Freeport Creamery Association and the Golden Meadow Creamery, there is a cream station which receives and ships a considerable amount of cream to outside dairy concerns, all of which goes to show that the diary industry has gained a strong foothold in this locality, that it is on the increase, and that it is an important source of wealth to our people.

A brief business directory follows: Jno. W. Kuhn, postmaster; Mrs. Dina Adrian, milliner; Benolken & Kuhn, general store; J. Borgerding & Co., lumber; M. M. Schlecht, manager; Farmers' State Bank, Herman Rose, president, Frank Rieland, cashier; Conrad Finken, wagonmaker; Freeport Co-Operative Creamery Association, Jos. Borgerding, secretary; C. M. Stuntebeck, superintendent of Electric Light and Waterworks; Freeport Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator, Jos. Borgerding, secretary; Freeport House, Mrs. Dena Wolking, proprietor; Freeport State Bank, Moritz Hoeschen, president, J. W. Kuhn, vice-president, J. C. Harren, cashier; Anton H. Gau, grocer; Golden Meadow Creamery Co., Jno. J. Micklish, proprietor; Michael L. Harren, shoes; Nicholas Hockert, hardware; Anton Hoeschen, drugs; Aug. Kampa, cigar manufacturer; Henry S. Leach, railroad agent; Jas. Rohlin, meats; St. Rosa Co-Operative Creamery Association, Henry Stoetzel, secretary (St. Rosa); Seitz & Kraker, general

store; J. B. Stommers, blacksmith; Thelen Bros., flour mill; Omer H. Warner, physician; H. Wensman, cement works.

Freeport Creamery Association.—The first steps toward organizing a creamery company in Freeport were taken Aug. 12, 1896. Stock to the amount of $3,100 was subscribed on that date by 41 shareholders and a board of seven directors elected. This board consisted of Henry Blenke, Moritz Hoeschen, Christ. Welle, Anton Schulte, Joseph Borgerding, Bernhard Toenis and Geo. Heidgerken. At the first meeting of the directors the board selected the following members as officers: Henry Blenke, president; Geo. Heidgerken, vice-president; Joseph Borgerding, secretary, and Moritz Hoeschen, treasurer. At the meeting of the board January 16, 1897, bids were received for the erecting of the creamery building, and the contract for the work was let to John Albers as lowest bidder. The building and equipment were perfected by September, and on the tenth of that month Frank Enderle was engaged as first buttermaker.

The first financial statement, rendered March 3, 1898, after six months' operation, followers: Resources—Received for shares, $2,900.00; for butter, $11,926.92; for cans, etc., $238.21; total, $15,065.13. Expenditures—For creamery and equipment, $3,371.68; supplies, wood, ice, etc., $622.14; milk and cream, $10,318.43; buttermaker's wages and work, $167.75; total, $14,480.00.

Frank Enderle was retained as buttermaker until May, 1899, when he was succeeded by Peter Viehauser. He was followed by John Michael in January, 1901. In January, 1902, M. J. Hoeschen became buttermaker, and was succeeded by John J. Micklisch in October of that year. Interesting figures produced by the financial statement in March, 1902, that is after the first five year's business, speak for the wonderful increase of the business up to that date. The statement covering the year from March, 1901, to March, 1902, contains items as follows: Total amount of milk received, 3,381,252 lbs.; butterfat obtained from said milk, 133,648 lbs.; cream received, 23,264 lbs.; butterfat obtained from said cream, 5,316 lbs.; total amount of butter made, 166,328 lbs.; paid patrons for butterfat, $29,962.12.

Taking a stride of ten years in the history of the creamery from the year 1902 to 1912, we find the business steadily increasing. One fact is, however notable, the decrease in milk received and the increase of cream delivered. This is attributable to the fact that many farmers (by far the majority) have installed separators, separate their milk at home, and deliver the cream only.

J. J. Micklisch resigned his position as buttermaker of the creamery three years ago, and J. H. Steinke succeeded him, and the creamery is under his efficient management at the present time.

Thus far the financial statement for the year from February, 1911 to 1912, is as follows: Pounds of milk received, 1,495,234; pounds of cream received, 256,666; paid patrons for butterfat, $38,935.66.

The Golden Meadow Creamery.—When J. J. Micklisch resigned his position with the Freeport Creamery Association he, in partnership with M. M. Schlicht, opened and operated the Golden Meadow Creamery, thus giving the village a second creamery. The plant, though doing business on a smaller scale, has paid its proprietors a satisfactory profit. It is now owned exclusively by M. M. Schlicht, with Oscar Micklisch as buttermaker.

(Note.—The articles on Oak township and Freeport village were prepared for this work by the late Professor G. Harren.)

NEW MUNICH VILLAGE.

New Munich village is situated in the west central part of township of Oak, east of the Sauk river, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway. It is particularly known for its excellent creamery and brewery. It received its name from a Bavarian hunter, who came from Munich, Bavaria, and stayed with the first settlers for several years. In 1856 Henry Borgerding and Henry Marto built a small log house in the neighborhood where now the creamery stands. In 1857 William Bohmer and Anton Te Vogt built another log house in which they later opened up a small store. In 1859 the Rev. P. Matheus ———, O. S. B., built a small log house used as a Catholic church. It was rebuilt by the Rev. P. Meinulf Stukenkemper, O. S. B., in 1869; and the Rev.

P. Luke Fink, O. S. B., built in 1910 the present brick church at a cost of $70,000.

Until 1859 the mail had to be brought from St. Joseph, Joseph Linneman was at that time the postmaster, but in the fall of 1859 a postoffice was established in New Munich and Almon Sutton, the first postmaster, served for the next twenty-five years, when he was succeeded by John Frevel who, after his death, was in turn succeeded by his son George Frevel, who is still the postmaster. In 1861 John Froehler came from Ohio and built a small brewery which today is a large solid brick building owned by Math Pitzl, well known for its excellent beer through the entire county. In the month of March, 1896, the village was incorporated, Henry Hinzen was the first president, G. W. Wieber, Herman Doetkott and Stephen Klapperich were the first councilmen, and John Froehler was the first recorder. The present councilmen are Hermann Terhaar (president), Math Pitzl, J. G. Wieber and Ben Frieler; with George Frevel as recorder. In 1897 a farmer's creamery was built. Its first president was Hubert Rieland; its directors, Herman Terhaar, John Rose and Peter Schlicht. After operating for three years it was sold to Bernard Frieler, and in 1911 it was again sold to A. H. Wester and C. W. Young, who rebuilt it and are still the owners. They have over one hundred patrons; and received 665,296 pounds of cream, 201,291 pounds of butterfat, and 255,128 pounds of butter, and paid out to farmers $73,019.62 the last year.

New Munich was still a small village until the summer of 1907, when the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Company built a branch from Brooten to Duluth, passing through New Munich, which gave it a new impetus. Fred G. Leach was the first station agent, which position he still holds. Since that time New Munich has grown until it has at present the New Munich State Bank, with a capital and surplus of $17,500, incorporated Nov. 25, 1907 (P. A. Hilbert, president; Math Pitzl, vice-president; H. J. Terhaar, cashier); a postoffice, a Catholic church, a public school, a brewery, a creamery, a bookbindery, a harnessmaker, a garage, a livery and a dray line, an elevator, a lumber yard, a grist mill, a public hall, a drug store, an implement shop, two hardware stores, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, four sample rooms, three general stores and three shoemaker shops. There are many fine dwellings, cement sidewalks, over 900 feet of water mains with an 80 foot water tank, an up-to-date electric light plant, and a beautiful waterfall in the Sauk river, which some day will probably furnish power for the village as well as for factories.

A brief business directory follows: Geo. Frevel, postmaster; Benolken & Rose, general store; J. Bentifield & Co., lumber; Josephine Botz, milliner; John Brandle, shoemaker; Geo. Frevel, general store; Jos. Frieler, livery; John Herbes & Co., hardware; E. W. Kampa, barber; F. G. Leach, railroad agent; H. Ley, blacksmith; J. P. Ludwig, hardware; New Munich State Bank, capital $12,000, surplus $5,500, P. A. Hilbert, president, H. J. Terhaar, cashier; Matt Pitzler, brewer; Jos. Rose, hotel; Frank Tinchert, shoemaker; J. G. Wieber, blacksmith; W. C. Young, creamery.

(Note.—The above article regarding New Munich is from the pen of H. J. Terhaar.)

Still another has been added to Stearns county's long list of creameries. Articles of incorporation of the New Munich Cooperative Creamery Company have been filed. The company is incorporated at $10,000. The incorporators are Ben Mumbert, of Spring Hill; N. P. Sand, of Grove; Joseph Hoppe, of Oak; Ferdinand Viere, of Oak; Joseph Rieland, of Oak; Casper Lierden, of Oak; Herman Raeker, of Oak; John M. Thielen, of Grove; Joseph Husmann, of Spring Hill; William Hoppe, of Oak; Joseph Gieske, of Oak; Ben Wiebolt, of Oak; Henry Kraemer, of Grove; Ben Reverman, of St. Martin, and George Metzger, of Oak.

PAYNESVILLE.

The story of Paynesville, looking backward for a space of fifty-seven years, as gathered from the persons engaged in making the incidents happening therein and from the scanty records which were preserved of the earlier days, is in many respects very unsatisfactory, but withal very absorbing. At times the want of a public record, as is the case in the town

of Verdale for one or two years years during the Indian and Civil Wars is very suggestive and eloquently tells the story of all men "to the front."

The story of Paynesville from 1857 to the present day is a very real one to the few now left of the pioneers of fifty-seven years ago. Those gray-haired men and women in telling now of the incidents of the earlier life speak enthusiastically of the good old times, lightly of the hardships, eloquently of the friendships of those days and reverently and kindly of the many old settlers who have gone before.

"As we came out of the woods on the hills on the trail southwest from Richmond one day in the fall of 1857, and looked across the valley of the Crow river, where Paynesville has since been built, it seemed to me that I had never seen a finer sight, nor a better looking country. We were not used to such country back in Pennsylvania. I then thought it the best on earth, and after living here fifty years, I am inclined to think that I was just about right that day back in 1857," is the statement made in 1907 by A. L. Elliott, who made his claim in 1857 just across the Crow river from this village, and lived here until he died in May, 1913.

Paynesville, or more properly speaking, the country which has since become Paynesville, must have presented a very attractive appearance to the prospective settler and townsite locater fifty-seven years ago, as the early records show three attempts to locate townsites at and near what is now the location of this village.

The first attempt was made in the early summer of 1856 when a party of prospective settlers, under the leadership of William B. Reed, came out from St. Cloud, though originally from Hastings, and located a townsite as the papers have it, near the center of township one hundred and twenty-two, range thirty-two (now Paynesville townsite), at a "beautiful spot near a ford in the river." The proposed townsite was named Onawa, and the river was called Pleasant river. The party, however, soon returned to Hastings, and for some reason failed to file the claim under the townsite act, and the townsite of Onawa had no place upon the map. Tradition, however, places it on the Crow river about one mile east of this village.

As locating Onawa, the following clippings will be of interest: "Onawa, which means 'wide-awake,' is twenty-five miles north of Kandiyohi, on the west side of the north branch of Crow River, about ten miles from Carnalian Lake. Its location is said to be beautiful. Dr. George H. Keith of Minneapolis is president and Chas. H. Clark, secretary.'—St. Anthony Republican, Jan. 1, 1857.

"Onawa—This is the name of a new town situated on the north fork of Crow River, about ten miles from Diamond or Green Lake. A map of the town will be forthcoming as soon as practicable. The company who have located it are men of responsibility and are determined not merely to make it a paper city speculation, but a matter of fact town. The surrounding country abounds in timber, the townsite being a mile and half from the big woods, in a valley that for fertility, compares with old Geneseo of New York."—Minnesota Democrat, December 13, 1856.

The second attempt to locate a townsite was made later in that same year (1856) when John McCormack and M. I. Bullard located a townsite in the same township and range (township 122 of range 32, now Paynesville), but were unable to designate the sections owing to the fact that the land had not been surveyed into sections. Upon the survey being made, the townsite of Messrs. McCormack and Bullard was found to be upon section 16, the school section, and the location was necessarily abandoned.

The third and successful attempt was made either in the fall of 1856 or in the spring of 1857, by the Paynesville Townsite Company, officered by James Phillips, as president, C. S. Snyder as vice president, M. L. Bullard as treasurer, and Edwin E. Payne as secretary and agent. This company located a townsite upon the north half of section seventeen, in township one hundred and twenty-two, of range thirty-two, naming the townsite Paynesville, in honor of Edwin E. Payne, the secretary of the company.

The plat of Paynesville townsite bears date April, 1857, was acknowledged by Mr. Phillips as president and Mr. Payne as



LAKE KORONIS AND THREE ISLANDS.

secretary, on August 19, 1857, and was filed in the office of the register of deeds in Stearns county, on August 20, in that same year, 1857.

In April, 1861, all that portion of the townsite of Paynesville comprised in the following lands, to-wit: W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼ and N½ NE¼, Section 17 was vacated, leaving the portion of the original townsite south of the river and from the settlement south of the Crow has come the present village of Paynesville.

Edwin E. Payne and his brother-in-law, George Lincoln, were undoubtedly the first permanent settlers upon the lands included within the plat of the townsite of Paynesville, these gentlemen having gone onto these lands late in 1856.

During the summer and fall of 1857 a number of new settlers came in, among them being James H. Boylan, John Baitinger, W. P. Bennett, J. B. Pease, Richard Porter, O. S. Freeman, Lyman Reed and others.

From among those coming into Paynesville or vicinity at that time, two are still (1914) residents of this place, namely: James H. Boylan, who came to Paynesville in October, 1857, and John Baitinger and his wife, who took up a claim in the eastern end of this township in the early spring of 1857.

Paynesville was made a postoffice in 1857, an office established in the settlement and Edwin E. Payne was named as postmaster, holding the office but a few months and until President Buchanan appointed James H. Boyland in the fall of 1857. Mr. Boyland held the office until 1861. The equipment of the office consisted of a tea-chest and some wooden mail boxes.

At that time Paynesville was on the mail route starting at St. Peter and ending at St. Cloud. The contract for carrying the mails was let to S. B. Lowry of St. Cloud, who sublet his contract for that portion of the route from St. Cloud to St. Peter, to Sam Wakefield of Cold Spring, who in turn hired A. L. Elliott, who made the trips on foot. The contractor received his pay in government lands such as he might select.

The first child born in Paynesville was Grace Lincoln, daughter of George H. Lincoln, one of the first settlers, her birth occurring in the fall of 1856.

On December 1, 1859, James H. Boylan and Miss Canarissia Richardson, then of Richmond, were married at Cold Spring. This was no doubt the first marriage of any person living at Paynesville. The first death was that of Luther Brown in 1859.

From 1857 to the time of the Indian outbreak in August, 1862, the town had much the usual experience of all frontier towns. A number of new settlers had come in, among whom were Hugh, John and Robert Blakely, Daniel Chisholm, Stephen and Alfred Harris, Michael and August Schultz, Gottlieb and August Knebel, Christ and William Helmer, Anton Wartenburg, S. P. Roach, A. L. Elliott, Fred Schroeder, Fred Gedosch, John Boylan and others.

During these five years a number of homes and buildings had been erected in the settlement known as Paynesville. Among the public buildings were the hotel, the Methodist church and a schoolhouse.

Very early did the minds of the settlers turn to the education of the children, and as early as the spring of 1859, work was commenced upon the construction of a log schoolhouse. In May, 1859, before its completion, the school was blown down in a terrific wind storm. A frame schoolhouse was built in the spring of 1862, and the first school of which there is any record was taught that spring, by Frances Reed, daughter of Lyman Reed, then a resident of this place. Miss Reed later became the wife of Chan Harmon, and was for many years a resident of Sauk Center, where she died several years ago. This building also became part of the stockade and was burned during the Indian outbreak.

On May 27, 1858, a meeting was held at Paynesville for the purpose of organizing a town. The records of that meeting are in existence and show that after considerable discussion it was determined to organize a town, that such town should be named Verdale, and that it should include a large extent of territory, which territory has since been divided into the townships of Paynesville, Lake Henry, Zion, Crow River, Crow Lake, North Fork, Lake George and part of St. Martin. There were seven voters present and voting at that meeting, namely: Rev. C. S. Harrison,

W. P. Bennett, O. S. Freeman, R. B. Porter, D. S. Twitchell, J. B. Pease and E. E. Payne, and each voter secured one or more office.

The township officers elected were O. S. Freeman, chairman; R. B. Porter and John McCormack, supervisors; J. B. Pease, town clerk; C. S. Harrison, assessor; D. Twitchell, collector; Samuel Parks, overseer of the poor; D. S. Twitchell and G. H. Lincoln, constables; and W. P. Bennett and E. E. Payne, justices of the peace.

In the spring and summer of 1861 came the calls for troops for the civil war and the records show that the men of Paynesville responded patriotically.

Among those who enlisted at the first call were M. P. Beckley, Harrison P. Luce and the Rev. W. N. Darnell, who were enrolled in Captain Josiah E. West's company of the Seventh Minnesota, and Alfred Harris and G. W. Reed, who were enrolled in Captain C. Beaulieu's company of the Ninth Minnesota.

Answering later calls were John Phipps, Wm. Blakely, Daniel Chisholm, John J. Brown, W. P. Bennett and H. Jons, of the First Minnesota; Samuel P. Roach, of the Third Minnesota; Andrew Eickmeier and William Helmer, of the Seventh Minnesota; and Joseph J. Reed of the Eighth Minnesota; John Blakely, of the First regiment of Heavy Artillery; Smith Flanders, of Hatch's Battalion; Robert and John Blakely, Anton Wartenburg, August Schultz and William Schroeder, of the Mounted Rangers and William Beckley, of the First regiment of Mounted Volunteers.

Paynesville and its citizens received the news of the Indian outbreak on August 20, 1862, when early in the morning of that day, there came to the settlement, a Mrs. Luneberg and Ole Gregerson, whose homes were near Norway Lake, about eighteen miles northwest from Paynesville, telling the story of their escape from the massacre by the Indians, which had taken place near their homes the previous day. A scouting party, made up of Hugh Blakely, Smith Flanders, Stephen Harris, Moses Pelkey and others was sent out to the scene of the massacre. Returning to Paynesville the second night, this party brought with them several families of settlers from the Norway Lake country. About the same time the settlers to the west and south began coming into Paynesville with their families for safety. It was seen that steps must be taken for protection against the attacks of the savages. A company of Home Guards was organized with Stephen Harris, captain; John Blakely, first lieutenant; Hugh Blakely, second lieutenant, and John J. Brown, sergeant. The number of men in the company, and in fact in the settlement was less than fifty. Work was at once begun upon the construction of a fort. The Methodist church and the schoolhouse were moved up so as to form two sides, the other two sides being formed by sod, dirt and timbers. Into this fort all of the families in the settlement and those coming in for protection were housed in what was felt reasonably safe quarters, so long as the men and ammunition held out. Shortly after the completion of the fort, Captain Ambrose Freeman came out from St. Cloud, with a company of volunteers, for the purpose of seeking endangered settlers and burying the dead. Captain Freeman took his soldiers back to St. Cloud, and with them went a number of the occupants of the fort. Soon there came to the remaining occupants of the fort at Paynesville, news of a very large force of savages headed toward the settlement. Realizing the danger in store for them, should such report prove true, the remaining occupants of the fort started for Richmond, St. Cloud and other places, and the fort and buildings at Paynesville were abandoned the latter part of the month of August, 1862.

About September 11, no further news of Indians having been received, Hugh Blakely, John Blakely and Robert Blakely, O. S. Freeman, Hugh Jones, Smith Flanders, E. H. Bates, Peter Lagrow, and John Boylan, all of whom had taken refuge at Richmond, determined to return to Paynesville, for the purpose of threshing and securing the crops of grain which had been abandoned. This the party did, taking with them teams and a threshing rig, and threshed undisturbed during the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth. The night of September 13th the fort, which was occupied by the threshing party was attacked by the Indians, set fire to and destroyed. One of the party was wounded though not seriously. Taking the wounded man with them, the rest of the party managed to make good

their escape and to reach Richmond again in safety on the morning of the fifteenth.

After burning the fort, the Indians plundered and burned all the other buildings in the settlement, save the hotel and farm buildings belonging to W. P. Bennett. The fact that Mr. Bennett and his good wife had always been willing to feed and lodge the Indians, will no doubt furnish an explanation as to the non-destruction of these buildings.

Shortly after the burning of the stockade, the Federal government sent out a portion of the 25th Wisconsin regiment, which enlarged and rebuilt the fort and remained there until December of that year, when its place was taken by a detachment of mounted Rangers. Until the early summer of 1864, the fort was occupied by one or more companies of the regular army, and for many months a patrol was maintained about Cape Bad Luck, near Lake Koronis, to Mannannah.

Following the passing away of danger of a return of the Indians, new settlers came in rapidly, homes and stores were built and businesses undertaken, farms were opened, and the community became generally prosperous. The new settlers were mostly American and Germans and were a progressive, industrious and intelligent class of people.

The township of Paynesville was taken out of the township of Verdale and organized as a separate township on September 20, 1867, with the following officers, to-wit: A. L. Elliott (chairman), John Baitinger and R. P. Gilbert, supervisors; J. B. Pease and H. H. Randolph, justices of the peace; Alfred Harris, constable; J. B. Peace, town clerk; R. P. Gilbert, treasurer; A. Chisholm, Alfred Harris and Anton Wartenburg, road overseers.

The village of Paynesville was regularly organized as a village in 1887. The village of New Paynesville was organized in 1890. Between those two years, the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad companies built their lines of road into this section, the former locating its station about one mile north and the latter placing its depot grounds about one mile east of Paynesville. A contest was at once on between the inhabitants of the two villages. This continued for several years, during which the "Soo" town gradually obtained the lead. In the fall of 1904 Paynesville was attached to New Paynesville, making a village now having a population of probably twelve hundred people. In March, 1905, the name of New Paynesville was changed by popular vote to Paynesville, and under the historic name the metropolis of Southwestern Stearns is building and making good.

An interesting fact in connection with Paynesville is that for some time it was not a part of any county. In some manner the surveys and boundaries of the different counties had been so laid out that Paynesville did not lie within Stearns or any other county and a special act of the state legislature was necessary to attach it to Stearns County.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Paynesville, according to the recollection of the oldest inhabitant took place on July 4, 1858, and the story is given in this wise: The arrangements for the celebration were completed the night before and consisted principally in the building of a boat, the lumber for which had been brought from St. Cloud by ox team. Bright and early the morning of the Fourth, the procession started for Long Lake where the day was to be spent. The procession consisted of two lumber wagons, trailed one behind the other, drawn by six yoke of oxen, driven by John J. Brown, then a lad of fourteen years, but "a master hand with cattle." The first wagon contained the participants in the celebration, namely; O. S. Freeman, James H. Boyland, Mr. Trevor and Hugh Blakely, and Lucy Munson, Zina Brown and Canarissa and Victoria Richardson. The second wagon contained the boat, and hitched behind it was the refreshment department in the shape of a new milch cow. Hugh Blakely was the orator of the day. Starting for home in the early evening owing to a threatened storm, the party became lost in the hills about Cape Bad Luck, and had to remain out all night.

On the morning of July 4, 1858, there was a heavy frost, killing the rye.

The Locusts and the Parson's Salary. From the record of Rev. D. J. Higgins, pastor of the Methodist church, in 1874-77: "Financially the whole territory was bankrupt. The locusts had largely destroyed the crops and well-grounded apprehensions of failure for another year filled every mind with depressing fears. The locusts had deposited their eggs so thickly that no one had hope of raising anything another year. At the opening of spring the hope which had been growing during the winter that the locusts' eggs were mostly destroyed, induced the people to sow their fields as usual, in many instances putting all the seed they had into the ground, leaving nothing for bread. The state also furnished several with seed. The fearful fact soon was realized that the locusts as soon as hatched would devour the growing crops as fast as they came out of the ground. In spite of all efforts by ditching, fire, and tar machines, the springing grain was stripped as though the breath of the bottomless pit had blasted it. Wheat first, then the corn, barley and potatoes. Even the fields of timothy and grass were eaten; only a few patches of oats remained. In debt and destitute, starvation stared many families in the face. The cattle were left—thank God, the babes would not starve. The young men left for southern parts of the state to find work. Many families sold all personal property, and leaving their land, started to find new homes. But in the very crisis of this terror, the locusts, having destroyed all, left for parts unknown. God seems to have heard the cry of the needy, and by a strong west wind, has scattered and destroyed them utterly. The outlook now is hopeful for next year, yet during all this fearfully disastrous year the people gladly divided with us. We lived comfortably yet very economically upon $243 contributed in food, wood, hay and house with the addition of $50 in missionary appropriation. With gratitude to God and thanks to the people for unnumbered kindnesses."

From the Paynesville of 1857 has come the Paynesville of 1914, a village of one thousand or more people, a village of many comfortable homes and of good churches; a village peopled by men and women, progressive, intelligent and patriotic; a village of many business enterprises, guided by men, capable, energetic and thrifty; a village that has within its limits an establishment, probably the largest of its kind in the state, paying out many thousands of dollars during the year for material and labor; a village that has its hospital known far and near and numbering among its clientage people not only from this state, but from other states adjoining; a village that never had a boom and does not care for one, but that has maintained a slow but healthy growth; a village that has near it the finest lake in northern Minnesota, Lake Koronis, of which it was once written: "To the scholar and student Lake Koronis offers many a place of real historic interest; to the artist a varied scenery and unsurpassed natural beauty; to the sportsman many a victory both of the rod and reel; to the tired business man rest and quiet in a large measure and to the seeker after an ideal summer home a place that is

'Fairest among ten thousand
And altogether lovely,'"

a village that does not claim to be about to become one of the great places of the state, but being located as it is in the heart of a rich and prosperous farming community, upon two of the leading railroads of the northwest, from thirty-five to eighty-five miles from any large city, and being peopled with men who are up and doing, does claim to have made good during the more than fifty years of its growth, and to offer to the home seeker and business man many advantages not held out by any other town of its size in northern Minnesota.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.—On September 17, 1888, a petition was presented to the Right Reverend H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, asking for permission to organize a parish of the Protestant Episcopal church at New Paynesville (now Paynesville). This petition was signed by Angus Haines, Hugh Blakely, William Haines, Sr., James Fair, Alfred Watson, and John J. Brown. The petition being granted, a parish known as St. Stephen's was organized, with the election of Angus Haines, Senior Warden; Alfred T. Watson, Junior Warden, and George Stephens, Henry Baugh, John J. Brown, Dr. James Fair, Hugh Blakely, Dr. G. G. Griffin,

James H. Boylan and J. C. Haines, vestrymen.

A church building was erected during that year. The first service was held in the new church May 17, 1888, the service being conducted by the Right Reverend Mahlon H. Gilbert, the assistant Bishop of Minnesota. The church building was consecrated on April 3, 1898, by the Right Reverend J. D. Morrison, bishop of Duluth. The Rev. Charles B. Fosbroke was for a short time in charge of the parish. Following Mr. Fosbroke, Rev. D. T. Booth of Willmar, was priest in charge, though most of the services were taken and all of the Sunday School work was done by Angus Haines, a lay reader, until January 6, 1898, when the Rev. T. C. Hudson became the rector and has since remained in charge. The church has had a steady and prosperous growth, sharing in and contributing to the moral and spiritual development of the expanding village into the greater Paynesville of 1914.

Parish of St. Louis, R. C.—On April 10, 1899, the Catholics of Paynesville and vicinity met at the office of Dr. P. C. Pilon for the purpose of organizing a congregation, Dr. Pilon acting as chairman of the meeting. A committee of five members was appointed to find a suitable location for the erection of a Catholic church in Paynesville.

On June 3 of the same year another meeting was called at J. McGenty's store, and it was decided to buy three lots (9, 10, 11) in block 14, Haines' Addition. The building owned by Dr. Pilon was purchased for the price of $400, and moved on the lots. This was dedicated as a church for the small congregation of fourteen families on September 13, by the Rt. Rev. James Trobec, Bishop of St. Cloud, in whose diocese the congregation is located. At this time Rev. Father Hengarten of Eden Valley was appointed to take care of the new congregation, giving them services one Sunday and two week days every month.

In December of the same year Rev. L. G. Peiffer, the successor of Father Hengarten in Eden Valley, appointed, in a special meeting, Archie Pelkey and J. R. Leyendecker to look up suitable grounds for a cemetery. One acre on Lake street, known as Peterson ground, was bought for this purpose on March 27, 1900, for the price of $100. At this same time John Leyendecker was elected treasurer of and J. McGenty secretary of the congregation, which congregation was incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota as "St. Louis Catholic Church of Paynesville."

In three more years a change in the administration took place. The Catholics, until then taken care of by priests from Eden Valley, were connected as a mission with Belgrade. Rev. Fr. Dworack, pastor of Belgrade, took charge of the congregation consisting now of seventeen families giving them one Sunday a month. On account of the sickness of Mr. Leyendecker, N. H. Dreis was appointed treasurer of the congregation, which office he fills today. In 1910 the secretary, J. McGenty, resigned, Fr. Volkert taking his place.

In all these years the little congregation was steadily growing. On July 5, 1912, G. Schollenberger, assistant pastor of the Cathedral of St. Cloud, was appointed pastor of the congregation in Paynesville. In less than another year, on February 23, 1913, a special meeting was called at the church to consider the question of building a new church, as the whole congregation was in favor of erecting a new building. In May the contract for the new church was given to Stromberg & Co., Milaca, and work began at once.

On July 10, 1913, the cornerstone of the new church was laid by His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of St. Cloud, James Trobec, who also dedicated the first church. The congregation, now consisting of about sixty families, took the greatest interest in the work, faithfully assisting their pastor in the difficult task of erecting a new church in a small place.

On October 10, 1913, the new edifice, a concrete building with a full basement, was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop James Trobec. On the same day His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a class of fifty children.

All the furnishings of the church have been donated by special collection or private donation. The building cost about $8,500, and will accommodate at least eighty families.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first

organized church body, its organization having been perfected in 1859. Rev. W. N. Darnell, who was the first pastor, began his parish work in that same year, with a church membership of thirteen, and was successful in building a small church in the spring of 1861. This building later became a part of the stockade in the Indian outbreak, and was destroyed by fire in September of that same year. During the year 1872, and under the pastorate of the Rev. William E. Rice, work was again begun upon a new church building and a parsonage. These buildings were completed during the year 1874, and on September 6, 1874, while the parish was in charge of the Rev. Samuel P. Roach, the church building was dedicated by the Rev. D. Cobb, presiding elder of the district, at which time $1,103.50 was donated by the people present. This church building was originally built in what is now the extreme western end of town, but was moved to its present and more central location in June, 1893. Among the ministers in charge of this church following the Rev. W. N. Darnell, were Revs. G. W. Bennett, Robert Hoover, Jesse Smith, John H. Stundy, E. S. Bullard, Noah Lathrop, Ezra R. Lathrop, J. Milton Akers, J. H. Sherman, George Johnson, William E. Rice, Samuel P. Roach, J. J. Stanton, D. J. Higgins, John Doran, J. W. Klepper, J. N. Henry, C. T. Barkaloo, James R. Colley, B. Longley, W. H. Soule, B. F. Kephart, George West, H. C. Maynard, H. H. Saunderson, David Tice, Leon L. Koch, George W. B. Snell, C. T. Beers, J. W. Peterson, William K. Gray, Thomas A. Stafford and Hampton C. Kishpaugh.

The Methodist church is now one of the strongest parishes in this village having a large membership, and with its subsidiary organizations such as the Epworth League, Junior League and Women's Home Missionary Society exerting a large influence in the lives of the residents of this village.

Congregational-Presbyterian Church.—The first religious services in Paynesville were conducted on July 20, 1857, by the Rev. C. S. Harrison, a Congregational preacher who in journeying through this portion of the west happened in at Paynesville and was induced to preach. Mr. Harrison later return to Paynesville and became the first preacher of the Congregational church in this place, serving the church as pastor for several years prior to the organization of the parish. The reverend gentleman is now a resident of York, Neb., but conducted services in the Congregational church of this village upon the fiftieth anniversary of his first sermon, and had in his congregation but one person who might have heard him fifty years ago. The date of this first service is given by other writers as July 7, 1857. Mrs. W. P. Bennett, who was present at the service and who came to Paynesville on July 14, 1857, fixes the date as July 20, 1857.

The Congregational Church of Paynesville was regularly organized on July 29, 1866. The meeting for the organization was held on that day at the home of D. S. Twitchell, there being present and participating in the organization, the Rev. R. Hall, preacher, the Rev. S. D. Trembley, John Lester and wife, D. S. Twitchell and wife, and James Lester, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Hall. On August 3, 1867, a call was extended to and accepted by the Rev. S. D. Trembley to become the first pastor.

Among the gentlemen who have since been pastors are the Reverends John Todd, Enoch E. Rogers, R. D. Jones, David T. Jenkins, W. C. Haire, Lincoln A. Holp, David Donovan, Charles H. Chapin, William M. Wright, C. H. Moxie, W. H. Owen, James Earl and D. D. Day.

Work on the construction of a church building was begun in the fall of 1870, and the same completed and the church dedicated in June of 1872, the services at the time of the dedication being in charge of the Rev. C. S. Harrison, who preached the sermon. The church building was moved to its present location in the summer of 1891.

On February 13, 1912, the parish became connected with the Presbyterian church and a part of the St. Cloud Presbytery, with Rev. E. J. Clarke in charge, who was succeeded by the Rev. T. M. Findley, the pastor now in charge.

First Church of Christ, Scientist. During the year 1891, a few Christian Scientists met and held temporary services in the home of Mrs. Mary Gibson, who acted as first reader. April 10, 1899, the society was organized in conformity with the rules

and by-laws of the church manual of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., with six charter members as follows: Mrs. Mary Gibson, first reader; George Latterell, second reader; Mrs. Mary Gibson, president; Mrs. Hattie Latterell, treasurer; Mrs. Carrie Van Vorst, secretary; Mrs. Mary Gibson, director; George H. Latterell, director; Mrs. Carrie Van Vorst, director and Frank Gibson. After leaving Mrs. Gibson's home public meetings were conducted in the City Hall until rooms were fitted up in the Evans building, into which they moved August 1, 1899. On May 6, 1900, they moved to the Haines building, where they also fitted up rooms. April 5, 1898, a lot was purchased by George H. Latterell, and deeded to the church May 9, 1900. Work was commenced on the new church August 27, 1900. It is located on the northeast corner of South avenue and Hoffman street, and is a substantial structure of brick, with interior hardwood finish. The first meeting was held in the new church November 11, 1900, and it was dedicated January 19, 1902. The Sunday School movement was first active in the summer of 1891. Its membership consisted of Roy Latterell, Hazel Latterall and Charles Gibson. They contributed the first moneys for the building of the church and they also were active members of the "Busy Bees." March 12, 1899, the Sunday School was permanently organized with a membership of nine pupils. The Sunday services at the Christian Scientist churches consist of services similar to that of the other church denominations, aside from the sermon, which in Christian Science churches consists in reading from the Bible and the Christian Science text book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and the lesson sermon is uniform throughout the world. Testimony meetings are held on Wednesday evenings. At the reading rooms in the church the public is always welcome. The church building at Paynesville is the only one of this denomination in the county, and one of the first five in the state.

Paynesville Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M. A brief resume of the history of Paynesville Lodge, No. 71, shows the following facts:

That on December 16, 1867, eight Masons, namely, John Moore, North Star Lodge, No. 23; G. W. Bennett, Manterville, No. 11; James A. Fuller, Grand City Lodge, No. 82, Mich.; Frederick Smithson, North Star Lodge, No. 23; George S. Geer, North Star Lodge, No. 23; Henry Shirtliff, Gill Lodge, No. 382, Illinois; Charles Griswold, North Star Lodge, No. 23, and William H. Brookins, Hude Park Lodge, No. 339, Penn., joined in a petition to the Grand Lodge of the state of Minnesota, for letters of dispensation to empower them to assemble as a regular lodge at Paynesville, to discharge the duties of masonry in a regular and constitutional manner according to the original form of the order and regulations of the Grand Lodge;

That answering that petition a dispensation was granted under date of March 16, 1868, naming Charles Griswold, as W. M.; Henry Shirtliff as S. W., and John Moore, as J. W.

That the first meeting under this dispensation was held March 25, 1868, at which meeting petition for the degrees were received from J. E. Welch, J. W. Darby, Rev. Noah Lathrop, J. M. Blakely and Murdock Patterson;

That the second meeting was held April 1, 1868, at which time petitions were received from A. L. Elliott, G. S. Geer and J. B. Garrison, and a certificate of transfer from North Star Lodge of St. Cloud was received by which the care of John H. Stauffer, E. H. Bates and J. L. Whitla was committed to Paynesville Lodge, and;

That work under the dispensation was continued until December 16, 1868, when a petition was made to the Grand Lodge asking for a charter which petition was granted and a charter was issued bearing date January 14, 1869.

It will be no doubt interesting to know that on January 14, 1869, the number had been increased by eight, and at the time of granting the charter was 15; on August 1, 1914, the membership of the lodge is 84, though approximately 185 have become members during the 45 years of lodge life.

Of the fifteen members on January 14, 1869, Charles Griswold, John Moore, George W. Bennett, Henry Shirtliff, Fredrick Smithson, George S. Geer and James A. Fuller are named as charter members.

The eight who joined between March 25, 1868, and January 14, 1869, were Jesse L.

Whitla, John H. Stauffer, John W. Darby, Noah Lathrop, John M. Blakely, A. L. Elliott and Charles S. Geer, and of these eight all are dead, with the exception perhaps of the Rev. Noah Lathrop.

Rev. Charles Griswold, who was the first master of Paynesville Lodge, afterwards became Grand Master for this state, being elected to that office in 1873 and serving three years.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, who was the secretary of Paynesville Lodge while under dispensation, was the first secretary of the lodge having been elected on the day of his joining, and was also the first senior warden and was elected master in 1870.

John H. Stauffer was senior warden in 1870, after which he was demitted for the purpose of assisting in the organization of Crow River Lodge. By the consolidation of Crow River Lodge with this lodge in 1913, he again became a member of this lodge. He died in November, 1914.

A. L. Elliott became junior warden in 1870, senior warden during the years 1873, 1874 and 1875, worshipful master in 1876, again in the east in 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1893, serving for thirteen years in that office. He died on May 7, 1912.

During the forty-five years the following brethren have been master: Charles Griswold, John Moore, Noah Lathrop, Hugh Blakely, A. L. Elliott, James H. Boylan, Albert E. Bugbie, Edward H. Bates, R. J. Tuttle, H. A. Wells, Dr. George P. Ferree, W. A. Huntington, James H. Boylan, Jr., Cuthbert T. Johnston, Frank Tolman, George Bosworth and C. C. Peterson, eighteen brethren serving during the 45 years.

Rev. Noah Lathrop was the first secretary, being succeeded by John W. Darby, and he by E. R. Phipps, and he by A. E. Bugbie, who is still secretary, four secretaries in 45 years.

Many of the early members of Paynesville Lodge were from the vicinity of New London, and later were demitted for the purpose of organizing Crow River Lodge, No. 192, first located at New London and later at Belgrade. Crow River Lodge, No. 192, in the early part of 1913 was consolidated with Paynesville Lodge, bringing to this organization its eighteen members.

Paynesville Lodge now owns a substantial two-story business building, occupying the second floor as a Masonic Hall.

(Note.—The above article on Paynesville township and village is from the pen of Frank Tolman.)

RAYMOND TOWNSHIP.

Raymond lies in the northwestern part of the county. It embraces township 125 north, range 35 west. It has an area of 23,040 acre. The surface is gently undulating, being mostly prairie with a large area of marsh land. There are a number of small lakes, prominent among which are, Sand lake, in the southeast part, and Silver Basin, in the north. The soil is a dark clay loam with a clay sub-soil, except in the southwest corner, where it is more sandy.

In 1860, Frank H. Kranz took a claim on section eighteen, and about the same time, a few unmarried men made claims in the vicinity, but lived with Kranz. In the early autumn of 1862, two of these young men, named William Lamont and John Dolson, not having heard of the Indian outbreak, started west on a hunting and trapping expedition, but never returned. It is supposed they perished at the hands of the Sioux. At this time there had arrived quite a number of settlers, but all left during the Indian troubles of that year. The second venture was not made until the spring of 1866, when L .H. Decker, Thomas Bolles, D. P. Marshall, C. S. Boss, and others settled in the town. Several more arrived during the season, among whom were the Lyman brothers, William Smith and sons, and Liberty B. Raymond.

The first child born was Josephine M. Marshall on September 4, 1860. The first death was that of Daniel B. Lyman, son of A. G. Lyman. His remains were interred on the farm of Henry Lyman, but later removed to the cemetery on section five.

On the night of July 9, 1869, a cyclone passed over the northern part of the town, carrying death and destruction in its course. The residence of Richard Richardson was destroyed, killing a little son three years old. Another son, twenty-two years of age, occupied a bed with Liberty B. Raymond, Jr., the former was carried about forty rods, and remained unconscious for a number of days, but finally recovered,

but the latter was killed. A number of others in the neighborhood were seriously injured. Another passed over nearly the same course, in June, 1877, destroying the residences of William Smith and Alonzo Morris. A son of Smith was carried about fifty rods. He was struck on the head by a piece of flying debris, while in mid-air, and fell in a marsh, but was not seriously injured.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1867, by Eliza Richardson in an unoccupied dwelling house belonging to P. Smith. The first religious services were held in the fall of 1866, by the Rev. Mr. Cady, a Baptist minister. A Methodist Episcopal Church organization was perfected in 1868. Also, a Seventh Day Advent Church was organized in 1873, and a small church erected on section thirty the following year.

Raymond was organized in 1867, and named in honor of Liberty B. Raymond, one of the early settlers. The first officers were; Supervisors, L. B. Raymond, chairman, C. S. Boss, and William F. Smith; clerk, V. C. Lyman; assessor, D. P. Marshall; and treasurer, L. Worthington.

A subordinate grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized August 2, 1873, with thirty-six members, the name chosen being "The Silver Basin." George Parsons, of Winona, master of the state grange, was present. The following officers were elected: L. B. Raymond, master; O. G. Lyman, overseer; R. Richardson, lecturer; H. B. Huntress, secretary; Mrs. E. Emmerson, treasurer; Mrs. Angelina Smith, chaplain; Matt. Sheiffer, steward; N. R. Harrington, assistant steward; Sarah Lyman, lady assistant steward; Judson Smith, gatekeeper; Mrs. L. B. Raymond, Pomona; Mrs. R. Richardson, Ceres; Mrs. H. B. Huntress, Flora.

ROCKVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Rockville lies in the southeastern portion of the county, and embraces township 123 north, range 29 west. It has an area of 23,040 acres. The surface is undulating. Sauk River flows in a northeasterly direction across the northwest portion of the town, to the west of which lies a strip of prairie. Mill Creek enters the township from the south, and joins Sauk River at the village of Rockville. In the center of the township, and along Mill Creek, the primary, or granitic, formation appears in place, and from this fact, the town derives its name. There are a large number of lakes in this town the largest of which is Grand Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, lying in the southern portion of the township. The next in size is Pleasant Lake, lying in the northeast corner.

In the fall of 1854 William Capple and a companion named Mack explored this region and to them the lakes of the town are indebted for their names. Mr. Capple claimed what is now the Michael Reiter farm and Mack claimed the present Michael Lapinski farm. Mack died the following year and lies buried on his claim. In the spring of 1855 William Decker, Christ Palinch, David Spicer, Hiram Taylor, Peter Kaiser, John R. Weaver and Nicholas Kirsh each claimed a quarter section in this township. David H. Spicer claimed the quarter section on which the village now stands. In the fall of the same year Michael Hansen and his son, Pierre, came here from Illinois, and with them was Mathias Ahles. By 1860 all the land available for agricultural purposes had been taken up.

The territory embraced in this town was a part of Maine Prairie until 1860, when Rockville was organized, and the first election held at the residence of M. Hansen, Sr., on June 25. The first officers elected were: Supervisors, M. Hansen, Sr. (chairman), Nicholas Kirsch and John Harren; clerk, D. H. Spicer; assessor, William Decker; and justice of the peace, A. Smith.

School was kept in what is now district number ten, in the house of G. Bauer, soon after the first settlement was made, but a log schoolhouse was built on section thirty-four in 1860, which was superseded by the frame building, in 1874. District number sixteen was organized in 1867, and school held in private dwellings until the erection of the schoolhouse on section three. District number sixteen built a fine new schoolhouse just across the road from the old one in 1910. District number forty-four. The first school held in this district was in a rented log house on section sixteen, about 1866. In 1868, a small frame building was erected on section seventeen, which was succeeded by a modern building, in 1880. In 1892 the schoolhouse was

moved to the village limits where it now stands. The school building of district number ninety-one is located on section fifteen, and was erected in 1874.

Rockville Village.—In the year 1856 a village site was surveyed and platted by H. C. Waite and D. H. Spicer, near the junction of Mill Creek and the Sauk River. The plat was named Rockville. Mr. Waite soon afterward disposed of his interest to Mr. Spicer who subsequently leased the water power to Newt N. Smith. About 1860 Mr. Smith built the first mill on the Mill Creek in the village of Rockville. This mill was later remodeled by Orlando Tenney, but burned down soon after. Nick Garding bought the waterpower site from Orlando Tenney and erected the present mill.

W. B. Mitchel and his father opened the first store at Rockville. Later Hengel & Ahles built a store here. Ahles sold his share to Jacob Weisman and a few years later Hengel sold to John Weisman and thus the present general merchandise firm of Weisman Bros. was formed. In 1911 the firm of Meinz & Winkler opened a general merchandise store at Rockville. In 1913 Joseph Winkler sold his share in the business to Al Meinz, a brother to Theo. Meinz, the original partner.

There are two large granite companies operating at Rockville, the Clark & McCormic Co., and The Rockville Granite Co. Several of the largest granite contracts in the northwest have been turned out by the Rockville companies.

The village has a population of 250 people, and is located on the Great Northern Railway, twelve miles southwest of St. Cloud. It has Catholic and German Lutheran churches, a bank, a hotel, granite quarries and mills. The principal products shipped are granite and produce. Land in the neighborhood is worth from $30 to $60 an acre. The postmaster is Jacob Weisman. A short business directory follows:

Henry Alexander, granite quarry; Jos. Breunig, real estate; Clark & McCormack, granite quarry; Nicholas Garding, flour mill; C. Lundhagen, railroad agent; Meinz Bros., general store; Jno. Meinz, blacksmith; Jos. Mertes, livery; Gust. Peters, meats; Rockville Creamery & Cheese Factory, Henry Witte, manager; State Bank, capital $10,000; (J. J. Ahmann, president; J. H. Breunig, cashier); Jos. Theisen, barber; Jno. Traun, hotel; Weisman Bros., general store; Jacob Weisman, insurance agent.

The Immaculate Conception Catholic Parish was organized in June of 1911. The first pastor was Rev. Hubert Gunderman. Nicholas Thomey was chosen secretary, and Joseph Brunning, treasurer. A fine edifice of granite and brick was erected the same year at a cost of $16,000.

The village of Rockville was incorporated in 1903. The following officers were chosen: John Meinz, president; John Weisman, Ben Garding, Henry Heck, trustees; John Garding, recorder; Nick Garding, treasurer; Dan Jansen, marshal.

The Rockville Creamery and Cheese Factory. The Rockville Creamery and Cheese Factory was organized in 1897 by William Brinkman, Pierre Hansen, John Wolf, John Weisman, Mike Boos, Peter Hengel and Peter Decker. The following officers were chosen at the first meeting: John Weisman, president; Peter Decker, vice president; William Brinkman, secretary; Peter Hengel, treasurer; John Wolf, Pierre Hansen and Mike Boos, trustees. The creamery was erected just west of the village limits where it still stands. As a co-operative organization the creamery was not a marked success so in order to keep the factory going Pierre Hansen bought up all the shares in the fall of 1899 and thence forward he and his son, C. M. P. Hansen, managed the affairs of the creamery until 1913, when the property was sold to Henry Witte, the present owner.

(The above articles on Rockville Township and Village are from the pen of H. J. Hansen.)

ST. CLOUD TOWNSHIP.

St. Cloud township lies on the east side of the county, being bounded on the east by the Mississippi river. It has an area of about 19,000 acres. The soil is a rich dark loam, and very productive. The northwest portion of the town is watered by Sauk river, which flows in a northeasterly direction, and crossing the extreme southeast corner of Le Sauk empties into the Mississippi.

In the earlier days the affairs of the township and the townsite were so closely allied that it is at this date difficult to separate them. There was for a time not

much outside the townsite to chronicle, yet it was in the township of St. Cloud that the first white child in Stearns county was born and that the first furrow was turned. John Becker came to St. Cloud, or to what afterwards came to be known as St. Cloud, October 7, 1851, to open up a farm for his cousin, Geo. L. Becker, of St. Paul, who afterwards was president of the first railroad built to St. Cloud. He broke about two hundred acres of land, selling to the Indians everything that was raised on the farm except what was consumed on the place. He occupied the Lowry house, to which he built an addition. In company with a man named Douglas he lived there, the two doing the housekeeping, until the spring of the following year, when Mr. Becker went to Ann Arbor, Mich., his former home, and June 1, 1852, married Merriam F. Barr, starting the same day for St. Cloud. It was while they lived on the Lowry place that their daughter, Ora Ella Becker, was born, February 24, 1854, the first white child in Stearns county. Charles Fillmore was the second. As there was no other means of crossing the Mississippi river, Mr. Becker brought a number of the settlers who followed in later years from the east to the west side in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, afterwards running a ferry for two years. He took a claim where Waite Park is now located, and when he sold this in 1876 moved to the city. In 1879 his eldest daughter—there were two other children, Frank H. and Mary E.—was married to Geo. M. McLane, of Brown's Valley, and went there to live, that place being still her home. On account of Mrs. Becker's ill health Mr. and Mrs. Becker moved to Brown's Valley, where all their children were and where the mother died April 5, 1910. Mr. Becker is making his home there.

While St. Cloud precinct, as it was then called, was one of the three original subdivisions of Stearns county when the county was organized in March, 1855, the first available records begin with May 27, 1858, giving the results of the town election, at which time a total of 123 votes were cast. The result was the choice of the following persons, although for every office save that of collector, there were opposing candidates: J. L. Wilson, chairman; L. Gorton, R. S. Fillmore, supervisors; Henry Swisshelm, town clerk; L. Robbers, assessor; B. Overbeck, collector; C. T. Stearns, overseer of poor; H. G. Kilbourne and ——— Hannon, constables; J. F. Noel, C. Ketcham, justices; H. J. Fowler, B. Rosenberger, overseers of roads. Among the other aspirants for the various offices were John H. Taylor, J. H. Proctor, R. H. Richmond, Stephen Miller, C. Lowry, H. Scofield, J. S. White and Paul Danforth.

The supervisors met July 28 and divided the town into two road districts, the ravine between upper and lower town being the line of division. At a subsequent meeting August 19, S. A. Clifford, J. H. Seymour, H. J. Fowler, B. Rosenberger, Philip Beaupre, Joseph Paran, Nathan Lamb and Dr. W. R. Hunter were appointed overseers of roads for the eight districts designated; district No. 3 consisting of lower St. Cloud and No. 4 of upper St. Cloud, the other districts comprising in the main an entire township. A tax of one mill was levied for current expenses.

The next election, held April 5, 1859, put most of the "ins" out and "outs" in. A total of 245 votes were cast, showing either a largely increased population over the year before or a greater interest. The successful candidates were: Rev. David Lowry, chairman; B. Rosenberger, Philip Beaupre, supervisors; C. Grandelmeyer, clerk; Jos. Broker, assessor; B. Overbeck, collector; N. Lamb, overseer of poor; C. Lueg, F. Hamilton, constables; Chas. Taylor, Chas. Ketcham, justices. The polling place for this election as well as for that which preceded it was at the Everett schoolhouse.

In 1860 there was no opposition and as a result the election (which was held in Proctor & Clarke's storeroom, vacant at the time) was tame, only 100 votes being cast. The officers elected were: Rev. David Lowry, chairman; John Rengel, F. Monti, supervisors; C. Grandelmyer, clerk; S. Marlatt, treasurer; Chas. Taylor, assessor; Chas. Ketcham, H. J. Fowler, Lewis Clark, justices; Jos. Howard and Chas. Lueg, constables; B. Overbeck, collector; Dr. B. R. Palmer, superintendent of schools.

That conditions had waxed warm again is shown by the fact that in 1861 there

were 208 votes cast, and while the election had been called for Andrew Smith's building, it was found necessary to adjourn to Wilson's Hall. The winning candidates were: Lewis Clark, chairman; P. Brady, J. W. Tenvoorde, supervisors; J. H. Place, clerk; S. Marlatt, treasurer; T. H. Barrett, assessor; W. V. B. Moore and J. F. Noel, justices; Chas. Lueg, overseer of highways.

Passing to the later period of the Civil War, when the duty of meeting the call for soldiers for the Union army fell on the town officials, the officers elected in the spring of 1864 were: Henry Killian, chairman; J. L. Streitz, Jacob N. Lahr, supervisors; J. J. Hess, clerk; Michael Scheuer, treasurer; Edward Kuhn, assessor; M. G. Weyrens, justice; Philip Hartman, constable.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors held August 30, 1864, a list of twenty-seven volunteers who had been secured to fill the quota of the town was reported, all but one having been mustered into the service of the United States, during the month of August, for one year, the exception having been for two years. The bounty paid in all cases but two was $250 and to these two $200 each was paid, the total being $6,650.

At a meeting held March 28, 1865, an additional list of the volunteers who had been secured since August and credited to the town was reported. This list included the names of forty-seven men, to ten of whom (reenlistments) a bounty of $100 each had been paid, to one $150, to one $250, to one $375, to two $400 each, while the others received $300 each; total, $13,255.

The first entries at the United States land office, then at Sauk Rapids, were in 1857. September 7, the earliest date, Leland Cram entered 80 acres in section 14, now a part of the city. Other entries on that day were by I. B. Talcott, 160 acres in section 23, and A. Vandyke, 160 acres in section 6. The following day seven entries were made—Nicholas Juenemann taking 80 acres in section 14, B. Davenport taking 80 acres and T. G. Davenport 120 acres in section 18; N. Juenemann, 40 acres in section 22; John Firschweiler, 160 acres in section 2; John Rengel, Jr., 160 acres in section 15; E. S. Garlington, 160 acres in section 17. Following these on later dates during that year were entries by H. McMahon, F. Sisson, S. B. Lowry, H. C. Waite, N. Haan, Jos. Niehaus, Seth Fielding, W. R. Hunter, B. R. Palmer, Wm. Buchanan, W. H. Owens, David Sinclair, Nathan Lamb, John Moore, Thos. Moffitt.

A grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in 1874 at the schoolhouse in District No. 2, the number of charter members instituted being thirty, the maximum allowed. The officers elected were: J. B. Getchell, master; C. W. Clark, overseer; Michael Lahr, treasurer; L. O. Boardman, secretary; John W. Schaefer, lecturer; Wm. Louden, chaplain; John W. Schwartz, gatekeeper; Peter Gardner, steward; S. I. Shepard, assistant steward; Mrs. Shook, lady assistant steward; Mrs. Clements, Ceres; Mrs. Clark, Pomona; Mrs. Getchell, Flora.

The manufacture of brick has almost from its organization to the present day been an important industry in the township. In 1861 Weber & Volz started a brickyard, two miles from the town, in section 22. In 1865 the property was purchased by Peter Greven, which afterwards became Greven & Lommel. The output was about 500,000 bricks per year, red color and of fair quality, selling at $8 to $10 per thousand delivered in St. Cloud. The manufacture of brick at this yard closed in 1888, and was not afterward renewed.

In 1865 John Zenner began the manufacture of brick, which were cream-colored. The yard was bought in 1868 by Wm. Krugel, whose product in 1881 was 400,000, the brick selling for $7.00 to $8.00 at the kiln. It was purchased in 1882 by Hess & Bandle, in 1886 the firm was Hess & Moog, and since 1905 the business has been carried on by Henry Hess alone. His product is 2,000,000 brick annually, selling at the yard at an average of $6.50 per thousand. This yard is in sections 25 and 36.

On the west side of the road, in section 26, Frederick Kuehn began brickmaking in 1881, continuing about five years, when the clay bed gave out. In 1886, going further south into section 35, the firm of Kuehn & Weyrauch opened a yard, which they ran for about ten years, being compelled then to suspend operations for the same reason as before—the exhaustion of the clay bed.

In 1903 Ernest Beutler secured a tract of land in the northeast quarter of section 35 containing a fine bed of clay, and began the manufacture of brick, continuing until the present. His output in 1914 was 1,500,000, and he expects to increase that number this year. These brick are also cream and sell at $7.00 per thousand kiln-run. Both these yards, now the only ones operating in this vicinity, are about three miles south of the city.

WAITE PARK VILLAGE.

The village of Waite Park is located in section 17, St. Cloud township, between the main line and the Willmar branch of the Great Northern railway. The railroad shops constitute the principal industry, and employ not only ninety-six per cent of the adult male population of the village but also men from St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids and the adjoining townships. Another important industry is the quarrying of granite which is found in this neighborhood in great profusion.

The village is well laid out, there is an excellent water supply, the homes are substantially built and for the most part occupied by their owners, and the workmen are happy and contented. The people enjoy all the pleasures of rural life, and a short line on the electric line takes them to St. Cloud, where they have the social, commercial and educational advantages of a small city.

The park itself is a natural gem of beauty, now owned by the village. It consists of a block and a half of timber land, situated at an elevation of about forty feet above the Sauk river. The massive oaks shelter ideal picnic grounds, and the place is thronged with visitors throughout the picnic season. A dancing pavilion with an excellent floor has been erected by the grocerymen of St. Cloud, and a bandstand has been put up by the village. From this stand an excellent band of twenty pieces termed the Waite Park Military Band, and led by Jos. Wegler, furnishes a weekly concert during the summer season. The spring which gushes from this park furnishes pure sparkling water, and in order that it may be available to travelers the citizens have provided a drinking place for man and beast beside the Rockville road.

The first settler in what is now Waite Park was John Becker, who located here in 1851, and erected his homestead in what is now the Park proper. His daughter, Ora Ella, whose natal day was February 24, 1854, was the first white child born in Stearns county.

The second settler was Albert Smith. Later Wesley Carter came. The Becker homestead has been moved and repaired and is now occupied by William Carver. The Carter house has been remodeled and is now occupied by William C. Scheil. The Smith house was torn down. Another who settled in the same neighborhood was ——— McCarthy.

The settlers underwent the usual vicissitudes of pioneer life, living in cabins, and preparing the land for cultivation. Favorite gathering places for the settlers of this vicinity were the brewery, at the Stenger homestead two miles from the present village on the Rockville road, and the brickyard, located about a quarter of a mile south of the present village.

The shops of the Great Northern Railway Company were erected in 1890-1891 and opened June 1, 1891. The first store in Waite Park was built by John Dubois and opened by Gunnis & Opity in 1892. The store venture was not successful as the field was thoroughly covered by the merchants of St. Cloud.

For a time the growth of the village was somewhat slow. Lots forty by one hundred and twenty-five feet were sold at $125 and there were many who were unable to buy. But John N. Benson, to whom the village is indebted, purchased the interests of the Waite Park Association, and placed the lots on the market at $25 and $35. This created a building "boom," and also enabled the people to purchase larger tracts. The village is now growing at a healthful rate. In 1912, there were twelve new residences erected. In 1913 the number of new houses built was sixteen. The citizens take great pride in the appearance of their property, and vie with each other in the matter of beautiful lawns, well-kept grounds and handsome shade trees.

Waite Park has a large school building erected in 1892. There are three teachers and the average attendance is about one hundred children.

Union Sunday School.—Waite Park

has no churches. The people attend divine service at St. Cloud and elsewhere. There is, however, an excellent Sunday school. Fifty-nine pupils are registered, with an average attendance of forty-two. Mrs. T. M. Savage is the superintendent and Fred Stelzig is the assistant.

Thomas Jefferson Wiley was for a long time an ardent worker in this Sunday school. One Sunday morning in 1896, as he was entering the school, he dropped dead, and this ended his life among those who valued him so highly.

A sad event in the history of the village was the death on October 3, 1903, of two boys, Matthew and Aloysius Mattes, aged respectively eleven and six years. The boys were herding cattle on the railroad grounds, and as the day was stormy they are supposed to have taken refuge under the cars. When the cars were backed the boys met with a horrible death, their bodies being frightfully mangled.

Waite Park was incorporated March 20, 1893, and the first election was held April 17 of the same year. The first officers were: President, Henry Buschman; trustees, B. J. Franklin, James H. Johnson and J. M. Smith; recorder, William Opitz; treasurer, Frank Houde.

The presidents of the village have been: 1893-94, Henry Bushman; 1895, James H. Johnson; 1896-97, B. J. Franklin; 1898, Frank Houde; 1899-1900, Thomas Boyer; 1901-02-03-04. Henry Buschman; 1905-06, Jacob Weiler; 1907-08, Thomas Savage; 1909, Alphonse Schepers; 1910-11, P. F. Meinz; 1912, Ben. Schueler; 1913, Peter F. Meinz; 1914, Peter F. Meinz.

The recorders have been: 1893, William Opitz; 1894, Otto Wood; 1895-96-97-98-99, T. C. Terrell; 1900-01-02, Emil Schmuck; 1903-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14, William C. Schiel.

When the village was incorporated March 20, 1893, it was not entirely separated from the township of St. Cloud. This caused considerable discontent between the people of the township and village. Votes on national, state and county affairs had to be cast at the township polling place which was sometimes two miles from the village. Village elections had to be held on the same day as the township elections, and the polls were open only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Many warm contests were waged, the villagers sometimes winning and the farmers sometimes being victorious. The climax came in March, 1897, when the farmers voted to take the polling place from Waite Park to a point in the township. As a result a special election was held in the village, March 31, 1897, and the township and village were completely separated.

The liquor question has been the subject of considerable agitation in Waite Park. At the first election held April 17, 1893, a large majority of the voters favored the granting of a license. Plans were made to open a saloon, but a number of citizens presented a petiton to the county board, and the place was not allowed to open. The license question came up a number of times after that, but the agitation did not become serious until 1908. In 1909 a petition was circulated to have the matter come to a vote. The required number of signatures were secured but later a number withdrew their names and the matter was not voted upon. In 1912 another petition was circulated, the required number of signatures secured, and the matter voted upon. The opening of a saloon was defeated by fifteen votes, though the license people elected their president and one trustee. In 1913 the question again came up, there being a "wet" and a "dry" ticket in the field. One hundred and seven votes were cast, and the "drys" elected all their ticket by a majority of 15 votes.

Great Northern Shops.—Ground was broken for the Great Northern Shops at Waite Park July 1, 1890, and the machinery was started June 1, 1891. The plant is made up as follows: Car repair shop, 145 by 300 feet; wood-working shop, 69 by 257 feet; blacksmith and machine shop, 49 by 250 feet; paint shop, 97 by 300 feet; storehouse and office, 49 by 182 feet. The proposed additions are: To the present car repair shop, 145 by 300 feet; to the present blacksmith and machine shop, 75 by 250 feet; to the present wood-working shop, 69 by 200 feet; new rolling mill, 375 by 150 feet; dry kiln, 75 by 75 feet.

The first superintendent of shops was W. V. S. Thorne, from May 1, 1891, to October 1, 1892. Others have been: E. A. Wescott, from October 1, 1892, to July 13,

1897; A. C. Deverell, from July 13, 1897, to January 22, 1899; Fritz Von Schlagle, from January 22, 1899, to June 1, 1899; C. H. Putnam, from June 1, 1899, to June 1, 1900; A. L. Graburn, from June 1, 1900, to August 1, 1906; F. C. Lindt, from August 1, 1906, to date.

The first storekeeper was John Moir, from April 1, 1890, to March 1, 1892. Others have been: James C. Myron, from March 1, 1892, to April 1, 1896; E. D. Hammond, from April 1, 1896, to November 1, 1905; G. H. Lundblad, from November 1, 1905, to October 1, 1913; G. E. Tallmadge, from October 1, 1913, to date.

Monthly payrolls have increased from $10,000 to $38,000.

ST. AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP.

St. Augusta Township lies in the southeastern part of the county. Its area is slightly in excess of that of a Congressional township, by reason of its eastern border being on the Mississippi River. The southern and eastern parts of the township are watered by Johnson's Creek and its tributaries, the waters of which empties into the Mississippi River. The surface is rolling and is largely covered with brush and light timber. In places the soil is rich, with a clay sub-soil, and in other places it is light and sandy.

The first settlement was at the mouth of Johnson's Creek in 1854. John L. Wilson, together with John H. Fibbe, Anton Imholte, and J. J. and George Laudenbach, formed an association with a view of establishing a townsite at that place. During the following year a number of new settlers came in, and in 1856 land was surveyed and platted for a townsite called St. Augusta. Included in an omnibus act passed by the territorial legislature, approved May 19, 1857, was a provision designating a large amount of land in sections 6 and 7 as a town corporate under the name of St. Augusta, the corporate name of the organization to be the "Town Council of the Town of St. Augusta." Gowin Wilson was named as the first president, with Charles W. Wilson, William A. Corbett and R. H. Richmond as trustees, these to appoint a recorder and all other necessary officers. In 1864 the legislature passed a special act, approved March 4, amending the previous act for the purpose of "continuing the town organization of the town council of the town of St. Augusta," whereby John L. Wilson was appointed president, and B. H. Dingman, Henry Fietsam and Joseph Moeller, trustees, with power to execute all deeds, to such persons as might be entitled to them, in the said townsite.

Expensive improvements were made at the St. Augusta townsite, including the building of a saw mill and a grist mill, but with unsatisfactory and unprofitable results, the surroundings, small number of settlers tributary, and general conditions not being favorable for the making of a town at that place.

Another account of the settlement of the rise and fall of the St. Augusta townsite project is as follows:

"The townsite of St. Augusta is exactly one week older in its corporate existence than St. Cloud. John L. Wilson filed his plat of the townsite of St. Augusta January 10, 1855, and on January 17 placed on file the plat of the townsite of St. Cloud. With him in the St. Augusta enterprise was associated John O. Haven, a surveyor (afterwards quite prominent in Sherburne county), and the new townsite entered by Haven & Wilson was then located in Cass County, attached to Benton County for judicial purposes, this being before Stearns County was organized. The St. Augusta townsite was at the junction of the Necokada—Indian name for "Bright"—Creek with the Mississippi River and was a part of a tract of 250 acres of land owned by Mr. Wilson. The principal industry was a saw mill owned by John L. and Gowin Wilson and situated on the creek bottom about 600 feet from the point of juncture with the Mississippi. The logs floating down the river were held by booms above the islands and then forced up the creek to the saw mill. For a year or two the village thrived, and besides the saw mill there were two general stores, a Catholic Church, blacksmith shop, wagon factory and a resident physician. But a disaster overtook it in 1859, a tornado destroying the saw mill and practically every other building in the little hamlet. Besides all this the boom was broken and the logs let out to go to Lake Pepin, and the new ferry, which had cost $600, was carried away. The mill was rebuilt in 1863 and sawed

800,000 feet of lumber from the only drive of logs that went down the Mississippi that year."

L. P. Johnson, who settled on some land in section 13, in 1855, with three brothers named King, platted a part of his farm into a townsite, which he called Neenah, but like its predecessor, St. Augusta, nothing remains of it.

The zealous missionary, Father Pierz, founded the first mission in 1856. A small log church which was built not far from the Wilson townsite of old St. Augusta, was soon replaced by a frame structure. In 1873 a new stone structure was erected for church purposes a mile west of the original townsite and the new hamlet of St. Augusta, which sprung up at this new location, though never incorporated as a village became a place of some significance. Henry Beumer opened the first store there, and the second one was opened by John Mayer shortly after.

The history of townships always clusters around certain centers, and what the village of St. Augusta was to the eastern part of the township, the little borough of Luxemburg was to the western part of it. Peter Lommel and Joseph Schoen appear to have been some of the earliest settlers, locating a few miles north of Luxemburg, on the St. Cloud road. John P. Hammerel, whose memory is well preserved among early settlers of Stearns county, opened a small store at Luxemburg in the early sixties, and after a Catholic congregation had been organized. The first postoffice in this end of the town was named West St. Augusta, but the name was later changed to Luxemburg Postoffice. John Moritz opened a blacksmith shop at Luxemburg about 1900. There is one store in the village, Paul Bach being the proprietor.

The creamery at Luxemburg was organized in 1900 and a building erected in May of that year. There were 33 members of the association, who elected Jacob Weiler, president; Chas. Heid, vice-president; Henry Brauch, secretary; J. B. Otto, treasurer; P. J. Winter, manager; Harry Zenner, Albert Bramer, D. Lommel, directors. The present officers are: Henry Lemm, president; Harry Zenner, vice-president; Stephen Strack, secretary and manager; J. B. Otto, treasurer; Nic Rauch, Henry Hansen, Adolph Iten, directors.

The St. Augusta parish dates back as one of the earliest in the county. The early church records contain items of interest as follows: Births: Barbara Weihrauch, born May, 1856, parents: Baltes Weihrauch and Barbara Lottmann. Susan K. Laudenbach, born Sept. 12, 1856, parents: John H. Laudenbach and Maria K. Beckers. John D. Gohmann, born Oct. 1856, parents: John D. Gohmann and Maria Becker. Marriages: Frank Arnold Haskamp and Katherine Esplach Nov. 28, 1859. Bernard Kiffmeier and Elisabeth Landwehr, June, 1859. Burials: Anna Killian, April, 1858. Elisabeth Beuner, 1859.

The first school held in the town was in 1861, in a log schoolhouse on section eight. School was kept in an old church the following year, and soon afterwards, convenient school buildings began to be erected.

In 1859, this township was organized, and named Berlin, but afterwards changed to Neenah, and in 1863, the present name was adopted. Section eighteen, and the fractional sections, six, seven, eight, and eleven were added on the latter date, having formerly been attached to Lynden. The first election was held at the house of L. P. Johnson, in Neenah city, March 1, 1859, at which the following officers were chosen: Supervisors, L. P. Johnson (chairman), Henry Vorjahn and Peter Lommel; clerk, Henry F. Kaestner; justices of the peace, Jacob Woll and H. Macavay, and assessor, John Kopp. The population of the township at the last census was 766, a large majority being Germans.

The Neenah grist mill was built about the year 1870 by Thomas Schutz, using power obtained from a dam on Johnston's creek. It had three run of stone, and one run of these is still in use. In 1878 it was bought for $8,000 by Henry Beumer, who remodeled it, changing it, with the exception of one run, from stones to roller machinery and added steam to the water power for use when necessary, these improvements costing about $9,000. In 1899 the mill was sold by Mr. Beumer to Barney Eversmann, by whom it was sold the year following to Henry Hess. In 1903 it was bought by M. D. Dreis, the present owner, who changed it into an exclusive feed mill. This is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, grist mill in the county. Thom-

as Schutz, by whom it was built, died January 26, 1915, at Watins, aged 82 years.

ST. WENDEL TOWNSHIP.

St. Wendel lies in the northeastern portion of the county, and has an area of 23,040 acres. The surface is undulating. The south fork of Watab river flows in a northeasterly direction across the southeast part, and a number of small creeks meander through the town in various directions. A number of lakes dot the surface, the largest of which is Watab Lake in the southeast, and Big Marsh Lake in the northeast.

Probably the first settler in this town was a Mr. Merkling, who settled on section thirty-four some time prior to 1854. K. Eich settled on section twenty-four in 1854. John Haar made a claim on section twenty-six in 1856.

This territory was a part of Brockway for many years, but organized with the name of Hancock, in the spring of 1868, and changed to St. Wendel the same summer. The first records were kept on slips of paper which cannot now be found. John I. Salter, who settled in section 22, in 1867, was the first chairman of supervisors, and the first town clerk.

ST. JOSEPH TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the eastern portion of the county, with Saint Wendel on the north, St. Cloud on the east, Rockville on the south and Collegeville on the west. The northern portion of the town is mostly prairie, but the southern part is more undulating, Sauk river crosses the southeastern part of the town, forming some excellent hay meadows and bottomlands. The South fork of the Watab river also flows in a northerly direction through the western part. There are a number of lakes, the largest being Kraemer lake, in the western portion of the town. Its area is 36 square miles, or 23,040 acres.

St. Joseph was one of the first settled towns in the county. In 1854, two settlements were made, one in the vicinity of the present village of St. Joseph, by some German families, and the other on the east side of Sauk river, in the southeast corner of the town, by Americans.

The pioneer in the American settlement was J. C. Staples, a native of Maine, who came in October, 1854, and took a claim on section twenty-six and twenty-seven. Accompanying him were his sons, James S., Ivory S., Edward, and William, the first two named taking land in section twenty-seven.

In the German settlement the first settler was Peter Loso, who made a claim on sections nine and ten, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1877. Mr. Loso was followed the same fall by Michael Lenz, Nicholas Rassier, J. H. Linnemann, M. J. Orth, P. Kraemer, Adam Kepper, B. Fuchs, and M. Fiedler, all settling within a mile or so of the present village. N. Rassier settled on section fourteen.

Many German settlers came in 1855. Among these were Nicholas Roeder, Jacob Roeder, Mike Roeder, Mike Lauermann, Jacob Thielen and John Dewenter and Math. Huff, all from Indiana; Math. Schildler and family and Joseph Zimmermann from Ohio; Casper Crever and family from Pennsylvania; John Loehr and Hubert Schiffmann from Wisconsin; Joseph Notzh, whose wife was a sister of Father Pierz, the missionary; and John Pogatschmick, from Austria; Conrad Marschall and family and George Aschenbremer and family from New York state.

In 1856 Andrew Schroeder and family, Fred Schroeder and family, consisting of his wife and daughter, Elisabeth (later Mrs. Geo. Gruber), William, Mary and Fred, the latter three still living, came from Newark, New Jersey, and bought out Math. Huff, whose claim was big enough for two. It is now the farms of John Schroeder and John Mertes. Mrs. Fred Schroeder, the wife of the elder Fred Schroeder, died in June of the same year, which was the first death at St. Joseph. During the same year M. J. Pung and family, John Gross and wife, Math. Braun and family, Peter Heinen and family, and Godhard Heinen and family came from Wisconsin. They bought the claims of Mike Lauermann, Jacob Thielen and Nicholas Kraus, who had claimed nearly the whole prairie east from St. Joseph. As the land had not been surveyed by the government, many of the claims were large enough for two.

Nicholas Jacobs, Nicholas Jacobs, Jr., Theodore Jacobs, and Edward Pick came

from Wisconsin in 1855 and settled on that part of Jacobs' Prairie lying in the township of St. Joseph. John Schaefer, a brother of George Schaefer, came from Indiana and took a claim south of St. Joseph village, north of the Sauk river. He was a single man and did not live much on it. While working out, some Americans came and took possession of it and he called on the Claim Association, who met the claim-jumper and his friends on the place. After arguing the case it was decided that the best fighter should have the claim. A ring was formed and the two men placed inside, it being agreed that no one should give aid to either one of them. After a moment's grapple, Schaefer threw his opponent and held him down and was declared the victor and owner of the claim. He sold the claim afterward to John G. Bechtold and bought part of Peter Kraemer's land, which is now the John Horsch farm. Mike Roeder, whose claim was north of the Sauk river bridge, sold out to Peter Schmitz, who later sold it to H. H. Cleveland. Nicholas Roeder sold his claim in 1857 to George Wedl and took a claim five miles west of Richmond.

The first settlers suffered great hardships in the winter of 1856-57 on account of the severe cold and for want of provisions. On November 26, six inches of snow fell and it kept on snowing until the snow was two and a half feet on the level, not going off until late in April. There was snow in some places even on the eighth day of May. On April 28, the ice went out in the Mississippi at St. Cloud. As St. Paul was the nearest market no one dared to make the trip, which would take at least twelve days, going and returning, and the settlers ran out of flour and meat and other provisions. The price of flour was $16 per barrel and no meat could be had at any price. Game was very scarce on account of the Indians, who got what little there was. The potatoes were nearly all frozen. Corn was ground in the coffee mill for meal by all settlers, as the nearest grist mill was some thirty-five miles away, and no road led to that.

In July, 1856, the grasshoppers came and covered the ground. They did no damage that year, but they deposited their eggs, and the next spring when these were hatched by the hot sun, the young grasshoppers covered the ground and destroyed everything that grew. In 1858, on account of unfavorable weather, the crop was a total failure. In 1859 there was enough raised for the home demand and in 1860, when a good crop had grown, the price of wheat was only thirty cents per bushel of 62 pounds. Oats were ten cents per bushel and corn was raised only for home use. In that year the land came into the market, and public notice was given by President Buchanan that unless the land was paid for within sixty days it would be sold to the highest bidder. No one had a dollar of money and none could be had for less than 36 per cent interest. Some of the settlers borrowed money from their friends in the east and paid for their land, others stayed on their claims without paying and got it under the homestead law, which went into effect in 1862.

The town was organized in 1858, and embraced the south half of St. Wendel, the east half of Collegeville, and a portion of Avon, making a total area of 81 square miles. It has been gradually reduced to its present limits, by the establishment of the boundaries of the towns above mentioned.

The first election was held at the house of Peter Loso, and the following officers elected: Supervisors, Moses Morrison (chairman), John Loher and John Weber; clerk, John Payne; assessor, John A. Miller; collector, Nicholas Rassier; justices of the peace, Andrew Schroeder and Christian Becker.

In the Indian outbreak in 1862, when St. Cloud made up a company of mounted rangers to relieve and protect the settlers from Paynesville towards New London and New Ulm, St. Joseph also volunteered and made up a company of sixteen men and followed the company from St. Cloud. The members of the company were: Father Eberhard, O. S. B., Peter Loso, Martin Fiedler, Adam Mueller, Carl Voelk, John Flesch, John Schaefer, John Schmitz, Daniel Spanier, Anton Labonte, Peter Ludwig, John Danzl, Ferdinand Danzl, John Reischel, and Fred Schroeder (who is the only one of them now living). The St. Cloud company being all on horseback, the St. Joseph company having only three horses and two teams hitched to two lumber wagons, could not keep up with them.

When they reached Paynesville it was found that in the excitement all the men from Paynesville with the exception of a feeble old gentleman, eighty years old, had left their wives and children behind, unprotected, and joined the St. Cloud company to relieve a New London settlement. The women of Paynesville were nearly frantic from fear of the Indians and implored the St. Joseph company to stay with them and protect them. Father Eberhard, who was the captain, decided to stay with them and set out guards at night around the few houses where the people had flocked together. At two o'clock in the morning of the next day, Jacob Baeuml and another young man from Richmond came galloping with the news that the Chippewas from Crow Wing were on their way towards St. Cloud and St. Joseph and that the St. Joseph men were requested to return home immediately. The guards were called in at once and all started for home except John Schaefer, who managed with some other men, who passed through Paynesville, to find and join the St. Cloud company. About ten Norwegian settlers from west of Paynesville had arrived the day before, so the women of Paynesville were not alone.

When the St. Joseph men arrived at home, the people of St. Joseph and surrounding country had all flocked together and guards had been set out at night. A company of militia was organized at once with Andrew Schroeder, captain, and Thomas Schoffen and Mathias Zimmer, lieutenants. A fort was at once built from the heavy square timber which Mr. Linnemann had on hand to build his flour mills. It was large enough to shelter and protect the people of the surrounding country. After it was completed the settlers one after another all went back to their homes, feeling much relieved as they knew where they could gather and defend themselves in time of danger.

One of the first settlers at St. Joseph, J. H. Linnemann, who is now dead, owned and operated a steam flouring mill. It was built in 1862, and contained three run of stones with a capacity of thirty barrels per day. In addition to the above a grain elevator at the depot, owned by Pillsbury & Hulbert, of Minneapolis, was built in 1879, 34 by 36 feet, with an engineroom and warehouse attached. Mr. Linnemann sold the mill in 1880 to the Maas, Palansch & Lommel Company who, after operating it for many years, dissolved partnership and turned it over to C. A. Maas, who operated it successfully until 1899, when it was destroyed by fire. The grain elevator built by Pillsbury & Hulbert in 1879 was also destroyed by fire two years later and another smaller one was built the next year, which was later removed to North Dakota as it was not a paying business. The flour mills needed nearly all the wheat raised in the locality.

In 1899, after the Maas flouring mill burned down, the Schroeder Mill Co. erected a substantial steam power flour mill near the Great Northern depot, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels wheat flour, an extra system for buckwheat and rye flour of fifty barrels capacity, and also rolls for grinding feed. The mill is now propelled by electric power furnished from St. Cloud and has all the latest and modern machinery. F. G. Schroeder, the oldest son of Fred Schroeder, is now the sole owner of the mill. He buys all the grain raised in the town of St. Joseph and adjoining town and pays the highest cash market price.

A short distance west of the village, and located on the South fork of the Watab river, a flouring mill was built in 1856 by William Roehin, which contained but one run of stones, and was wholly devoid of a bolting cloth. It was operated by different parties, but passed into the hands of Mr. Danzl, in 1866. Mr. Danzl also had a saw mill on the opposite bank of the stream, propelled by the same water-power. In 1890 Mr. Danzl sold the mill to Fuchs & Schwarz, after the dam went out which took away the saw mill. The flouring mill was propelled by steam power for some time and later removed to Watkins.

School District No. 9 is the outgrowth of the school begun in 1856, in the little log church. They have a good two-story building, and the school is taught by the Sisters of the St. Benedict. The two-story four-room school building was built and owned by the public school District No. 9, and was sold by them in 1913 to the parish for a parochial school on the condition that the proceeds thereof were to go towards the erection of a new schoolhouse

for the district. The new schoolhouse was completed in the fall of 1914, at a cost of $7,500, which covered heating, plumbing and furniture. It is a two-room building of red brick with basement and halls.

(Note.—The above article concerning the history of St. Joseph is from the pen of Fred Schroeder.)

The Staples Settlement.—Early in the year 1854, Jacob C. Staples with his wife and a family of ten children, nine boys and one girl, ranging in ages from six to twenty-five years, lived on a farm in Waldo county, Maine. The broad Atlantic lay to the east and the American continent to the west. The father well knew that if he stayed where he was, such a large family of boys would in a short time be separated. So he sold his possessions there and at the age of fifty-three years started west the second day of October, 1854, accompanied by one of the older boys.

The route taken was from Belfast, Maine, to Boston, Mass., by steamer; from Boston by railroad to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there by steamboat to Detroit and thence by railroad to Chicago. On reaching Chicago, he made a side trip to Janesville, Wis., where two of his sons had preceded him the spring before, one of whom was married. The five of them then proceeded west to Galena, Ill., traveling by railroad except the last twelve miles, which was made by stage, the railroad to Galena not having been completed at that time.

One arriving at Galena they were undecided as to the direction they would take from there, but through chance they met Jeremiah Russell of Sauk Rapids, Minn., who gave them a good description of the unlimited scope for settling a family or a colony up in his region. Taking into consideration the border warfare going on at that time in Kansas, they came to the conclusion they had better steer their course to the northward. They took passage on the steamer "War Eagle," then loading at the levee, for St. Paul, Minn.

Arriving at St. Paul, they found they were at the end of their journey as far as public conveyance was concerned. Undaunted, they purchased a yoke of oxen, a wagon, camping outfit and provisions and followed the old Territorial road to Sauk Rapids, where they found the country to be just about as Mr. Russell had described it. They commenced at once to explore in different directions, as it was getting well along in the fall of the year, and shelter for both man and beast had to be built before winter set in. At that time there were no roads aside from the old Territorial road from St. Paul to Fort Ripley, and wherever they went there were streams and sloughs to cross, thickets of hazel and prickly ash to pass through, and, in crossing the Mississippi, the wagon had to be taken apart and ferried in a canoe while the oxen swam across. The land west of the Mississippi at that time had not been surveyed but "squatters," as they were called, under rulings of the General Land Office, were permitted to settle on it. It was necessary, in order to get 160 acres, for the settler to spread his improvements so he would be sure to get some on each of four forties or his neighbor might possibly be ahead of him in putting improvements on some forty which the settler wished for himself when he "proved up."

Under these conditions, they crossed the Mississippi and made their way up the Sauk Valley about eight miles. Night coming on, they camped at the foot of a bluff west of Sauk river on what is now section 27, township of St. Joseph. This was October 25, 1854. The next morning they found a clear spring of water near by and good timber for building purposes. They went to work at once and before Christmas Day had a good log house and stable. As soon as they were fairly located, they explored farther, and found choice locations for all, including those back east who were old enough to take claims. The first business these pioneers undertook after being comfortably housed, was to cut and haul tamarack timber for more buildings and rails to fence their future fields.

The winter of 1854-55 was not extremely severe and every working day was improved in preparation for the work of the coming spring. The part of the family left in Maine came, bringing more cattle, which they bought in St. Paul, arriving at the settlement on the fourth of May, 1855. They found the pioneers had their potatoes planted, garden made and were breaking up the prairie in preparation for the planting of corn. In breaking the rich mellow

loam of the valley, it made them wonder why the Almighty had not placed these rich prairies near the Atlantic seashore where the first Europeans could have had them to settle on.

The family was now transplanted from the rock-bound hills of New England to the fertile valley of the Sauk river. That spring other settlers came, among whom were the Wood family, consisting of Quincy, Pearly and David Wood and their widowed mother; Benjamin Davenport and John Payne. Later came Henry Brinkman, Hiram and Wm. Taylor, Moses Morrison, Edwin McClure, the Stanger brothers, Michael Undersander, Elisha Alden, John Dressler, John Hatzberger, Peter Michels, Fred Schilplin, Charles Yager, Mr. Obert and son, Miles, and soon others followed.

The crop of the season of 1855, although a "sod crop," was abundant. Everything planted seemed to flourish. The natural meadows along the river, covered with a luxuriant growth of blue-joint, made the best of hay, and the settlers improved their time putting it up. In the spring of 1856 the surplus hay and corn was all needed by the influx of new settlers. During that season the pioneers raised their first wheat. It all had to be threshed by flail, so it was December before the first two loads were ready to send by ox teams to Elk river, forty-five miles distant, to be made into flour. That season, just after the wheat was harvested, swarms of locusts alighted and deposited their eggs in the ground. Although they were too late to do much damage that year, everyone feared that those eggs deposited in the ground boded evil for the coming year.

The spring of 1857 was late—solid ice in Sauk river the first of May. The settlers sowed and planted as usual, but when the wheat and oats came up there were myriads of little locusts ready to devour them. Some corn was raised that year, but no wheat or oats. It was especially hard on those who had planted their first crops. After the "grasshopper year" had passed, everything moved on smoothly until 1861, the opening of the Civil War, and 1862, the year of the Indian outbreak.

The first call for volunteers, issued by President Lincoln in 1861, was responded to by Benjamin F. Staples and Wm. O. Taylor, who left their farming implements in the field and went to Fort Snelling to help fill the ranks of the First Minnesota Infantry. Mr. Staples went through all the marches, skirmishes and battles of that historic regiment and lived to return to his farm. Mr. Taylor was instantly killed and Mr. Staples taken prisoner while the regiment was withstanding a charge of a Confederate brigade at Antietam.

Others of the settlement volunteered in other organizations later. Fred Schilplin and David Blackburn in the Third Regiment, John Dressler in the Seventh, Henry Brinkman and Charles Yager in the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Chas. A. Staples in the Fourth Regiment, Miles Obert and Jacob Staples in the Second Battery, Light Artillery, and John Stanger in an Ohio regiment. Thus it will be seen that the little settlement furnished its full quota of volunteers to perpetuate and preserve the national government.

The year 1862 opened auspiciously as far as the settlement was concerned. In August of that year the Sioux Indians at the Agency on the Minnesota river massacred the settlers in that region and came as far northeast as the Sauk valley, but did not actually penetrate this settlement. They caused, however, a great deal of apprehension among the settlers. Although well armed, the men did not feel safe in leaving their families exposed in the homes while they were working in the fields.

The first three children that were born in the little settlement were: Fred A. Staples, now of Billings, Montana; Julius C. Payne, now of Waite Park, and Elizabeth Brinkman, now wife of Jacob Staples of the original settlement.

The first school in what is now District No. 10, was taught in the house of E. M. McClure by Stanley Russell of Sauk Rapids, during the winter of 1862-63. In the fall of 1863, a small frame schoolhouse was erected on section twenty-three which was used for a schoolhouse a number of years. In the fall of 1886 a new schoolhouse was built on section twenty-six, which is used at the present time.

As mentioned at the beginning of this sketch, when the first settlers came, the land was not surveyed and each settler took his claim to suit himself. The incidents that are herein noted happened on

what were afterward sections 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, and 36, township of St. Joseph, and section 3, township of Rockville. These sections all lie within the Sauk valley proper except sections 25, 35, and 36.

Sauk river enters the township at the southwest corner of section 34 and runs northeasterly through over four sections of land and passes out on the east side of section 13. Parallel to the general course of the river and back from either side runs a bluff or range of hills of glacial formation. The soil between these hills in the valley proper is a rich sandy loam very productive, and that of the hills is of a clay formation. There is on section 24 an excellent granite quarry and another one one section 26 which has never been worked.

Of the first settlers who came in 1854-55 but few remain. Of the number that came in 1854 but two are living at the present time, James Staples and wife now residing at Litchfield, Minn. Mrs. Staples kept house for the four men in the first house that was built.

Another one deserving of mention is Mary E. Payne, whose maiden name was Staples. She and her husband, John Payne, first settled on section 22 and, at the close of the Civil War, sold their claim there and bought the Taylor place in section 3, township of Rockville. Her home has been in this settlement continuously for fifty-seven years.

At the time of the early settlement of Stearns county the laws of the United States or the rulings of the General Land Office required that a settler in order to preempt a claim on government land should have improvements on four different forties if he wished to secure a full quarter section, therefore, a settler going on to unsurveyed land would naturally spread his improvements over considerable land in order to be sure of his full quarter section. It was also a rule, whether it was law or not, that a settler should commence his improvements within six months from the time he staked out his claim. Claim-jumping and the work of "claim associations" were the cause of many and sometimes serious disturbances. The following incident will serve to illustrate, what was a frequent occurrence.

Sometime during the year 1855 a man by the name of Schaefer staked out a claim on section 22, town of St. Joseph. It was naturally a good-looking piece of land, but he failed to make any improvements, and it was a temptation to anyone seeking land to "jump" the claim. Early in the year 1856 a man from Kentucky by the name of James Lackey seeing this claim without improvements concluded he would take it himself; therefore, securing help, got out logs sufficient to erect a log house. As soon as the logs were on the ground he invited the neighbors to help him "raise" it, which was customary at that time, and the first day they got the body of the house up ready for the rafters. The next morning when they went to finish the job they found the body of the house they had erected the day before lying flat on the ground, every log chopped in two pieces. The men who threw the house down were waiting for Lackey and his helpers and probably, if the two sides had been even-handed, there would have been a fight; but inasmuch as Schaefer's crew outnumbered Lackey's two to one the older men of the latter considering "discretion the better part of valor," retired, and left Schaefer in possession of the field and the debris thereon.

Some days later some men from the St. Joseph settlement came over to the Staples settlement to explain why they took such a summary way to drive Lackey off from Schaefer's claim. According to their story Schaefer had been sick and was unable to make the improvements according to law. However, that may have been, Lackey did not attempt to build on that claim again.

Sometime after the foregoing events took place, Moses Morrison came into the settlement and bought Schaefer's claim, built a house and moved his family on to the place. When the land came into market the settlers had to "prove up" their claims and pay for their land. When Morrison went to "prove up" on his claim he found Lackey ready to contest it. Morrison finally won, but it cost him a good deal of time and trouble.

ST. JOSEPH VILLAGE.

The village of St. Joseph is located on the Great Northern railway, eight miles

west of St. Cloud, on part of sections 9 and 10 in the town of St. Joseph. It is the seat of St. Benedict's Academy and College, and of the parent house of the Order of St. Benedict.

Peter Loso came here in the summer of 1854 and located land where the present village is located. J. H. Linnemann came here in 1854 and in 1855 started the first store, which was kept in a log building, the front part being used as a store and the rear part as a dwelling. The small stock of goods was brought by team from St. Paul. There were several small log houses erected in the year 1854.

The church of St. Joseph has one of the finest cemeteries to be seen in the county. The village built the first town hall in the county and still uses the same building. The Schroeder Milling Company owns and has operated a 100-barrel capacity flour mill since 1899, when the old Linnemann mill burned to the ground. The Linnemann mill was built in 1862 and was the only mill west of Arnold's mill in the county at that time. Farmers came to this mill with their grist as far as forty miles from the west. The postoffice was established in 1855 and J. H. Linnemann was the first postmaster. J. C. Klein is the present postmaster. The Great Northern railway was built in 1872-73. The first station agent was F. A. Heepner, the present agent is E. F. Lux.

The village of St. Joseph was incorporated Jan. 29, 1890, under Chapter 145, Laws of 1885. The first officers were: President, Casper Capser; trustees, Martin Loso, Charles Maas, and Michael Pfannenstein; treasurer, Michael Loso; recorder, N. A. Parish. The present officers are: President, Ben Aschenbrenner; trustees, Joseph Staller, Joseph Hiemenz and William Kellner; treasurer, Michael Loso; and recorder, John Lauermann.

St. Joseph, with a population of 750, is one of the busy trading centers of the county. It is in the north-central part of St. Joseph township, on the Great Northern, seven miles west of St. Cloud. It has a Catholic church, a hospital, a ladies' academy, a convent, a bank, a flour mill, a creamery, and a hotel. It ships grain, hides and produce.

Mrs. Susan Muller, postmistress; Lawrence Baloh, shoes; First State Bank, capital, $10,000, Nicholas Muller, president, J. C. Crever, cashier; J. J. Hiemenz, blacksmith; Kellner Bros., meats; Henry Kenevel, barber; Susan Kotscheva, general store; Jos. M. Linnemann, general store; Martin Loso, general store; Emil F. Lux, railroad agent; Nicholas Muller, lands; Mrs. Susan Muller, milliner; Geo. Pfannenstein, wagonmaker; Pfannenstein & Wink, livery; H. A. Pinault, physician; M. Roeder, wagonmaker; St. Benedict's College, Sister Dominica Borgerding, directress; St. Benedict's Convent, Mother Cecilia Kapsner, superioress; St. Benedict's Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of St. Benedict; St. Joseph Creamery, St. Joseph Lumber & Implement Co.; St. Joseph Township Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Schroeder Milling Co.; J. E. Schwartz, harness; Jno. Toben, shoemaker; Warnert Brothers, undertakers; Washington Hotel, Geo. Myer, proprietor.

ST. MARTIN TOWNSHIP.

St. Martin township lies near the center of the county. It has an area of 23,040 acres of which almost all are under cultivation, and embraces all of township 124 north, range 32 east. It is bounded on the north by the township of Oak, on the east by Farming, on the south by Zion, and on the west by Spring Hill. The southern part of the township is watered by the Sauk river, along the banks of which are some fine meadows bordered by prairie land, most of which is under cultivation. The northern part is brush and timber with some swamps and marsh land, a good portion of which is drained by ditches. In 1857 a settlement was made south of the river by Henry Ley, J. C. Noll, Peter Haehn, Peter Kuhl and Peter Frevel. Mr. Ley fell from a wagon and was killed in 1865; Mr. Kuhl died the same year; Haehn died in 1894; Noll in 1899, and Frevel in 1906. North of the river the first permanent settler was William Bosworth in 1857. He was followed during the same year by Eben and W. A. Pillsbury. Their land is now owned partly by Mrs. Christian Rausch and partly by John Garding. The year following quite a number arrived, mostly Americans, so that this came to be known as the "American settlement." All

of these families have moved away, and now, with but few exceptions, the people are German. The population by the census of 1910 was 601.

In 1858, a line of stages between St. Cloud and Fort Abercrombie opened a public thoroughfare along the valley, and passed through this town on the north side of the river. A postoffice, called Kennebec, was established at the residence of Eben Pillsbury, but both stage-route and postoffice were discontinued on the completion of the railroad to Melrose.

The territory now embraced in St. Martin township, was included in the town of Verdale, organized in 1858. In 1859 Marion was organized and included all the territory now contained in St. Martin, Lake Henry, Spring Hill, and a portion of Lake George. The name was soon after changed to Kennebec, and the territory reduced so as to contain only what is now St. Martin and Spring Hill. The name was again changed, in 1863, to St. Martin, and the town reduced to its present limits on the organization of Spring Hill, in 1871.

The officers elected at the organization of Marion, now St. Martin township, were: Supervisors, William Bosworth (chairman), Andrew Nett, and J. B. Getchell; clerk, E. E. Abbott; assessor, John C. Noll; and collector, Oscar R. Champlin. The present officers are: Supervisors, Mike McGowan (chairman), Henry Schaefer and Peter Mohs; clerk, Peter Kuhl; treasurer, Math Kuhl; assessor, Jos. Rausch.

The first school in the town was taught by a Miss Brooks in the winter of 1861-62, in the house of William Bosworth. This was a private school and derived its support chiefly from Mr. Bosworth. There are now four schools in the township; one in the village, consisting of two rooms, J. C. Diekmann, principal, and Henry B. Haehn, assistant; one in section twenty-three, district 81, Ben J. Kruchten teacher; one in section twenty, district 125, Henry J. Adrian teacher. The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools is 197.

The Sauk Valley Creamery Co.—This creamery was organized Feb. 16, 1897. The persons principally interested in the organization were: Math L. Mehr, John Garding, Jos. Noll, Nick Mohs, Henry Ahmann, John Fleischhacker and others. The first officers were: Math Mehr, president; Jos. Noll, secretary; Nick Mohs, John Garding and Henry Ahmann, directors. The creamery is located about a quarter of a mile out of the village of St. Martin. The site was obtained from J. C. Noll by a lease for twenty years. The present officers are: Nick Blonigen, president; Theo Mimbach, secretary; Mich. Schlick, Geo. Ehresmann and John Fleischhacker, directors. The old building is still used, but many changes have been made. Recently a new gasoline engine was installed. During 1912 1,110,251 pounds of milk, 320,152 pounds of cream and 113,518 pounds of butterfat were received, and $34,120.43 was paid out to patrons. The receipts from butter, milk, cream, etc., during the year were $37,120.07. There are about 86 patrons who own together about 1,000 cows.

ST. MARTIN VILLAGE.

The village of St. Martin is located in the southeast corner of the township of St. Martin in sections 25, 26 and 35, 36, on the south bank of the Sauk river.

The first house in what is now the village of St. Martin was a log shanty, 16 by 24 feet, built by Henry Ley in the fall of 1857. In 1866 Joseph Zimmerman opened a general store here and about the same time the postoffice was established and named Leedstone. Later it was changed to St. Martin, and on Oct. 14, 1905, it was discontinued, a rural delivery route being established from Zion postoffice, five miles distant. This route is operated by Jos. Hammes.

There are at present one general store, two hardware and grocery stores, two saloons, two blacksmith shops, one wagon repair shop, one shoe repair shop and one creamery. There is one Catholic church and cemetery, a four-room school and a village hall.

The village of St. Martin was incorporated in the year 1891. The officers were F. X. Wenck, president; Henry Loosbroek, Nick Hockert, Peter Haehn, trustees; and Nick Bohnen, recorder. The first meeting was held on Jan. 12, 1892. The minutes of proceedings of that meeting show the members present to have been: F. X. Wenck, president; Henry Loosbrock, Nick Hockert, Peter Haehn, trustees; and Nick



SAUK CENTRE PARK.

Bohnen, recorder. The following resolution was passed: The liquor license in the village of St. Martin shall be $500 per annum. The bond of Nick Schlicht for selling liquor was accepted and the recorder was authorized to issue the necessary papers. The bond of Maggie Loosbrock and John Luckanitch for selling liquor was accepted and the recorder authorized to issue the necessary papers. The meeting adjourned until Feb. 2, 1892.

The present officers are: Val Haehn, president; Math. Barthel, Frank Reaser, John Mondloch, trustees; Henry B. Haehn, recorder. The village has fire protection and cement sidewalks, and is at present planning to replace the old kerosene street lamps by gasoline lamps, four of which are to be installed if the one ordered on thirty days' trial proves to be satisfactory.

(Note.—The above articles on St. Martin township and village were prepared by Henry B. Haehn.)

SAUK CENTRE.

The white man who first set his foot on the spot where now rises the beautiful little city of Sauk Centre was probably a reckless adventurer inspired by wanderlust. He passed on, leaving never a trace behind him, and has now ended his aimless journeyings through the world. To this nomadic class belong not the real pioneers of a country, they who build its civilization. With these latter it is a desire for the erection of homes that sends them forth to endure all the hardships and perils of a new and uninhabited country. The love of home is instinctive with them:

Wher'er one's wife and children are,
There shines the best of earth to him;
No other land is quite so fair,
All other skies are somewhat dim.

And it is this laying of the foundation of a society that breeds sturdiness of character. We shall miss this element in our American life, this indomitable spirit of the pioneers, when our population shall have covered the country to the extent that there will be no more new lands to conquer.

The first settlement made in Sauk Centre was in the year 1856. It consisted of what was known as the "Sauk Centre Townsite Co.," comprised of seven persons, of whom the leading spirit in the enterprise was Alexander Moore, who was then acting as agent for his mother, Rachel Moore. His arrival in this locality was probably antedated by that of W. R. James, the latter, however, after a short stay had departed to return a few years later. Although the township had not then been sub-divided, the outlines of a townsite were staked out.

The first human residence was in an excavation in the bluff near the river. It was lined with poles and put to the general use of a squatter's shanty.

In June of the following year the erection of a dam across Sauk River was begun by Messrs. Moore & Jaques. A small log house was built on the banks of the river, but the historical financial crisis of that year prevented them from getting any further, and leaving S. M. Bruce, who had purchased an interest in the enterprise, in possession of the claim during the winter of 1857-58 his associates returned to the protection of civilization. When the ice broke up in 1858 the whole scheme met its Waterloo for the time being by the carrying away of the partially constructed dam. These early settlers, however, possessed an indomitable spirit and the dam was rebuilt in 1860, and a small sawmill was put in operation. During the same summer the first blacksmith shop in Sauk Centre was built by Jesse Draper. The first frame building constructed in the township of Sauk Centre was the residence of Charles Merry, which was built about the year 1859.

The first meeting of the settlers for any purpose occurred July 16, 1857, when they formed what was known as the "Sauk Valley Claim Association" with constitution and by-laws. The preservation of good feeling among the settlers and the protection of claims were the object of the association. Its officers were S. M. Bruce, president; Moses Adley, vice-president; Ed. Gibson, secretary. The association members were W. T. Dingley, Edw. K. Jacques, Sidney A. Irish, N. G. Bradley, Chas. P. Pollard, and Robert Wheeler. This association, however, was disbanded after a few meetings on account of the disadvantages arising from being compelled to hold claims for parties not interested in the progress of the town.

A postoffice was established in Sauk Centre in 1858 through the efforts of S. M. Bruce, W. Adley being appointed postmaster. The first store was opened by Pendergast & Fish in the spring of 1861. This was located in what is now known as "James' Addition" to Sauk Centre, which was then about 40 rods beyond the townsite line. The first store within the village limits was established by Joseph Capser in 1864.

In 1861 H. A. Boobar built a dwelling house and moved into it with his family. The first hotel, known as the Sauk Centre House, was built in 1863 by W. Adley. In the same year Alexander Moore built upon and occupied as a family residence what is now the southeast corner of Main and Third streets.

The Indian outbreak in 1862 caused a scurrying of the few settlers in the vicinity to Sauk Centre, where a stockade was built about the store belonging to Pendergast & Fish. Several houses were built within the enclosure and a military post was established here.

The original townsite was laid out and platted by Rachel Moore in 1863, and Alex Moore, as her agent, built that year a small grist mill containing two sets of burrs.

The first German settler in Sauk Centre was Anthony Miller, who came in 1863. There came also in the two following years Joseph Capser, Fred Borgmann, Joseph Ebensteiner, Henry Kalkmann and George Gruber. That there was good physical stock in these early Germans is demonstrated by the fact that of that number there is still living Joseph Capser at the age of 82, Anthony Miller, aged 79, and Fred Borgmann, aged 90 years. These men are all in full possession of their faculties and present a vigorous protest to the years which have passed over their heads. In 1864 Mark Bedell opened a blacksmith shop.

This sums up the only improvements worthy of note until 1865-66. The immigration to the frontier had been very small since 1861, owing to the Civil and Indian wars during this period.

In the old stockade, December 14, 1861, there was born unto Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Pendergast a girl baby, who was named Nellie. This was the first white child born in the settlement. The first male child was Henry Capser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Capser.

The real growth of the town may be dated from 1865. Settlers of different nationalities now rapidly located upon the vacant lands in the neighborhood, and the little village, by the erection of shops and stores, began to expand. In July, 1867, however, its second catastrophe occurred, in which the dam and mills were swept away and entirely destroyed by a great freshet. But nothing could subdue the unconquerable spirit of these men. A new dam was constructed, which has remained through all the years since, and a new flouring mill was erected. In March, 1870, disaster again visited the village by fire, but by the energy of the leading citizens the buildings destroyed were speedily replaced by others more valuable and substantial.

As in all other American communities, the cause of education was strictly in the minds of the people in the settlement. The first school meeting was held on April 28, 1861. S. Ramsdell was moderator and S. M. Bruce was chosen clerk. The whole of the present township of Sauk Centre was embraced in the district. The first teacher was Nellie Harmon, a member of the Harmon family, which was among the earliest families in the city of Minneapolis. The high cost of living could not have been a burning question with these first settlers of Sauk Centre, since it is noted that Miss Harmon was boarded by the lowest bidder at 90 cents per week. However, it was not until 1869 that the independent school district was organized, embracing the territory containing the village, and a charter granted by the Legislature was approved in March of that year. The first election of officers was held March 27, at which six directors were chosen. The first school building under the new charter was erected in 1870. Amelia Wright was the first principal and S. J. Robbins was teacher in the intermediate department. This is the humble beginning of an institution which has since developed to be one of the best of its kind in the state of Minnesota. As a relic of the old days, the first school building is still in existence in the community, where it at one time furnished the triple purpose

of a seat of learning, a temporary home for the Episcopal church organization, and a place for the gathering of the Sons of Malta—a local burlesque lodge whose famous hoaxes are frequently called to mind by the old settlers.

In 1866 Moore & McClure erected at the waterpower a flouring mill of 75-barrel capacity. This property passed into the exclusive possession of the latter gentleman in 1869, was subsequently enlarged to 200 barrels, and remained in the ownership of the McClure family until 1889, when it was transferred to J. A. DuBois & Co., who in 1892 sold it to T. D. Davidson of Milwaukee. In 1872 the Kellog Mill Company built the Lakota Roller Flouring Mills, which met destruction by fire early in the 80's.

These early years saw several small manufacturing enterprises begun, but they were short lived, and it was not until Henry Keller set himself to the building of fanning mills that the first successful venture in the manufacturing line became established. This proved to be the foundation of the Keller Manufacturing Company, so well known in the Northwest, whose principal productions were wagons, sleighs and harrows. This remained a very successful institution until Mr. Keller's death, when, a little later, it was destroyed by fire and was then relocated at Minneapolis. Henry Keller was a soldier in the United States army, whom the close of the Civil War had dropped out at Sauk Centre, and he proved a most valuable addition to the little community. He was a public-spirited man, with a keen business instinct, and possessing an energy that was simply irrepressible. He served twelve years in the state senate.

Another soldier whom the close of the war dropped out at Sauk Centre was Albert Dahlem. Beginning with a little stock of sundries, his business developed into a mercantile establishment whose pride it is to be the oldest in that line of any in the city, it having occupied its present site for half a century.

The religious life found its expression very early at Sauk Centre. As early as 1860 a Congregational minister was sent to this locality by the American Home Missionary Society. This evangelical worker was the Rev. C. S. Harrison, still living in Nebraska, who conducted services in the school-house in what is known as the Irish district, two and one-half miles from the city. He remained there for nearly two years, making it his headquarters from which he extended his labors to what is now Alexandria, Osakis and Paynesville. But it is to the Methodist denomination that the credit must be given of the first church organization. This was effected in November, 1865, by the Rev. B. A. Kemp. The class consisted of ten members, and two years later they received from the Conference their regular appointed pastor in the person of the Rev. J. H. Macomber. A parsonage was erected, but services were held in an old schoolhouse until 1875, when a church, which was afterward virtually rebuilt into its present form, was erected upon the present site.

The Congregational society was organized January 20, 1867, with thirteen members, of which original number Mrs. Julia Tubbs, of Los Angeles, California, is still living at the advanced age of 80 years. The organization was the work of the Rev. A. K. Fox, who was compelled to leave the new field the following year owing to failing health. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. J. Pike, who was destined to prove one of the forceful factors in the growing community. Almost simultaneously with these first efforts of the Congregationalists, a small gathering of people of the Presbyterian faith was brought about. Their pastor was the Rev. D. W. Evans. These two religious bodies at once proceeded to the construction of their respective houses of worship upon opposite sides of Main street. In 1872, however, their pastor having removed to Moorhead, the Presbyterians came to an understanding with their neighbor in which the former abandoned the field, transferring their church building to the Congregationalists, by whom it was moved to the site then occupied by them. This was the church home until the society, in 1904, took possession of their present handsome and commodious edifice at the corner of Fifth and Oak streets.

In 1867 the Rev. George Stewart organized the Church of the Good Samaritan in the interests of the Episcopalians. The following year saw the erection of the

church and rectory. Mr. Stewart possessed an architectual talent of high order, and he left a monument to his memory at Sauk Centre in the church edifice which he constructed, which in its attractive simplicity, its graceful lines and fine proportions, stands now after nearly half a century unsurpassed by any structure of a similar character in the entire Northwest.

In 1878 the Rev. E. B. Haskell gathered the people of the Baptist faith together, holding at first their services at the residence of Deacon West. In 1879 the church building was erected.

The Lutheran denomination organized in 1881 under the name of The First Scandinaviske Evangelisk Luthers Kirke, and proceeded at once to put up their church building. The Rev. O. P. Ojen was the first pastor. The original membership comprised the following names: John Johnson, T. Fladeland, Andrew Brink, E. E. Knuteson, John Myhre, Gustaf Jacobson, Marcus Madland, Jenny Johnson, Anton Larson.

The Seventh Day Adventists also established a church at Sauk Centre about 1890.

The religious society having the greatest number in Sauk Centre is the St. Paul's Catholic Church. The site, which has always been retained, was purchased in 1870 for $475, by the Hon. Joseph Capser, Ferdinand Borgmann, Joseph Ebensteiner, Henry Kalkman, George Gruber and Anthony Miller, of which amount Mr. Capser contributed $300. As early as 1864, services were conducted at the home of Mr. Capser, the Rev. Father Mathias officiating. In 1871 their church building was erected. This building, although before many years overcrowded, was made to serve its purpose until April 25, 1906, when under the leadership of the Rev. Father A. Artz the energetic and indomitable parishioners completed and dedicated their present imposing church edifice, the most costly of its kind of any in the city. This ministers to the needs of the German-speaking population.

Another large congregation is that of the Irish Catholics and is known as the Church of Our Lady of the Angels. Their church structure was raised in 1883. Their first regularly appointed priest was the Rev. Father C. Gamaiche.

Fraternal associations have found a nourishing soil in Sauk Centre. The earliest one was that of the Masonic order, when Star in the West Lodge No. 60, A. F. and A. M., held under dispensation its first meeting on December 15, 1866. The officers were: W. H. Smith, W. M.; N. S. Parker, S. W.; Lucas Kells, J. W. The membership was nine. The charter is dated October 23, 1867.

Sauk Centre Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 1, 1872, with five members. The first officers were: A. M. Stiles, N. G.; S. Beidlemann, V. G.; J. M. Gilman, Secy.; S. A. Irish, Treas. As the years sped by, other fraternals were added to the list. The Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, the Yeomen, are all represented at Sauk Centre.

In 1872 Andrew J. Smith established the first bank in Sauk Centre. This was known as the Citizens Bank, and went out of existence in 1896. In the year 1880 Solomon Pendergast and Lucas Kells founded the Bank of Sauk Centre, which afterwards merged into the First State Bank of Sauk Centre now forms one of the strong triumvirate that supplies the financial necessities of this locality. The other two are the First National and Merchants National. The former of these was founded in 1884 with Henry Keller president, and C. M. Sprague cashier. The Merchants National was organized in 1902, with Henry Keller president, and A. W. Austin cashier. In the construction of this bank there was an eye to the future, and the result is that a bank building was erected which will remain unsurpassed until the city is several times its present size. James A. Caughren is now its president, and A. W. Strebel its cashier.

Directly after the close of the Indian outbreak there located at Sauk Centre a gentleman whose lot henceforth was so enwrapped in the affections and interests of the people of the entire region that he left behind him a monument more durable than bronze or marble. Although now for thirty-three years his labors on earth have ceased, and many of the old settlers to whose needs he so faithfully ministered



LITTLE CROW



SAUK CENTRE STOCKADE

have gone into the silence with him, such was the reputation he established that their children still mention his name with a peculiar fondness and reverence. This man was Dr. Benjamin R. Palmer, the first regularly qualified physician in Sauk Centre. Dr. Palmer was cultured and possessed a fine medical education, a portion of which he had received in Paris. He was a native of Pennsylvania. A victim of pulmonary hemorrhages and forced to leave his home climate, he came to Minnesota and its invigorating atmosphere. Nor did he seek what in his day would correspond to the idle isolation of the modern sanitorium, incapable as it is of being separated from a morbid tendency to self-inspection which itself is unhealthful. He went directly to the frontier and plunged into the arduous duties, hardships and even perils that characterize the labor of one of his profession in a pioneer civilization, prolonging his life twenty years by devoting it exclusively to the service of others. Stationed at the old stockade as military surgeon during the trouble with the Indians, at its cessation he erected a home in the village and continuously until his death in 1882 devoted himself to the demands of the extended and thinly settled region which was tributary to Sauk Centre. In this life there was tragedy, there was pathos, there was sacrifice, which in other stations of society would have called forth the loftiest tribute of the panegyrist. Many of the homely incidents connected with his career have made an indelible impression upon the minds of the people of this locality. His horse, Wilder, and his dog, Don, the faithful attendants upon his long and weary trips over poor and dangerous roads, retain almost a human place in the memory of the pioneer families. He was a man inherently resourceful and with the most meagre of means at his disposal, met the emergencies often thrust upon him with an ingenuity that was indeed wonderful. Of a type of character modest and unassuming, he faced the difficulties of his situation with a courage that was not less than heroic. In the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic the B. R. Palmer Post was so named as a token of honor and respect for him on the part of the old veterans.

The village of Sauk Centre was incorporated by an act of the legislature approved February 12, 1876, and on March 28 following, at the office of L. L. West, there was held the first election. H. L. Sage and P. M. Meigs were appointed judges of the election and E. P. Barnum clerk. The first officers chosen were: President, E. P. Barnum; trustees, L. E. Coe, T. Fladeland and Samuel Beidleman; recorder, E. P. Barnum; treasurer, E. Oakford; justices of the peace, J. D. Carr and L. L. West; constables, H. A. Boobar and John H. Dennis. The village organization was retained until 1889, when under a special charter and an approving act of the legislature dated March 5 of that year, Sauk Centre assumed the city form of government. The first mayor elected was W. S. Dean. The aldermen chosen from the two wards established were as follows: First ward, A. O. Hubbard, C. A. Morse, C. M. Coates; second ward, Samuel Beidleman, W. D. Townsend, Charles Fish; the treasurer elected was L. Kells. By an act of the legislature approved March 28, 1889, a municipal court was established. Lyman Barto was the first judge, and the office is now honored by the incumbency of Judge Carey Diehl. The present mayor of Sauk Centre is John W. McGibbon, who on the grounds of sheer efficiency is now completing his fourth term in this office. Another appreciation on the part of the citizens of faithful public service is evidenced by the retention of J. F. Cooper as city clerk, he having for twenty-two years served continuously in that capacity.

Sauk Centre was without railroad accommodations until August, 1878. James J. Hill had but lately begun his marvelous career as a railroad builder, and in that month an extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road passed through Sauk Centre. The first station agent in charge was Mr. Ulmer. He was superseded in November of the same year by James A. Norris, who has held that position during all the years since. This enterprise of Mr. Hill's changed greatly the conditions of life for the pioneers of the Northwest. At Sauk Centre the only means of communication with outside civilization had been the stage routes running first to St. Cloud and later to Melrose. These, together with the long line of Red

River carts slowly creaking their way from the north to procure food supplies from the mills at Sauk Centre and St. Cloud, were henceforth to be relegated to the picturesque incidents of the past. In 1882 the Little Falls & Dakota, a branch of the Northern Pacific, running from Little Falls to Morris, and passing through Sauk Centre, was constructed. The same year saw the building also of the Sauk Centre Northern road running northward to Eagle Bend and afterwards to Bemidji. Thus in comparatively a few years, and upon the merging of the different Hill lines into the Great Northern and its extension to the Pacific coast, Sauk Centre found itself an important town upon one of the great transcontinental highways, and by reason of its junction facilities, unusually easy of access from all parts of the state of Minnesota.

The cities which have sprung up in such a wonderful manner all over our western country in the last fifty years have been, generally speaking, what their citizens have made them. And in this matter of public spirit Sauk Centre has not been wanting. She quickly turned her attention to civic improvements. As early as 1884 a system of waterworks was established. The power was furnished by the mill dam. Thus a source of ample fire protection was secured, and the process of beautifying the city by the planting and preservation of trees and lawns was begun. As a result, there was organized a fire department which has proved its efficiency upon so many occasions that it is doubtful if there is a volunteer organization anywhere in the state with a better record. Then, in 1889, under the mayorship of M. Hogan, a system of public sewerage was inaugurated. This at first was limited principally to the business portion of the community, but in 1903, during the term of office of J. A. DuBois, it was extended to all parts of the city.

The women of Sauk Centre have not awaited the privilege of the franchise to take a hand in the city's affairs. Through their various societies, such as the Gradatim Club, the Art Circle, the Musical, the Sans Souci, they have ever been an active force in civic betterment. By their efforts, and due to their keener eye for the beautiful, many an unsightly corner, the catch-all for tin cans and other rubbish, has been made attractive and resplendent by the substitution of the graceful shrub and delicate flower. To some of their energetic workers is due the credit of the establishment of the rest-room at Sauk Centre, complete in all its appointments and supervised by a matron to whose care is committed the baby of the farmer's wife while she is attending to her shopping. This seems to have been an initiative movement, since a noted sociologist of Chicago, in writing lately upon this subject, divided the honor equally between Sauk Centre and a small city in Illinois.

To the glory of Sauk Centre is the fact that she had a public library of five thousand volumes before she had a permanent home for the books. Henry Ward Beecher once said that a house without books is like a house without windows, and the early settlers evidently believed that a public collection of books, letting in as it does the light of past ages, was not so much a luxury as a necessity to any inspiring community. So, even before there was a village organization, the Palmer, Oakford, Barto, Barnum, Howard and other families formed what they named the Bryant Library association. This was the humble beginning of the Sauk Centre Public Library. The book which stood as No. 1 upon their shelves was an autograph copy of the poems of William Cullen Bryant, in whose honor the library had been named. Unfortunately, this volume was later stolen from its place, and thus the public was deprived of what would now be a notable relic. The growth of this library is instructive. Its size in 1883 can be estimated when it is cited that upon a day late in November of that year a committee composed of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Barto, E. P. Barnum, J. F. Cooper and J. A. DuBois conveyed the books in an ordinary dry-goods box from the high school building to a temporary home that had been secured for them. In 1903, principally through the efforts of Michael Hogan, the interest of Mr. Carnegie was elicited in Sauk Centre, and the result was the beautiful and commodious Carnegie building at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, where the public library found at last its permanent abode. Exery benefit seems

to be accompanied by its disadvantages, and in this instance the cost of housekeeping diminishes the power of purchasing books. Still, there are now nine thousand volumes upon the shelves, and the library is in a condition of healthy growth.

The conversion of a most desolate and unattractive strip of ground, lying at the foot of Sauk Lake and just off of Main street, into a beautiful public park, is a fine example of what can be accomplished when the right public spirit is back of the enterprise. Upon this spot in the early days George Gruber had erected a brewery that was afterwards destroyed by fire, leaving nothing but a hideous ruin and a collection of unproductive sand dunes covered with thistles and burrs. In the remarkable transformation that was brought about, the initiative in the movement was furnished by B. Willis How, then a resident of Sauk Centre, now of the Kelly-How-Thomson Company of Duluth. In 1897 the property in question was in the possession of the Bohmer estate in Melrose. Through the generosity of Solomon Pendergast it was secured and held in trust for the city. In the following year, under the mayorship of Mr. How, it became a part of the public domain, and the services of a landscape artist were procured, by whom it was platted. In a low-lying, marshy district, adjacent to the lake, a lagoon was formed, from the bottom of which the rich sedimentary deposit was transferred to the fruitless sand. By the application of intelligent human effort the barren waste was made glad, and today on this spot luxuriant elms are growing as if in their native loam. The foliage, the fountain, the flowers and the beautiful body of water stretching out before it make it a public resting-place in which the citizens of Sauk Centre can be allowed to have a justifiable pride, since it is the work greatly of their own hands and not a free gift to them on the part of a bountiful nature.

Quite early in the history and when certain localities were being designated as the sites for state institutions, Sauk Centre had endeavored to secure for herself such a favorable selection, but she had been unsuccessful, other communities, either by reason of superior advantages or more powerful political influence, bearing away the prize. In 1910, however, much to the surprise of most of her people, the coveted boon was attained, by the action of the State Board of Control in choosing Sauk Centre as the site of the proposed State Home School for Girls. Thus she suddenly, as it were, found in her midst not only one of the most prominent of our state institutions, but one whose salient features have already carried its name far beyond the confines of Minnesota.

There had been passed in the session of the legislature of 1907, after a bitter struggle and greatly through the influence of the State Federation of Women's Clubs under the leadership of Mrs. C. G. Higbee of St. Paul, a bill authorizing the separation and removal of the girls' department of the State Training School which was located at Red Wing.

In the building up of this institution at Sauk Centre, Minnesota, always progressive, realized that something besides the material element, the brick and mortar entering into the construction of buildings, was supremely essential to the solution of the problems attending the attempt to transform into serviceable social factors those whom pernicious environments and other causes had rendered socially unfit. Services of the expert in this type of human character were imperatively demanded. As a consequence, Mrs. Fannie French Morse of Massachusetts, who had made a similar institution in that state well known wherever sociological questions are studied, was induced to come to Minnesota as superintendent of the new school. To her was entrusted its conception, a conception which should cover not only the organization of its policies, but a supervision of its buildings, an attempt which in the space of scarcely five years has wrought from a barren timber-covered tract, a little community the worth of which in the shaping of the womanhood of Minnesota can not be overestimated. June, 1910, under her personal supervision, the first work, the clearing of the timber for sites, began. The following month the first sod was broken for building. A year later, on June 22, 1911, these initial buildings, four in number, were ready for occupancy. To them was transferred from the Red Wing school 61 girls. So began the

Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre, an institution representing today the most advanced thought in dealing with a problem which society hitherto had either neglected or treated with that futility which is born of misunderstanding.

Constructed on the modern "cottage plan," numbering after fewer than four years 350 girls, it furnishes a remarkable instance of development and growth. Built as it is on permanent architectural values, and in its methods based on well-thought-out principles of social justice which are destined to endure, it promises a future commensurate with this great and progressive state of Minnesota.

Thus, although the history of Sauk Centre has been written in a few pages, and, measured by the life of most communities, its existence has been brief, yet the work done has been marked by a certain permanency which augurs for the little city a more abundant future, in which she shall contribute her quota to the advancement of our common humanity.

(Note.—The above article regarding Sauk Centre is from the pen of Dr. J. A. DuBois.)

SPRING HILL TOWNSHIP.

This town lies in the southwestern portion of the county, and has an area of 23,040 acres. The surface is chiefly a high rolling prairie, except along the Sauk river, which waters a few sections in the eastern part. Stony brook rises in the northwest part of the town, flows in a southeasterly direction, and enters the Sauk river on section twenty-four. This, and several other small streams which rise in the town, are fed by fine large springs, usually found on the high lands, and from which fact the town derives its name. The soil is a heavy clay loam with a clay subsoil, except along the Sauk river, where it is more sandy.

The first settler in this town was Jesse B. Getchell, who made a claim on the east side of Sauk river in 1857. West of the river, but in the eastern part of the town, the following settlers made claims in 1860: Peter Gau, John F. Unger, John A. Schoenborn, Zeno Och, George Rauch, and Joseph Rauch.

The first child born was Mary Och, in July, 1860. She married Joseph Metzger of Oak township. The first death was that of John A. Schoenborn, in 1863. The first marriage also took place in 1863, the parties being Frank Aegner and Anna Petre.

This territory had been included in some township organizations since 1858, but in 1871, Spring Hill was organized with its present boundaries. The first election was held at the residence of F. W. Lenz, on July 10, at which the following officers were chosen: Supervisors, Nicholas Hennen (chairman), John Gross, and Gerhard Stalberger; clerk, F. W. Lenz; assessor, Andrew Stalberger; and treasurer, Conrad Kerkhof.

The first church was a log building, erected on section twenty-two about 1864. It was burned and in its stead was erected a commodious frame church, adjoining which a brick parsonage was erected in 1881.

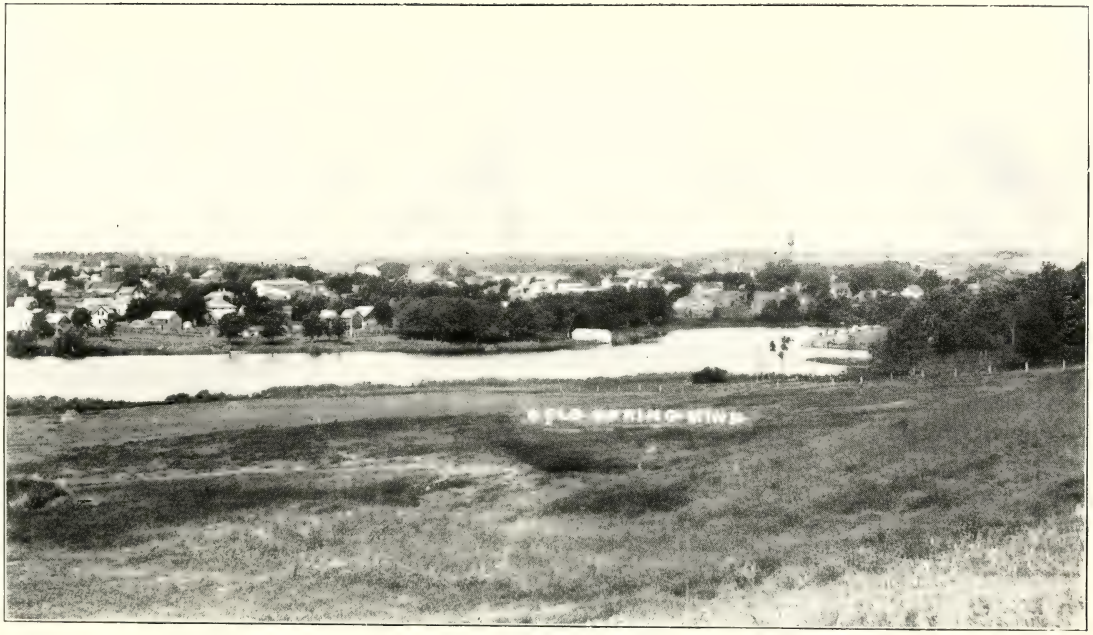
The first school was held in the summer of 1867, by Henry Durr, in a frame schoolhouse on section twenty-seven; it was removed to section twenty-two.

Spring Hill Village has a population of about 100. It is a discontinued postoffice eight miles southwest of New Munich, the banking and shipping point, on the "Soo" Line. Mail is received by R. F. D. from Melrose. Matthew Bauer, blacksmith; Wm. J. Kobon, general store; Henry S. Ley, general store; Peter Rahmacher, harness.

WAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Wakefield lies in the southeast part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Collegeville, on the east by Rockville, on the south by Luxemburg, and on the west by Munson. It contains an area of 23,040 acres, of which about sixty per cent is under cultivation, and embraces the whole of township 123, range 30. The surface is undulating and in places quite broken. Originally the greater part of the township was covered with brush and poplar groves, with here and there a patch of open prairie. The soil is variable, but chiefly a rich, black loam, very productive, with clay and gravel subsoil. The Sauk river enters the town on section 30, and crosses in an easterly direction, forming an excellent water-power at Cold Spring.

Improved land with suitable buildings is valued at from $60 to $125 an acre, and so



COLD SPRING

prosperous are the rural residents that very few of the farms are mortgaged. The farmers of the township have on deposit in banks something like $400,000, for which the banks pay five per cent if deposited for a year, and four per cent if deposited for half a year. Farmers readily secure money for six per cent on farm mortgages and seven per cent on notes.

The town is noted for its aquatic advantages. On the Sauk river are two large launches, and in these, trips may be taken to all the lakes near Richmond, as far as Eden Lake.

In the fall of 1852, Ashley C. Riggs, later of Monticello, opened an Indian trading post at this place. He conveyed his goods up the Sauk river from Sauk Rapids, in a batteau. It does not appear, however, that he remained more than one season.

In 1853, William Buchanan, being directed by Gen. Lowry, then residing near St. Cloud, made a claim near the present site of Cold Spring City. He was accompanied by a number of Winnebago Indians, who assisted him in the erection of a log cabin, but only remained a few weeks.

In the spring of 1855, a party of Germans settled in the eastern portion of the town, near the river. Their names and location of claims, as near as can be ascertained, were as follows: Nicholas Jacoby settled on section fourteen; J. Maselter settled on the same section; Nicholas Hansen located on section twelve; John Theis and John Fuchs settled on section fourteen. Nicholas Kirsch made a claim on section thirteen. Of this colony, John Fuchs is still alive, being one of the well-to-do men of the neighborhood. The rest of the party all became substantial men and are now dead, but all left large families, the members of which stand high in the community. In connection with the coming of this colony it may be mentioned that ninety per cent of the population is German-Catholic, sturdy, substantial, God-fearing people. The center and trading point of this community is at Cold Spring.

This town was organized in 1858, and named Springfield, but changed to Wakefield in 1870. The territory first embraced in the town included the present township of Luxemburg, until the organization of the latter in 1866, when Springfield was reduced to the present limits of Wakefield.

The first election was held May 27, 1858, at which the following officers were chosen: Supervisors, Samuel Wakefield (chairman), G. W. Thompson and N. Schindler; assessor, Andrew Schuldeis; justices of the peace, D. B. Sutton and John Schneider; town clerk, Joseph Gibson; constables, V. Chevrefils and S. Turner; and overseer of roads, M. Brixius. None of these gentlemen are now in this vicinity, and all are believed to be dead.

The first school in the township was held in the house of Michael Nibler, on section nine, in 1859, by Frank Kuhn. A log schoolhouse was erected the following year. It was superseded by a frame building, in 1876. Frank Kuhn, the pioneer school teacher, is still living on his farm, three miles northwest of Cold Spring.

(Note.—These articles concerning Wakefield township and Cold Spring village were prepared with the assistance of Ferdinand Peters.)

COLD SPRING.

Cold Spring is one of the most thriving and best known among the smaller villages of the Northwest. It has a population of about 750, and is located on the Great Northern Railway, sixteen miles southwest of St. Cloud. It is situated in the midst of a prosperous farming country, and is well laid out, being modern in every respect. Cement block sidewalks line the streets throughout the village, and there is a continuous day and night electric service from St. Cloud. The vicinity abounds in natural mineral springs, and the two companies that have made the water famous over a wide territory, do a business amounting to some $20,000 a year. The brewery which also uses the spring water, sold some 16,000 barrels of beer in 1914. The flour mill which uses the excellent water-power has a daily capacity of 200 barrels. Spring water of the best grade is on tap in every home, from nineteen blocks of water mains, which are supplied from a 50,000-gallon tank, 120 feet high, the water plant being owned by the village. There are also two miles of sewer. The third-class postoffice does a business of some $130 a month, while the opera house, 40 by 100 feet, secured some excellent attractions. The village has a Catholic church, two grain elevators, two hotels, a creamery,

three general stores, two hardware stores, two furniture stores, one meat market, one garage, two blacksmith shops, one wagonmaker, one wholesale wine house, and two cement block manufacturers. A weekly newspaper, the Record, is published. The village is becoming more and more popular as a summer resort, its genial people, its splendid water, its beautiful scenery, its river and near-by lakes, its hunting and fishing, all making it a most attractive place to spend the summer. The principal shipments from this point are grain, flour, butter, beer, mineral waters, wood and live stock.

A brief business directory follows: J. H. Kray, postmaster; Frank Ash, railway agent; Central Hotel. Frank Weisner, proprietor; Cold Spring Brewing Co., John Oster, president and general manager, Eugene Hermanutz, vice-president, Ferdinand Peters, secretary and treasurer; Cold Spring Commercial Club, Harry E. Sutton, president; Cold Spring Garage Co., Oster & Pflepsen; Cold Spring Mineral Water Co., John Oster, president and general manager, Eugene Hermanutz, vice-president, Ferdinand Peters, secretary and treasurer; Cold Spring Navigation Co., Fred Peters, manager; Cold Spring Recorder, Peter T. Honer, publisher; Cold Spring Stock Farm, Cold Spring Brewing Co., proprietors; Cold Spring Water Works, Chris. Dries, manager; Michael Ellenbecker, saloon; Farmers' Milling Co., Philip H. Kray, president, mill and elevator; First National Bank, capital $25,000, Anton Muggli, president, F. V. Stein, cashier; Chas. Gilley, livery; Jno. Gilley, auctioneer; Peter Goering, furniture; Chas. Kelso, billiard and pool; Jos. H. Kray, insurance agent; Ignatius Kremer, cigar manufacturer; Mathias F. Kummer, insurance agent; Michael Kummer, general store; Maurin Elevator, estate of Marcus Maurin, proprietors; Maurin Lumber Yard; Maurin Marcus estate, Mary and Peter P. Maurin, Rose O. Peters, executors, general store; Maurin Opera House, estate of Marcus Maurin, proprietors; Merchant Hotel, Otto Wolf, proprietor; Metropolitan Barber Shop, Paul O. Teisen, proprietor; Frank Meyer, barber; Northwestern Telephone Co., Richard C. Trudgen, manager; Anton Oster, saloon; Anton P. Oster, harness; Oster & Peters (Jno. Oster, Fred Peters), real estate; Oster & Pflepsen (Jno. Oster, Peter P. Pflepsen), proprietors Cold Spring Garage Co.; Frank Paul, tinner; Gus. Peters, meats; Nicholas F. Peters, blacksmith; Mrs. Rose O. Peters, insurance agent; Peter P. Pflepsen, plumber; Stephen Salzer, blacksmith; Jno. Sauer, wagonmaker; Jno. H. Schmidt, saloon; State Bank of Cold Spring, capital $10,000, Nicholas C. Winner, president, F. H. Wellcome, vice-president, Peter P. Maurin, cashier; Fred C. Stein, insurance agent; Peter Stommes, shoemaker; Harry E. Sutton, physician; Swasteka Spring Water Co., P. F. Maurin, president, A. J. Peters, secretary; Theis & Honer (Jno. Theis, Peter T. Honer), real estate; Anton Theisen, creamery; Richard C. Trudgen, drugs; Wakefield Township Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Chas. Webber, clerk; Frank Weisner, proprietor Central Hotel; Wenner & Co., hardware.

John Batice Arcenault and Samuel Wakefield made claims on the present site of Cold Spring City in 1856. Mr. Arcenault seems to have included the greater portion of the townsite in his claim; he built the first house within the present limits of the village, it being located on the creek, about eighty rods from the river.

In the fall of 1856, Z. Gordon, Joseph Gibson, Seth Turner, and a Mr. Strout, purchased the greater portion of Mr. Arcenault's claim and had this village surveyed and platted. They began the improvement of the water power, and built a saw mill during the winter of 1856-57.

In 1862, John Fumade started a small store, and the following year, Turner and Buss also opened a general store. They were followed by the Maurin Brothers in 1863, who opened a mercantile establishment. Soon after coming here, they purchased the water-power, but disposed of it in 1865, to Thompson, Clarke, and Waite, who erected a flouring mill, which was burned after operating a little over a year. It was rebuilt in 1868, by Clarke and Waite, but the latter purchased the property in 1870. A brewery was opened in 1874 or 1875 by Mich. Sargel. The brewery now ranks as twelfth in the state.

ZION TOWNSHIP.

Zion lies in the southern part of the county and has an area of 23,040 acres.

The surface is generally a rolling prairie, with numerous tracts of marsh, or "hay sloughs," in which appear a large number of boulders. The soil is composed of a rich black loam with a clay subsoil and is very productive. The town has long been noted for its fine and well-bred horses. Of late years much attention is also being paid to stock raising and dairying. Many kinds of cereals and grasses, native and tame, and numerous varieties of root crop flourish. The town is finely adapted to agriculture and is under a high state of cultivation. The people are principally of German origin, highly industrious and very prosperous in their agricultural pursuits.

Michael F. Plantikow was the first settler in the town of Zion. He arrived here with his family from the State of Wisconsin in the year 1860 and homesteaded the south half of the south half of section 32. The family consisted of Michael F. Plantikow and Louise Plantikow, his wife, and the children, Frank, Herman, Minnie and Augusta.

In 1863 Frederick Moede came here from Wisconsin and homesteaded the north half of the southwest quarter of section 28 and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 29.

In the year 1864 the first colony arrived here from Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, consisting of the families of the following: Michael Nehring, David Moede, Gottlieb Weber, Gottfried Heitke and Christian Wendlandt. This colony left Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, in the early part of May, 1864, and arrived here the middle of June the same year, coming across the country in ox teams via Prairie du Chien, Wis., Decorah, Iowa, and Preston, Rochester, Zumbrota, Ft. Snelling, Minneapolis and St. Cloud, Minn.

The Nehring family consisted of Michael Nehring and Louise Nehring, his wife, and their children, Ferdinand, William and Frank. They homesteaded the west half of the northeast quarter and east half of the northwest quarter of section 32. The Moede family consisted of David Moede and Marie Moede, his wife, and two sons, Frederick and Herman. Frederick had arrived here the previous year. David Moede homesteaded the north half of the northwest quarter of section 33. The Weber family consisted of Gottlieb Weber and wife and their five children, August, John, William, Minnie and Henrietta. Gottlieb Weber homesteaded the northeast quarter of section 31. The Heitke family consisted of Gottfried Heitke and Sophia Heitke, his wife, and five children, Frederick, Frank, Paulina, Augusta and Emelia. Gottfried Heitke homesteaded the north half of the northeast quarter of section 28. The Christian Wendlandt family consisted of Christian Wendlandt and wife and four children, John, Frederick, August and William. They located on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 28.

Immediately upon their arrival these people located upon their respective claims, which had previously been selected for them by Michael F. Plantikow, and Frederick Moede and commenced building their log cabins and the organization of their permanent homes.

In 1865 the first log schoolhouse was built on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29, now school district 45. The present schoolhouse was built in 1886.

On the third day of September, 1867, the town of Zion was organized and the first election of officers was held on the twenty-first day of September the same year. The first officers elected were: Frederick Moede (chairman) and Edward Miller and Peter Weyer, supervisors; Hubert B. Meyer, town clerk and Julius Behr, justice of the peace. The first annual town meeting was held at Ludwig Koepp's place in section 21 on the seventh day of April, 1868. Previous to its organization the town was a part of Verdale.

The first child born in the town was Augusta Plantikow, now Mrs. Julius Nehring. She was born Oct. 20, 1860. The first death was that of Mrs. Hanna L. Nehring, who died in 1869. She was the first person to be buried in Salem's cemetery, the only cemetery in the township.

Salem Congregation of the Evangelical Association.—In the year 1861, Rev. Conrad Lahr of Monroe, Wisconsin, a missionary of the Evangelical Association, first preached in the town of Zion. On Oct. 31, 1870, the Salem Congregation of the Evangelical Association was incorporated. The first church edifice was built in 1871 on the northwest quarter of section 28 and the present edifice in 1897.

Some of the charter members of the society were: M. F. Plantikow, Frederick Moede, David Moede, Michael Nehring, Gottfried Heitke, Gottlieb Weber, William Arndt, Samuel Nehring, M. F. Gess, L. Koepp, William Zable, Frederick Miller and August Sack. The first trustees were M. F. Gess, M. F. Plantikow, August Sack, Samuel Nehring and Frederick Moede.

The Salem Society has sent forth six ministers of the Gospel who have been and most of them still are actively engaged in the Minnesota Conference of the Evangelical Association. The names are as follows: Rev. Frederick Moede, Rev. F. R. Plantikow, Rev. H. Plantikow, Rev. August Reeck, Rev. F. F. Arndt and Rev. A. Zable.

The society has been served by the following ministers: Rev. C. Lakr, Rev. A. Nierens, Rev. C. Brill, Rev. L. Van Wald, Rev. August Knebel, Rev. A. Welch, Rev. E. Bauman, Rev. J. H. Schmidt, Rev. William Lenz, Rev. P. Bott, Rev. H. Ohs, Rev. C. F. Sydow, Rev. H. Isker, Rev. J. Manthey, Rev. J. Gongoll, Rev. J. Graeben, Rev. L. Passer, Rev. W. F. Tesch, Rev. G. H. Schaefer, Rev. A. E. Lippert and the present pastor, Rev. D. Groenig.

In the year 1911 commencing on Oct. 30 the fifth anniversary of the organization of the Salem's congregation was celebrated in the Salem church. Among the principal speakers on the jubilee program were: Rev. A. H. Utzinger, Rev. H. Plantikow, Rev. F. R. Plantikow, Rev. J. M. Baitinger, Rev. J. Gongoll, Rev. J. Manthey, Rev. C. F. Sydow, Rev. C. W. Sydow, Rev. H. Isker, Rev. J. Graeben, Rev. F. M. Tesch, Rev. A. Zable, Rev. A. Reeck, Rev. F. F. Arndt and Rev. W. Sack. The music was furnished by the Salem male choir and the Salem concert band.

The members of the male choir were Wm. C. Miller, Robert Weber, W. H. Weber, John Weber, Gustav Moede, Emil Krupke, Gustav Weber and Fred C. Nehring

In June, 1908, the Salem concert band was organized, the charter members were as follows: Fred C. Nehring, Marvin D. Nehring, Robert Nehring, Clarence Nehring, Robert Weber, Gustav Weber, Emil Weber, Albert Weber, W. H. Weber, John Weber, Robert Runger, Edwin Manz, Rubin Theel, Frank Behr, Charley Behr, Gustav Moede, Herbert Hein, Amandus Heitke, Herman J. Manz, Otto Theel, Frank Heitke, Herman Arndt, Herbert Unger, Arlie Gess, Arthur Gess, Emil Krupke, Artie Krupke and Harry Behr.

Roscoe, with a population of 300, is located on the Great Northern Railway six miles east of Paynesville. It has a Catholic Church, a bank, a hotel, and a creamery.

J. M. Weis, postmaster; Michael Bock, railroad agent; Mathew Britz, furniture; Cargill Elevator Co., Michael Willenbring, agent; First State Bank of Roscoe, capital $10,000, Anton Muggli, president; Peter Roeder, cashier; Nicholas L. Kilian, general store; Lucas Kruse, harness; Clement Kost, general store; Anton J. Roelike, blacksmith; Roscoe Creamery Co., Adolph Knebel, secretary; Thos. Sauer, lumber; Jos. P. Schmitz, hardware; Weis Bros., general store. The postoffice at this point is known as Zion's.

(Note.—Fred C. Nehring is the author of this material regarding Zion township.)

SAUK RAPIDS.

While located in another county, Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud are so near neighbors —the corporate limits of the one touching the corporate limits of the other—and they hold so many interests in common, that a history of Stearns county would scarcely be complete without something regarding this flourishing village, which was a place of importance before St. Cloud had been heard of or Stearns county organized. The following comprehensive sketch is from the pen of W. H. Fletcher, one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of the village and for a number of years a member of the the board of county commissioners.

The town of Sauk Rapids was organized and platted as a townsite in 1854. Organized as a village in 1881, taking in the territory now known as East St. Cloud. This organization was dissolved in 1888 and the village was reorganized under the present system in 1889.

A combined steam saw and flour mill or gristmill as it was known in those days, was built on the river at the head of the rapids about the year 1855 by a Mr. Webb. That mill was never a paying proposition as there was but little grain raised in the country at that time and but a small local demand for lumber.

The first Protestant church was built about 1855 under the direction of Rev. Sherman Hall, who remained pastor of this church until his death in 1879. This church was built with lumber sawed at the old mission on Gull river and rafted down the Mississippi river. The church was torn down in 1894 and the old lumber used in constructing the dwelling house on Cliff street owned by Mrs. Wm. Welk.

A large Catholic church, constructed of logs, was built under the direction of Rev. Father Pierz in 1854, on the site now occupied by the German Lutheran church. This building was torn down and removed in 1866.

The first term of court for Benton county was held by Judge Aaron Goodrich at the house of Jeremiah Russell, June 11, 1850, and history states that no business of importance was transacted.

Sauk Rapids was the county seat of Benton county from the organization of the county down to 1901, with the possible exception of a few months in the early fifties, at which time tradition locates the seat of justice at Watab, although the existing official records are silent as to the time and manner of removal to and from that point. Mention is made, however, of a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners at that place, and there are those still living who can attest to the fact that a building was there erected for and used as a court house.

Our late neighbor, Philip Beaupre and H. B. Smart, who died at the residence of his son in the town of Langola, were both members of the first board of commissioners.

Previous to 1867 the county offices were located in various rooms in the town of Sauk Rapids, usually in the second story of a store building or dwelling.

The first county building erected in Sauk Rapids was built by David Burnham, contractor, for the sum of $1,100. This was a one-story structure consisting of two rooms and a brick vault. The building is still standing, being located on a corner across the street from the German Lutheran church. It was occupied for county offices until 1880, when a more commodious structure was erected three blocks south. Jeremiah Russell, Col. J. B. Hoit, B. H. Spencer and John Renard each served in this building as county auditor.

George Goodhue, Lewis Mayo, W. H. Fletcher and S. N. Wright served each as county treasurer.

Taylor Dudley, Henry McMahan, B. K. Knowlton, Col. S. C. Hays, J. Q. A. Wood, John Renard and Wayland Miller each served as register of deeds. Of the fifteen officers named but two are now living.

A bridge was built across the river at Sauk Rapids in 1878, under the direction of the county commissioners. Two spans of this bridge went down in an electric storm the morning of July, 1879. The bridge was rebuilt in 1880 and three spans again went down in the cyclone of April 14, 1886. It was again rebuilt in 1887 and stood without further accident until 1898, when a short span at the west end was washed out. The bridge remained closed for two years, no attempt being made to repair it until 1900, when the entire superstructure was torn down and replaced with a new structure which is still standing, although badly in need of repair which will, however, soon be made, as the material for repairs has been shipped and is expected to arrive within the present month.

The St. Paul and Pacific railroad, now the Great Northern, was extended to Sauk Rapids in 1867 and this was the terminus of the road for several years. When this road was graded it was the intention of its promoters to cross the Mississippi river at a point near the Normal school and in fact the grade was constructed, and traces of it may still be seen to approach the river at a point opposite the Normal school on a long curve from the present road bed just above the Reformatory.

The promoters of the road being unable to make satisfactory arrangements with the people of St. Cloud as to right of way, bonus, they approached the people of Sauk Rapids, were received with open arms, and a promise of free right of way with a bonus of several hundred town lots, some acre lands adjoining the town site and an absolute title to the water power, it being understood that the company would in addition to extending the road to Sauk Rapids, make certain improvements on the water power. Under this arrangement the road was immediately extended to Sauk Rapids and the following year, 1868, work was

commenced on the water power and the company succeeded after the expenditure of $100,000, under adverse conditions, in throwing a crude sort of dam across the river, the ruins of which may still be seen.

The work was under the direct supervision of F. R. Delano, who also was superintendent of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad. He was a man of commanding presence and of strict integrity and made a prominent and well known figure in the northwest at that time.

Such was the faith of the people of Sauk Rapids in the ability of Mr. Delano to build a city that a strong upward tendency in the price of town lots was a noticeable feature following his periodical visits. But alas, for the futile works of men, this improvement like many others throughout the northwest at that time was far in advance of the demands and needs of the country and but one mill was ever built on the waterpower, a small flouring mill built by the Northwestern Produce company and owned and operated by J. A. Stonon, and was destroyed by the cyclone in 1886.

As this is the anniversary of the destructive cyclone which visited Sauk Rapids April 14, 1886, destroying a large part of the village, including the courthouse and schoolhouse with an actual loss of forty-four lives within the village and upwards of seventy within the limits of the storm, it is perhaps fitting to explain why school was not in session at that time.

In the year 1884 it was found the expense of keeping up a nine months' school was greater than the resources of the district would permit. The indebtedness of the district was being increased from year to year with no visible means of paying it. Therefore it was decided by the school board to cut the school term down to seven months. While there was considerable opposition to this action on the part of the board, the movement was carried. As a result school closed for this year on April 9, five days before the destruction of the schoolhouse and what seemed a misfortune at the time really proved to be a blessing in disguise as the loss of life, had school been in session on the fourteenth, must have been appalling.

The corps of teachers for that year consisted of Prof. M. R. Trace, principal; Susie Denton, first intermediate; Lucy Hammond, first primary; Jennie McConnell, second primary.

The graduating exercises took place in the skating rink on the evening of April ninth and the exercises opened with a fine selection by the Sauk Rapids Musical club.

To Mr. Fletcher's interesting and comprehensive sketch a few paragraphs may be added.

The first Fourth of July celebration in this part of Minnesota was held at Sauk Rapids in 1855. There was for those early days a large attendance of people, with the usual firing of guns, waving of flags, and patriotic speeches. The good women of Sauk Rapids, it is said, and no doubt truly, ministered generously to the wants of the people in the way of edibles.

In that same year C. A. Gilman advertised in the Frontierman his land office, where land warrants were bought and sold, and "gold for sale" was a further item.

Another land agency at this time was that of Hamlin & Lancaster (E. O. Hamlin, attorney, and R. D. Lancaster, surveyor and civil engineer), who besides the usual transactions of such an agency, also advertised "gold for sale."

C. B. Van Nest, the postmaster of 1856, gave published notice that the mails at that office would close regularly Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m., and that "no letters would be mailed after that hour."

The marriage of Mrs. Mary E. Johnson to J. Q. A. Wood, of Sauk Rapids, was solemnized January 22, 1857, at Owensboro, Ky., the home of the bride.

Particulars are giving of the taking of the steamboat North Star over the rapids May 3, 1858, but one day's work being required. Its name changed to the Anson Northrop, this steamboat made a trip in June from Crow Wing to Pokegama Falls, getting within two miles of the falls. About sixty persons were taken on the trip of 150 miles, which occupied 11 days. As early as September, 1856, it was said by the St. Paul papers, that the owners of the H. M. Rice, another steamboat plying between St. Anthony Falls and St. Cloud, had "discussed the advisability of putting the boat on the trade above Crow Wing,



MINNESOTA STATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

on the Mississippi, to run to Pokegama Falls."

Grace Episcopal church has a relic as well as a history. So far as can be learned, as the records of the church were all destroyed, the first Episcopal service ever held in Sauk Rapids was in 1852, when the Rev. James Lloyd Breck and his associates on their way to Gull lake on an Indian missionary tour stopped at Sauk Rapids and conducted the first Episcopal service held in the country north of St. Anthony Falls, celebrating the holy communion at the same time. There were then a number of Episcopalians in the little frontier town and gathering together they secured for a time the services of the Rev. Jacob S. Carpenter, then rector of Holy Trinity church at St. Anthony Falls, who made monthly visits. In 1856 the congregation was organized by Dr. Breck, who was then on his way back to civilization. The church was organized April 12, 1856, the cornerstone laid August 20, and the building consecrated May 11, 1858. It has the distinction of being the only church north of St. Paul which was consecrated by Bishop Jackson Kemper, the missionary bishop of the Episcopal church, whose diocese was perhaps larger than that of any other bishop in the history of the church, including all the territory west and north of the Ohio river.

The relic is a silver alms plate, which is not only older than the congregation, which is the oldest of its denomination in the country north of Minneapolis, but is one of the few articles saved when the church was destroyed by the cyclone in 1886. It was picked up, bent and dented, in a swamp near Royalton, and passed into the hands of a Minneapolis man, being later restored to the Sauk Rapids congregation through the influence of Bishop Whipple. No efforts have been made to remove from it the scars received during the cyclone. In his travels through the state Bishop Whipple carried this alms plate with him and after telling the fate of Grace church would pass the battered plate for contributions for the rebuilding of the church, by which means he raised over $2,000, or nearly enough to pay for the new edifice. In addition to the alms plate Grace church has the bell which was on the building at the time of the cyclone, and which was restored intact.

This village enjoys the distinction of having the only private residence in the state of Minnesota made of quarried granite. It was built for J. A. Stanton, from granite quarried by Robinson & Son after they had taken out from a quarry opened at Sauk Rapids the stone for the City Hall building in Minneapolis and a bank in Milwaukee.

In a chapter of reminiscences published in the St. Cloud Journal-Press of March 29, 1902, the late Henry C. Waite gave the following sketch of one of Sauk Rapids' early day structures: "Near where Mr. Russell lived was a little log one-story building in which the register of deeds and clerk of the district court in the person of Taylor Dudley, a Kentuckian, had his office. The early records of Benton county are mostly in his handwriting. It is not many years since he returned to his old home in the south and I have understood that he has since died. In this little log building the United States territorial courts were held, as were those of lesser jurisdiction. In it was the sheriff's office, and in fact the administrative affairs of the whole upper country were transacted there. Stearns county had no existence in those days. This primitive court house was the scene of much litigation in the early times. It was here that offenders against the laws regulating the liquor traffic with the Indians were tried and if found guilty convicted. Notable attorneys from St. Paul and Dubuque vied with each other in the trial of criminal cases. This evidence of frontier civilization has long since disappeared and most of the actors with it, but there is no building standing in this upper country today which signifies as much to history as did this one-story log building."

Mr. Waite, himself the first lawyer to locate at St. Cloud, says that Wm. H. Wood, of Sauk Rapids, was the first lawyer who located in the upper country, above St. Paul and St. Anthony Falls. As Mr. Wood came to Sauk Rapids in the spring of 1853 to accept the position of receiver of the United States land office to which he had been appointed, this statement is doubtless correct.

Helena Fiergolla, of Sauk Rapids, won the honor December 4, 1914, of being the best breadmaker among over 1,600 contestants in Minnesota, her percentage be-

ing 91.2. The contest had been carried on by the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota during the previous eight months. Miss Fiergolla received a free trip to Washington City, a cash price of $25 and a fifth share in the class prize of $25. Another Sauk Rapids young girl in Class A, Miss Vera McCrea, was also a prize-winner, her percentage being 88. There were two classes, A and B, the former including all girls attending graded, consolidated or high schools; Class B all girls attending rural schools not having had special instruction in this work. By the rules of the contest each girl baked bread at home or at school at least six times, and on November 16 or 17 baked and forwarded to the extension division one loaf as her final exhibit, and in addition sent a story of approximately 500 words on "How I Learned to Bake My Loaf of Bread." The judges made their decision on points as follows: Home bread making, 30 points; public demonstration, 30 points; sample loaf, 20 points, story of the work, 20 points.

Benton county had two more prize winners in this class, Lena Bangerter, with a percentage of 88.6, and Anna Raasch, whose percentage was 87.8—Benton county capturing four out of the thirteen prizes taken by the entire class, which was certainly a very handsome showing.

The first prize in Class B was won by Mildred Lofgren of Ulen, her percentage being 89.4. The members of the Sauk Rapids first prize class A winning club were Helena Fiergolla, Edris Coburn, Vera McCrea, Frances Hales, Signe Skoog and Urena Orcutt. The standing of the Sauk Rapids winning club was 88.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

(Elected March 10, 1914.)

Albany.—Peter Fuchs, chairman, Geo. R. Christen, John B. Zimmerman, supervisors. Fred W. Christen, treasurer. Henry J. Blenker, clerk. Henry Schwinghamer, assessor.

Ashley.—F. H. Telschon, chairman, Ben Deters, E. J. Schwertzhaus, supervisors. August Wehrhahn, treasurer. C. W. Parker, clerk.

Avon.—J. P. Schneider, chairman, Fred Mayer, supervisors. Frank Preuser, treasurer. John Rass, Clerk. Wm. Kepper, assessor.

Brockway.—H. M. Knettel, chairman, Geo. Justin, John J. Schlichting, supervisors. F. J. Knettel, treasurer, J. N. Long, clerk. Frank Omann, assessor.

Collegeville.—Louis Hartig, chairman, Math. Jones, John Timmers, supervisors. Mike Dullinger, treasurer. Nicholas J. Klein, clerk. Blasius Scherer, assessor.

Crow Lake.—T. N. Thomson, supervisor. Aug. Anderson, treasurer. Ole P. Olson, clerk.

Crow River.—Peter Hofmann, supervisor. F. N. Mickelson, treasurer. K. P. Knutson, clerk.

Eden Lake.—Wm. Arnold, chairman, John Blomker, E. A. James, supervisors. Mike Nestler, treasurer. M. Malerich, clerk. Wm. Brick, assessor.

Fair Haven.—Geo. A. Quarle, chairman, Henry Stenck, Peter Ruehle, supervisors. T. H. Baldwin, treasurer. E. J. Baldwin, clerk.

Farming.—John Thelen, chairman, Frank Lemke, supervisors. Henry Dingman, treasurer. Frank Willenbring, clerk.

Getty.—H. R. Jones, chairman, John Gritzmacher, Barney Eibensteiner, supervisors. T. J. Flahaven, treasurer. Anthony Eltgroth, clerk. Frank Pescheck, assessor.

Grove. — Bernard Ellering, Herman Nathe, Fred Schwieters, supervisors. Henry G. Meyer, treasurer. B. J. Wehlage, clerk.

Holding.—Stanislaus Katzmaerck, chairman, Joseph Lissick, Fred W. Reinke, supervisors. John Meller, treasurer. Wm. Schneider, clerk.

Krain.—Frank Lange, chairman, John E. Christen, Peter Moonen, supervisors. Joseph Menth, treasurer. C. A. Boerger, clerk.

Lake George.—J. W. Henz, chairman, J. A. Anderson, Jacob Sieber, supervisors. Frank Scholz, treasurer. Joseph Nickols, clerk. Math. Weber, assessor.

Lake Henry.—Michael Weidner, chairman, Math. Lieser, Jacob Kraemer, supervisors. Martin Fuchs, treasurer. Server Brick, clerk. Paul Fuchs, assessor.

Le Sauk.—H. J. Lindsay, chairman, Alfred Iten, C. S. Sartell, supervisors. Mat. Lahr, treasurer. L. L. Sartell, clerk. Wm. Sartell, assessor.

Luxemburg.—Val Walz, chairman, Nic K. Stein (both held over), John B. Binsfeld, supervisors. Wm. Hommerding, treasurer. F. Wirtzfeld, clerk.

Lynden.—Wm. Weyrauch, chairman, B. F. Lyons, A. W. Boldan, supervisors. G. H. Thole, treasurer. G. H. Wells, clerk. D. D. Storms, assessor.

Maine Prairie.—Theo. J. Mielke, supervisor. C. D. Brower, treasurer. L. Engel, clerk. C. D. Shoemaker, assessor (unexpired term).

Millwood.—Allie Coe, chairman, Henry Eiynck, Henry Herzog, supervisors. Aug. Wirchmann, treasurer. Henry Stoetzel, clerk. Herm. Ricker, assessor (held over).

Melrose.—Anton Zirbes, chairman, Fred Rehkamp, John H. Hinnenkamp, supervisors. Jos. Herzog, treasurer. Jos. Niehaus, clerk. Theo. H. Hinnenkamp, assessor.

Munson.—Math. Kolling, chairman, G. H. Rolfer, Frank Fienhage (latter two held over), supervisors. Gerh. Braegelmann, treasurer. P. P. Ruegemer, clerk. Val. Becker (held over), assessor.

North Fork.—Theo. Thorson, chairman, K. Halvorson, E. E. Burlson, supervisors. O. O. Lee, treasurer. Andrew T. Thompson, clerk.

Oak.—Henry Michael, chairman, Ben Ellering, William Hoppe, supervisors. Herman Rose, treasurer. X. F. Hoeschen, clerk.

Paynesville.—Anton Wartenberg, chairman, Wm. E. Foreman, supervisors. Wm. E. Schultz, treasurer. A. E. Bugbee, clerk. J. H. Finger (appointed), assessor.

Raymond.—Joseph Ebensteiner, chairman, Frank Esler, Carl Kraft, supervisors. John M. Mayer, treasurer. George Rooney, clerk. James D. Rooney (elected in 1913), assessor.

Rockville.—John B. Otto, chairman, Nicholas Rausch, Bernard Nieters, supervisors. Jacob Weisman, treasurer. Joseph Kirsch, clerk.

St. Augusta.—Stephen J. Schafer, chairman. Fred Meyer, treasurer. Nick W. Witte, clerk.

St. Cloud.—H. Kilian, chairman, J. N. Lahr, J. L. Stritze, supervisors. Mike Scheuer, treasurer. J. J. Hess, clerk. Jul. Rartfield, assessor. (Edward Kuehne was appointed assessor April 11.)

St. Joseph.—Joseph Braun, chairman, Peter Hilsgen, Michael Hengel, supervisors. Fred J. Schroeder, treasurer. John Lauerman, clerk. Christ. Walz, assessor.

St. Martin.—M. T. McGowan, chairman, Henry Schaefer, Peter Mohs, supervisors. Math Kuhl, treasurer. Peter Kuhl, clerk. Joseph Rausch, assessor.

St. Wendel.—John Rosman, chairman, Andrew Kosel, Nicholas Thielman, supervisors. John Seifert, treasurer. N. B. Rassier, clerk. Louis L. Vauk, assessor.

Sauk Centre.—H. J. Borgmann, chairman, John Bromenschenkel, Jos. Klemmer, supervisors. Frank Unger, treasurer. C. D. Wilcox, clerk. Chas. Kortan, assessor.

Spring Hill.—John J. Winter, chairman, H. S. Welle, B. H. Diefmann, supervisors. John A. Schoenborn, treasurer. Joseph Emmel, clerk. Jos. Salchert, assessor.

Wakefield.—Mike R. Thiesen, supervisor. Paul Bauer, treasurer. Nicholas Wenner, clerk.

Zion.—G. H. Reeck, supervisor. Frank Heitke, treasurer. Fred C. Nehring, clerk.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

(Elected March 10, 1914.)

Albany.—Jos. Lehner, president, Adam Winter, F. W. Christen, Albert Winter, trustees. Albert Beseman, treasurer. Thos. Tamask, recorder. W. W. Barron, John Stein, justices of the peace.

Avon.—Frank Schmid, president, T. F. Roche, F. M. Whitman, Amandes Summerfoll, trustees. John Ross, treasurer. N. J. Terhaar, recorder.

Belgrade.—C. M. Iverslie, president, J. O. Gullander, Henry M. Wohlleb, P. A. Anderson, trustees. M. A. Mikkelson, treasurer. Ole Hendrickson, recorder. For license, 52; against license, 51. For paying road taxes in money, 89. Against paying road taxes in money, 7.

Brooten.—N. R. Nelson, president, C. A. Nelson, A. J. Anderson, O. O. Kittelson, trustees. Julius Syverson, treasurer. J. B. Wall, recorder.

Cold Spring.—Ferdinand Peters, president, Nicholas C. Wenner, Fred V. Stein, Peter P. Pflepsen, trustees. Peter P. Maurin, treasurer. Charles C. Gilley, recorder.

Eden Valley.—R. W. Hynemann, president, Frank Marx, James Brandley, Frank Rolfes, trustees. Nick Stoffel, treasurer. W. R. Salisbury, recorder. John McInter, justice of the peace. O. P. Thurman, constable.

Freeport.—Herman Schoener, president, Hubert Thelen, Herm. Rose, Henry Woel-

kenberg. trustees. Ray Adrian, treasurer. Frank Rieland, recorder.

Holding.—Val. Herman, president, Peter Hoerter, John Hoelin, D. F. Bulyeski, trustees. J. L. Winkler, treasurer. J. A. Winkler, recorder.

Kimball.—Fred Brower, president, A. Breit, M. Caylor, C. R. Nelson, trustees. C. D. Browers, treasurer. L. Engel, recorder.

Lake Henry.—Michael Kraemer, president, John Jaeger, Math. Miller, John B. Fuchs, trustees. John Lieser, treasurer. Edward Hess, recorder.

Meire Grove.—Herman Imdicke, Sr., president, H. H. Meyer, Clemens Meyer, Nick Brang, Jr., trustees. Henry Imdicke, treasurer. H. G. Schulzetenberge, recorder.

Paynesville.—J. H. Finger, president, O. H. Olson, J. G. Nehring, W. S. Johnson, trustees. W. E. Schultz, treasurer. John H. Haugen, recorder. Under date of June 16, the recorder reported to the county auditor the following as the current list: John G. Nehring, president, O. H. Olson, W. S. Johnson, A. R. Albertson, trustees. John H. Haugen, recorder.

Richmond.—John Lang, president, M. E. Gross, John Frank, L. P. Hennes, trustees. Fridolin Wurst, treasurer. Jos. Vogt, recorder.

Rockville. — John Meinz, president, Joseph Mertes, John Weisman, Mat Ahles, trustees. Joseph H. Bruenig, treasurer. Theodore Meinz, recorder.

Roscoe.—Clems Kost, president, Jos. Weis, Thos. Sauer, John Ganzer, trustees. Gregor Kost, treasurer. M. J. Molitor, recorder.

St. Anthony.—Jos. Cremers, Sr., president, Jos. Menth, John Rosen, William Oehrlein, trustees. Henry Ricker, treasurer. Chas. A. Boerger, recorder.

St. Joseph.—Ben. Aschenbrunner, president, Joseph Staller, Joseph Hiemanz, William Kellner, trustees. Michael Loso, treasurer. John Lauerman, recorder.

St. Martin.—Val. Haehn, president, John Mondloch, Math. Barthel, Henry Loosbroch, trustees. Math. Birk, treasurer. Henry B. Haehn, recorder.

St. Nicholas.—John Theisen, president, Jos. Hennen, John Brunold, John Kraemer, trustees. Wm. Hommerding, treasurer. P. Wirtzfeld, recorder.

St. Stephen.—James L. Justin, president, Joseph Blenkush, John Schumer, Anton Schumer, trustees. Frank Vouk, treasurer. Paul B. Blenkush, recorder.

Sartell.—Charles S. Sartell, president, Robert W. Grignon, Ben. Garding, Chas. F. Sartell, trustees. A. L. Smitten, treasurer. F. N. Sartell, recorder.

Spring Hill.—Peter Wymann, president, Henry Lembeck, Mike Spaeth, Joe Geris, Jr., trustees. Charles Bohlig, treasurer. Leo. Gillitzer, recorder.

Waite Park.—P. F. Meinz, president, A. H. Burlon, H. H. Wilkes, P. P. Theisen, trustees. S. F. Stelzig, treasurer. W. C. Schiel, recorder. L. L. Bowers, assessor. Herbert Wire, justice of the peace. Henry Haack, constable.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

STEARNS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Father Cornelius and His Work—Early School Buildings—Early School Supervision—County Supervision—Present Conditions—History of the Districts by Townships—Conclusion—By County Superintendent William A. Boerger.

About a Roman Catholic priest, a zealous, devoted and self-sacrificing man, centers the history of the Stearns county schools. In the days when the city of St. Cloud was but a pitiful little string of shanties and equally unpretentious places of business, anchored against a high bank overlooking the Mississippi river; when the pioneers crossed rutty and unpaved roads on slabs laid at intervals in the mud, and all the rest of Stearns county was an uninhabited wilderness, the settlers found in their midst—for he was among the first to come—a young priest, the Reverend Father Cornelius Wittmann, O.S.B. He had come to minister to the wants of a number of Catholics who hailed from various eastern states, and had scattered widely over the territory newly ceded to the Government by the Indians. It is needless to say that his hands were of the proverbial fullness!

However despite his large missionary field and innumerable duties, this zealous young man, observing the utter absence of institutions of learning, added to his already long list of strenuous labors the hard task of teaching school. It was in the dwelling of Joseph Edelbrock, who, with the open-handed generosity of pioneers, cheerfully donated the use of one of the rooms, that Father Cornelius, in the early fall of 1856, taught the first school within the present boundaries of Stearns county. It was thus a free school in the fullest sense of the word, for no tuition was asked, and the teacher received no pay!

The Edelbrock home occupied the southwest corner at the intersection of St. Germain Street and Fifth Avenue in the city of St. Cloud. The building was later bought by John Rengel and moved to his farm a short distance west of the city, where it is still used as a dwelling. This room Mr. Edelbrock's house also served the young priest as a chapel, and it was here that he offered the sacrifice of the Mass, following the divine services with the work of a teacher. His pupils were Mary Edelbrock, Anton Edelbrock (later Abbot Alexius, O.S.B.), Barney Edelbrock, Joseph Edelbrock, Henry Rosenberger, Elizabeth Rosenberger, Mary Brown, Thompson Brown, Joseph Reichert and Louis Emmel.

Father Cornelius, most lovable of men, is yet among the living (A. D. 1915), passing the remainder of his days in St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, in this county, where every attention that loving hands can administer, is bestowed upon the kind-hearted old man, who, despite the trying affliction of

almost total blindness, has preserved the sweetness of an unselfish existence to the end of his days.

And to the memory of this pioneer teacher of Stearns County, this history of its schools, since grown to proud dimensions, is respectfully dedicated by the author.

The example set by Father Cornelius proved so worthy of emulation that, only a short time after, a school house was built in Lower Town and named the Everett School in honor of Edward Everett of Massachusetts, who rendered substantial aid. The first teacher was Amelia Talcott, who later became Mrs. T. C. Alden, whose tuition charge was $1.50 per month to each pupil. Mrs. Alden, the first lady teacher of Stearns county, has likewise lived to see the field of her early educational labor bear rich fruit. At the time of this writing she is still a resident of the city of St. Cloud, loved and honored by a large circle of friends.

The first public school was opened in the Everett building on Monday, December 20, 1858, with M. P. Noel as teacher and an enrollment of thirty-three pupils. Mr. Noel taught school for a number of years, and later confined himself exclusively to surveying and engineering. He is also living at this date, though he has retired from his former occupations.

Organization of Districts. The school taught by Mr. Noel was located in what had been designated District Number 3 in the township of St. Cloud. Other districts, as its number would indicate, had been set aside previous to this one, but this district was the first to provide a school—a comparatively easy matter, since the Everett building afforded a suitable place.

The first district established was District Number 1 in the township of St. Cloud, which, in all probability, was called into being by the County Commissioners in 1855, for, on January 10, 1856, the board ordered "That the school fund be paid according to the requirements of the statute"; and on July 7 of the same year an order was made placing the tax rate for Stearns county at one percent, one-fourth of which was appropriated for school purposes.

The area of this somewhat suppositious district (for there is no record of its organization, though it is several times mentioned in the proceedings) comprised approximately what is at present the Third and Fourth wards of the City of St. Cloud and Sections 15 and 22 of St. Cloud township. The boundaries were several times changed, so that, in an item published in the St. Cloud Democrat ten years later, the shape of it was said to resemble "the hind leg of a horse, several times broken and poorly set!"

Although this district was very probably established as early as 1855, it nowhere appears that public school was ever taught within its bounds. It is likely that its creation was either a matter of precaution or else of speculation. It seems, in fact, to have been the prevailing custom to refrain from perfecting the organization of new districts by the election of officers and the building of school houses. For instance, the proceedings of the County Commissioners show that in 1859 twenty districts were established, making the total then existing about thirty or thirty-two. Yet the record of organization shows that in 1860 only ten schools, in as many districts, were in operation. These were the school at St. Cloud; the one on the St. Cloud-St. Joseph road near the Sauk river bridge; the Clearwater school; the Perry school in the Township of Brockway; the school in the village of St. Joseph; the one at Richmond; the Paynesville school; the Fair Haven school, and the schools in the present districts Numbers 28 and 29 in the township of Maine Prairie.

It may also be mentioned here that the boundaries of some of the early districts were not always clearly defined, as wit-

ness the following order, made at a meeting of the County Commissioners held January 5th, 1857:

"Ordered that we organize District Number Two, to be bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of Sauk river; thence running west or nearly west, to include the residence of Nathan Lamb; thence in a southerly direction to the residence of John Sniderjohn; thence easterly to the Mississippi river to the point between the claims of Kellion and Bond."

There are also many strong indications that in the early days the school taxes were a most uncertain asset. Sometimes these tithes were paid, more frequently not, for none were much concerned if they became delinquent. Money was a rare commodity in those days, and the officer whose duty it was to collect the taxes by making the rounds among the settlers frequently came before the county board with a bill for his services which considerably exceeded the amount of actual cash collected. And there is a lingering suspicion that, even when paid, the various funds were not invariably turned into their proper channels, for the records of the county commissioners of those days repeatedly show orders to the effect that "The county treasurer do not pay out any moneys belonging to the school fund unless authorized by the board."

This seemingly careless attitude toward the schools was not such in fact, and must not be misconstrued by us of a later day, who are conscious of a state-wide educational activity, an ever-increasing school fund already well within the millions, and the existence of public schools within convenient access of every child in the county. Sixty years ago there was no ample state fund available at a low rate of interest, and no private individuals who were willing to advance the funds for an undertaking which might or might not prove a safe investment. It stands very much to the credit of the early settlers, therefore, that among the first things they did was to petition the board of commissioners to give legal status to certain districts, though the erection of school buildings would lie for many months in the future. Then, too, the interest in public schools had not yet attained the present general ardor. Their strong advocates were woefully in the minority.

On the same day on which District Number 2 was established (Jan. 5, 1857) another embracing nine sections in the northwest corner of the township of St. Cloud came into being. It was designated District Number 4, though rather singularly District Number 3 was not established until over a year later (February 24, 1858). The brick school house near the Sauk river bridge about three miles west of St. Cloud, with its tributary area of a little over seven sections, is the remainder of this organization. The people of Clearwater were next to petition the board of commissioners for a school district, and on September 24, 1857, their petition was granted, twenty-four sections being embraced.

Meanwhile the rich lands of the Sauk river valley had attracted settlers, who had pushed farther and farther up the stream, locating in the vicinity of the present villages of Rockville, Cold Spring and Richmond. Those who came were no unmarried adventurers, but men with families who had come to stay. The larger percentage were of the good, old German stock, who had attended excellent schools in the Fatherland, and who in consequence desired the same advantages for their children. On February 14, 1858, fourteen sections in the southern and eastern part of the township of St. Joseph were set apart as a common school district. One year later it was enlarged, so as to embrace, with the original area, a total of sixty-four sections, no doubt the largest district ever established in Stearns county. It embraced the south half of the township of St. Joseph, three-fourths of the township of Rockville, twelve sections in the township of Wakefield, and seven in the townships of Collegeville and Farming. In shape it resembled a huge "L" and embraced the greater part of nine of our present districts. District Number 10, about half way between St. Cloud and Rockville (the Hengel school) is the remnant of this organization.

At the same meeting of the county board, Districts Number 1 and 2 of the township of Brockway were established, the former embracing the southeast ten sections of the township, and the latter

comprising the entire township of Le Sauk, which was then a part of Brockway.

The pioneers of Maine Prairie, who had settled about the beautiful Pearl lake, petitioned for a school district one month later (February 8, 1859) and the organization which resulted embraced fourteen sections south and west of this sheet of water. Fair Haven District Number 1, with fifteen sections, was established at the same meeting of the board, while an undefined district at Cold Spring, whose boundaries must have conflicted with those of two others already established to the east and west, came into being on March 14, being followed by another district centering about Richmond two weeks later. This last embraced thirty-one sections. On the same day another district was set aside in the northwestern part of the township of St. Augusta (then called Berlin), the school being located at what later became known as Luxemburg (or St. Wendel) about nine miles southwest of St. Cloud.

It is pertinent to note here that, in the early days, the districts were not numbered consecutively over the county, but a series beginning with Number 1 existed in each township. It was not until a considerable number had been established that a law was passed providing for consecutive numbering, by the provisions of which the county auditor was left to use his own judgment in assigning the numbers. The numerical designation of a district, therefore, does not indicate its place in the order of organization. The present District Number 1 (the Schroeder school between St. Joseph and Jacob's Prairie) was not the first organized. District Number 48 (the McGowan school in the township of St. Martin) is seventeen years "younger" than District Number 125 which joins it on the south; and District Number 33 (the Friedrich school, south of Freeport) was not established until three years after District Number 102, the Freeport village school.

In several instances districts, as such, went out of existence, either by annexation, consolidation or by becoming independent organizations, and the vacated numbers were then assigned to new districts, established perhaps years later. For instance, before the Clearwater district became independent it was known as District Number 33. After the change it was no longer known by this number and the designation was applied to the district south of Freeport which was organized June 19, 1877, almost twenty years after the Clearwater district. The independent district at Melrose was formerly known as Number 48, which number at the present writing (and by the same process) applies to the McGowan school in the township of St. Martin, which was established July 13, 1896.

Early School Buildings. The first school houses, like the homes of the settlers, were mostly built of logs. In nearly all cases the interior was unplastered, the wooden floors were not always to be found. Not infrequently the rain and the snow found their way through the defective clapboard roof and the spaces between the logs.

In the way of equipments there was little to boast of. Ordinarily there was an old box stove, and as many long benches, rudely fashioned, as were needed to accommodate the small enrollment of children. The benches were made of rough, unplaned boards or planks, eight or ten feet long. In some of the school houses, as already stated, there were no wooden floors, and in such cases the ends of the desks were secured by posts driven into the ground. By this simplification of the joiner's art rigidity was obtained, but this advantage was more than offset by the highly unsanitary condition which resulted. The benches provided a rude desk top with a receptacle for books underneath, though few volumes ever burdened these gloomy shelves.

The teacher fared but little better. A desk or table of equally humble construction was placed at his disposal, together with a stool or chair that had already outlived its usefulness and much of its original shape in other quarters. There was little material at hand wherewith the teacher might perform the work. Globes, maps, charts and the like were almost unknown, while a few stained planks served as blackboards. Slates and pencils were used in place of tablets and crayon-points, while very few children boasted pen and ink. Books were few in number, and the teacher's program confined itself to read-

ing, writing and arithmetic, with an occasional mention of grammar, the great hobby of those versed in the branch at that time being diagramming.

At the present writing only two of the early log school houses remain. One may be seen at St. Augusta where the erstwhile school house, after undergoing a few alterations in the way of doors and windows, has been turned into a barn for the use of the parish priest. The other is being used for similar purposes on the northwest quarter of Section 25 in the township of Brockway, half a mile west of the school house in District Number 4. Another old and abandoned school house, spectral and gloomy, crumbles to ruin in a pasture two and a half miles west of Padua in the township of Raymond. However, this is of a later date, though none remain who remember when the first instruction was given in the little shanty now falling apart.

Early School Supervision. During the first three years, from 1856 to 1859, there was no school supervision of any kind. It seems that anybody willing to undertake the task was employed to teach, no certificate being required. Private or "select" schools were frequently met with, whose teachers were paid either by subscription or by a small tuition, which latter obligation was often discharged in a variety of ways. Many of these teachers were of fine accomplishments, and it stands everlastingly to their credit that by their work they stimulated activity toward the maintenance of common schools. In a number of instances the teachers were men who had taken homesteads in the vicinity, and who embraced the opportunity thus offered to earn a few dollars at a time when dollars were a much needed commodity. At heart these men were farmers, and as soon as a sufficient area had been brought under cultivation they abandoned the school room and worked on their land. Fortunately the requirements were few, else many of the children of that time would have had no instruction whatever.

In perfect accord with the conditions, therefore, supervision of the work done was next to nothing. The statutes then in force provided, in a lax sort of a way, for something like superintendence, but where there is little work to supervise, there is no occasion for the appointment of a supervisor. The first pretense of a move in this direction was made by the county commissioners at a meeting held January 5, 1859, when it was "Ordered that a suitable person shall be appointed by the county board of supervisors in each township, as a superintending school committee." The following were honored with the appointment: A. C. McClure, banker, for the township of St. Cloud; A. H. Staples, farmer, for the township of Maine Prairie; I. P. Peas, farmer, for the township of Verdale (now Paynesville); J. P. Richardson, real estate agent, for the township of Munson.

In such lean regard, however, did Mr. McClure hold his newly-acquired honors that immediately upon learning of his appointment, and while the commissioners were yet in session, he came before the board and very pointedly informed them that he would refuse to serve. After considerable deliberation and discussion on the part of the board—an unsuspecting victim being presumably their object—a choice was made of John A. Miller, of St. Joseph, who, it seems, was at a sufficient distance to prevent his refusal from reaching the board before they had adjourned!

It will be seen from these appointments that each commissioner district, as they then existed, had its own superintendent of schools, an arrangement whereby there could have been most successful supervision, particularly when we bear in mind that at this time only ten schools were in operation. However, administration and supervision were not a part of the educational plan then.

Just what was expected of this "superintending school committee" is difficult to determine, since the records of the county commissioners are silent, alike as to their duties—and their activity! It is possible that some of them visited schools occasionally or examined candidates for certificates, but there are no indications that, during the first year, any of them were compensated for services rendered.

Additional interest in school affairs became manifest at the May, 1859, meeting of the county commissioners, when a committee on schools from among the mem-

bers of the board, was appointed by the chairman. This committee consisted of William Bosworth, John Lear and the Rev. D. Lowry, perhaps the only minister who ever served as a member of the Stearns county board of commissioners. As may be surmised, it was upon motion of the Rev. Mr. Lowry that such a committee was appointed, but in spite of its forceful origin this committee was never heard of more.

School supervision took on a more definite character in 1862 when, in accordance with the statute, regularly paid examiners were appointed in the several commissioner districts. By this time the number of schools in the county had increased to twenty-two, and during the year two additional districts perfected their organization by the election of officers. The duties of these men, as set forth in the law, consisted in examining the candidates for teachers' certificates—the last two Saturdays in April and October being designated for this purpose—and in visiting the schools, the applicants paying for the examination and the county for the visiting.

As to the fees for certificates the statute legalized a charge of fifty cents; however, there is good reason for believing that the charges varied with the moods of the examiners and the means of the applicants. It is stated on good authority that one applicant secured his certificate for half a dozen links of country sausage, a remuneration which, even at the present time, is a most alluring one! Still the vast preference for the good, hard coin is evident in the old law, long since repealed, which, though specifying the dates for teachers' examinations, wistfully provided that no candidate should be denied an examination at any other time if he appeared with the required fee!

The requirements for certificates in the early days were that, in addition to evidence of a good moral character, the candidate must show his fitness by passing an examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, orthography, geography and history. However, the following item taken from the St. Cloud Democrat of January 7th, 1864, may serve as an illustration of the rigidity with which the requirements were enforced.

A Model School Examiner!

"When the delegation from this place to the Teachers' Institute at Monticello were on the route, they stopped at the house of the school examiner for one of the districts in this county, for one of their number wished to secure a certificate to teach. After seeing the functionary they made application, in a spirit of fun, for certificates for the entire delegation, some half dozen. He proceeded to examine the real applicant, and, taking down a Bible, asked her to read. Complying with the request the young lady read several verses, when the examiner closed the book and said 'that would do.' The others suggested that he had better ask some questions in geography, grammar and arithmetic; but he utterly refused, declaring that 'she knew more than he did,' and proceeded to make out certificates FOR THE ENTIRE PARTY, ON THE STRENGTH OF THE YOUNG LADY'S SUPERIOR KNOWLEDGE! This is a fact, though a not very creditable one. More care should be taken in appointing examiners."

But, notwithstanding this seeming travesty—though it characterizes a general situation—let no one belittle the efforts of the pioneer men and women who devoted their time to the welfare of the schools, however crude and primitive their work may seem at this time. Those were the days of the "Three R's," and if a boy or girl could read and write to a fair degree and solve problems in long division, it was all that was needed; in fact it was all that could be imparted, for the parents needed the help of their children far more than the children needed the education, however sacrilegious such an utterance may sound at the present time. Ground had to be cleared so that crops could be grown, for it has become an unassailable fact that schools can only thrive and endure where industry has established a firm foundation. Even at the time of this writing it is still within the memory of men when the finest logs, which in these days of veneer and varnish would bring almost fabulous prices, were rolled together in huge piles and burned so that the country might be the more rapidly developed.

It is ever thus. Development must always be attended by more or less waste. There are many useless chips and charred

stumps between the axeman in the woods and the polisher in the factory. The hatching of a chick demands the destruction of an egg. And so it was with the schools. What today seems to have been waste and negligence was then the direst necessity. Viewed in this light, what need was there of highly accomplished teachers, or, for that matter, of equally qualified examiners?

The first school examiners, appointed September 16, 1862, were as follows: Joseph Edelbrock, merchant, St. Cloud; Andrew J. Schroeder, farmer, St. Joseph; John Schneider, farmer, Avon; Henry Fietsam, farmer, St. Augusta; Anton Vogt, farmer, Paynesville. Mr. Edelbrock resigned on May 12 of the following year and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of H. Z. Mitchell, merchant, of St. Cloud.

These men could examine candidates and license them for their respective districts only. If a teacher was employed near Clearwater in the fall and wished to continue in the township of Avon in the spring, or any of the other districts, she was obliged to undergo another examination. However it would appear that the ordeal was not a very trying one. Still, there was one extremely disagreeable feature about the law: the examiner could, on the slightest provocation, call upon the candidate and demand that the latter submit to a re-examination!

By the provisions of the statute these officials were obliged to visit the schools in their respective districts, for which services they received the sum of two dollars per day, provided they made a proper report of school affairs in their realm to the county auditor. During the first year of their incumbency very little visiting was done, since it was not until September 3, 1863, that a bill of four dollars, presented by Mr. Fietsam, was paid. On January 8, 1864, a like amount was paid to Mr. Schroeder.

On September 2, 1863 the following appointments were made by the county commissioners: H. Z. Mitchell, merchant, St. Cloud; Andrew J. Schroeder, farmer, St. Joseph; P. M. Richardson, merchant and postmaster, Richmond; Henry Fietsam, farmer, St. Augusta; Hubert Meyer, farmer, Zion. Mr. Mitchell declined to serve, and on January 8, 1864, the commissioners appointed H. C. Waite in his place.

The effects of the Civil War and threatening Indian hostilities began to tell at this time, and until 1866 there was but little activity along educational lines beyond what was already in operation. As already stated two districts were organized (i. e., officers were elected) in 1862, and only one in 1863. This last was the present district Number 10 which, as will be remembered, was set aside by the county commissioners in 1858, being the largest district ever established in Stearns county.

On September 7, 1864, the following examiners were appointed: P. C. Ransom, real estate agent, St. Cloud (succeeding Mr. Waite); Thomas Schoffen, farmer, St. Joseph; Henry Broker, merchant, Collegeville; Hubert Meyer, farmer, Zion; Henry Fietsam, farmer, St. Augusta.

During the year three new districts were organized, making a total of twenty-eight schools then in operation. In 1864 the school population of Stearns county (i. e., children and young people between the ages of five and twenty-one) was 2,045, but, it is needless to say that the actual enrollment fell far short of that number.

On September 2, 1865, the following were appointed to serve as examiners: L. A. Evans, clerk of court, St. Cloud; Thomas Schoffen, farmer, St. Joseph; Henry Broker, merchant, Collegeville; James Thresher, farmer, Fair Haven; J. J. Gibson, merchant, Cold Spring.

During the year 1865, the darkest in the history of the United States, one lone district was organized. However, immediately upon the close of the Civil War and the subjugation of the Indians, there came a large influx of settlers, and districts were organized with great rapidity. In 1866 twelve, and in 1867 ten new districts came into being, making a total of fifty-one.

The records do not show how long the last named quintet of examiners held office. Some time after they assumed their duties the legislature made provision for the appointment, by the board of county commissioners, of a county superintendent, and on May 8, 1867, the official duties of the last school examiners then in of-

fice—whoever they may have been—terminated with the appointment of the Hon. Nathan F. Barnes as the first superintendent of schools for Stearns county. The salary was fixed at $400 per annum, which was increased to $600 in June following. The law provided for an appointment each year.

County Superintendent. Nathan F. Barnes, the first superintendent of the Stearns county schools, and at the same time city justice in and for St. Cloud, was born at Portland, Me., on June 26, 1817. After receiving a common school and academic education, in 1834 he was appointed midshipman in the United States navy, serving five years. His first voyage was to the Island of Maderia, after which his vessel cruised along the eastern coast of South America, between the Amazon and La Plata rivers. In all he was in the South Sea exploring expedition, under Commodore Thomas Ap Catesly Jones, for nine months. After his discharge he returned to his native city and in 1840 took up the study of law. He completed the course in 1843, and soon after removed to New Hampshire, where he practiced law for six years. In 1850 Mr. Barnes became mail agent on the Isthmus route from New York to San Francisco, where he continued for six years. The next two years he resided in California, engaged in mining. In 1858 he came to Alexandria, Douglas county, Minnesota, where he was the first settler. He remained there for about seven years, and during the Sioux outbreak he and Andreas Darling were the only persons who remained, the others fleeing for safety to different points. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Barnes removed to St. Cloud, purchased a half interest in the St. Cloud Times and conducted it one year. He was then elected city justice, city clerk, county superintendent of schools, and twice (in 1865 and 1875) a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives. It was largely through his efforts that one of the state normal schools was located at St. Cloud. He was a member of the state normal board for several years, being the first resident director at St. Cloud. Mrs. Barnes was Mary P. Sparhawk, to which union seven children were born. Three of their children died within a period of nine days in the month of December, 1853, of diphtheria. Another son died in the Salisbury, N. C., prison during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes later moved to California where they spent their remaining years. During the years 1867 and 1868, the greater part of which is covered by Mr. Barnes' incumbency, twenty-four school districts were organized. He systematized the work, so far as this was possible, and visited the schools as often as his numerous other duties permitted.

Upon his resignation he was followed by Henry Krebs, one of the pioneer teachers of Stearns county, who was appointed by the county commissioners on September 4, 1868, at the same salary paid Mr. Barnes. Henry Krebs, who at the time of his appointment taught the school at St. Augusta, was a native of Germany where he had attended the elementary as well as one of the normal schools, from which institution he graduated. He taught school for a time in his native land, and then came to America, arriving in St. Louis, Mo., in the late forties. He was engaged in school work in that city for several years and then went to Iowa where he continued his educational activity. In the early sixties he came to Minnesota, taking charge of the school at St. Augusta. Mrs. Krebs was Mary Vossberg, a sister of Barney Vossberg, for many years auditor of Stearns county. During the incumbency of Mr. Krebs, which extended from September 4, 1868, to April 1, 1872, twenty-six districts were organized. At the close of his term he returned to his school at St. Augusta which he continued to teach until he was again elected superintendent in 1884. Mr. Krebs was a conscientious and painstaking man, who visited the schools regularly and aimed at greater efficiency, though lack of trained teachers hampered his activity in many instances. As an instructor and teacher his work was not confined to the school room alone; he was a community force. While at St. Augusta he organized a brass band, a musical organization which attained a high standard of efficiency, and otherwise succeeded in leading the young people, who no longer attended school, into fruitful entertainment. He died in 1909.

The next superintendent was Dr. Moody C. Tolman, father of Attorney Frank Tol-

man of Paynesville, who held office from April 1st, 1872, to September 6 of the same year, when he was obliged to resign because of ill health. Dr. Tolman, a graduate of Dartmouth College and one of the first settlers of Stearns county, was born in Vermont in 1824. In 1855 he came to Stearns county and located in the township of Brockway, being the first physician in that township. From 1859 to 1865 the family resided at Anoka. In 1861 Dr. Tolman enlisted as surgeon in the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and served during the war. He accompanied Sherman in his famous march to the sea. After his return he removed his family to St. Cloud and practiced medicine for three years, after which he conducted a drug store until his death, which occurred on March 21, 1873. At the time of his death Dr. Tolman was resident director of the normal school. He was a member of the state legislature, and for a number of years president of the board of education.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Tolman the county commissioners appointed Bartholomew Pirz, who was then quite prominent in county affairs. Mr. Pirz was born August 24, 1819, in Prussia. He came to the United States in 1854, spending the first winter at Sauk Rapids, Crow Wing and Platte river. In the spring of 1855 he located at Cold Spring, taking a claim in section 29, township of Wakefield, where he lived about two years. He moved to the township of Munson in the fall of 1856, remainng one year, and then removed to Eden Lake. In 1859 he went to the Rocky Mountains, and after three years returned to Munson, where he lived two years, returning to Eden Lake where he located on a farm in sections 5 and 6. During Mr. Pirz's term of office, which extended to September, 1874, thirteen new districts were organized, making a total of 104. Of these, however, only 98 received the state apportionment, which in that year amounted to $3,126.24 for Stearns county, 52 cents being remitted by the state for each child attending the required number of days. Mr. Pirz's salary was placed at $900. Barney Vossberg acted as his deputy for a short time.

In September, 1874, the County Commissioners appointed Peter E. Kaiser, who, at the time, was principal of the Franklin school in St. Cloud. Mr. Kaiser's biography appears in another part of this work, so that a repetition here would be superfluous. The choice of the county commissioners proved a happy one, for Mr. Kaiser was known as a man of fine academic attainments and educational ability. He was very diligent in visiting the schools and looking after the wants of the teachers. For the first two terms Mr. Kaiser was appointed by the county commissioners. In the meantime the legislature enacted a law making the office of county superintendent of schools an elective one, and thereafter, until 1881, Mr. Kaiser was regularly returned to office, the elections being held every year. His salary for the first two years was placed at $1,000, and during the remainder of his term, by the provisions of the statute, he was paid at the rate of ten dollars for each district under his supervision. During the last year of his incumbency the number of districts increased to 114.

The Hon. P. B. Gorman, whose biography will be found in another part of this history, succeeded Mr. Kaiser as superintendent of schools in 1881. The preelection fight was a most bitter one. However, it must be said to the credit of the candidates that the contest gained none of its unsavory qualities from any effort of theirs. It was, rather, a fight for political supremacy, waged by factions far removed from the office of county superintendent of schools. So bitter were the feelings engendered and so stubborn the antagonism that, immediately following Mr. Gorman's election, a bill was introduced in the legislature by a Stearns county representative, providing that the office of superintendent of schools in and for Stearns county be abolished and the work assigned to the judge of probate. Happily this vindictive and utterly senseless measure was defeated, whereby Stearns county retained a most excellent superintendent, for Mr. Gorman was a man of fine executive ability, and looked to the affairs of the office with a firm rigidity quite unattained before. The three years of his incumbency were fruitful ones for the schools, a notable rise of the standard of efficiency among the teachers marking the period.

In 1884 Henry Krebs was again elected superintendent, holding the office until

1887. There were now 133 districts in the county.

In the fall of 1887 Lorenzo J. Rocholl, who was then teaching in the township of Spring Hill, was elected superintendent, and for twelve years this gentleman was at the head of the Stearns county schools. His administration marks an era of great educational activity. The teachers were organized and sectional meetings were held at which matters pertaining to the welfare of the schools were discussed. Fifty-one new districts were organized. It was during Mr. Rocholl's incumbency that the German Catholic Teachers' society flourished and did much to advance the general interest in the schools. Mr. Rocholl was also very active as a member of the legislative committee of the Minnesota Educational association, and it was with his cooperation that a number of the laws for the betterment of things educational were enacted.

Up to this time the county superintendents prepared their own questions for teachers' examinations, though the state superintendent would send questions occasionally, which, however, were only regarded in the light of a suggestion. All grades of certificates, except professionals, were also issued by the county superintendents until toward the close of Mr. Rocholl's term, when a law was enacted providing that first-grade certificates be issued only by the state superintendent. It was through Mr. Rocholl's efforts that the free text-book system was introduced into Stearns county, and the first state library aid was secured by several districts.

Mr. Rocholl was succeeded in 1899 by Charles M. Weber, for a number of years engaged as a teacher in the township of Brockway and in the vicinity of St. Cloud. Mr. Weber held the office four years, and during his second term a law was passed providing that all grades of certificates, except so-called permits, be issued by the state department of education. J. B. Himsl, the present judge of probate and former county attorney, was Mr. Weber's deputy for a short time.

In the fall of 1902 Paul Ahles was elected superintendent. His biography appears elsewhere in this work, so that only his activity while in the office of county superintendent need be discussed here. Mr. Ahles took hold of his official duties with a firm hand, his first efforts being towards raising the standard of efficiency among the teachers then employed in the county. He found that many were teaching on the old permits issued by former superintendents—which were no longer recognized by the state department—and he at once prepared to have all applicants for certificates take the regular state examinations. Mr. Ahles also prevailed upon the districts to equip their schools with heating and ventilating plants, thus meeting the newer requirements for the special state aid, which will be more fully discussed farther along in this chapter. Teachers' and school officers' meetings were held all over the county, which were always largely attended. Examinations for county eighth grade diplomas were held. The first graduates from the eighth grade received their diplomas in June, 1904. They were Susan Auer, Alwina Besemann and Amelia Theisen from Albany; Minnie C. Stephens from Fair Haven; Elma N. Craig from the McCormick Lake School, east of Sauk Centre; Mary Heid from Luxemburg, and Anna E. Kraft from the Lyman Prairie school in Raymond township. In 1907 the number of eighth grade graduates was thirty-seven, and thereafter the number increased steadily with each examination. Anton B. Rieland, now cashier of the Richmond State bank, was the first permanent assistant superintendent. He was appointed by Mr. Ahles shortly after the latter came into office, and held the position four years. He was succeeded by Charles Schmit, who still holds the position. The introduction of industrial contests was another of Mr. Ahles' achievements, though at the present time the efforts are confined more specifically along one or two lines. Mr. Ahles remained in office eight years, and upon his retirement in 1911 left the schools of Stearns county in a condition quite unequaled before.

Mr. Ahles' retirement from office was voluntary. During the last four years of his incumbency he had applied himself to the study of law, and in February, 1910, was admitted to the bar, whereupon he declined a reelection. Four candidates entered the field, from among whom the writer of these lines was chosen to guide the school affairs of Stearns county. Pro-

priety demands that a hand other than his own record his modest achievements, and he therefore relinquishes his pen, for a space, to an old friend who will recount the course of his life. This biography, by Andrew Kessler, principal of the Meire Grove school, here follows:

William Andrew Boerger, the present county superintendent of schools and author of this history, was born November 26, 1875, at Victoria (St. Joseph), a diminutive village near the historic old Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio. He was the youngest of five children, three brothers and one sister arriving before him. His parents were poor, though they and their children never were in want for the common necessities of life. The home was a large log house, the only one left in the village, and in after years Mr. Boerger often related how, on rainy days and nights, the entire family hurried about, placing pails, pans and tubs to catch the drippings from a faithless and defective roof. The father of the family was a teacher, instructing in a small district school eight miles from home, to which he went early Monday morning and returned late the Friday evening following, making the trips on foot. During his absence the mother and children did the work at home, for their six acres of land made it possible for them to make both ends meet. The three older brothers prepared themselves for the teaching profession, which vocation they followed in after life.

When "Willie," as he was familiarly called, was thirteen years old he was permitted to go to the Josephinum in Columbus, Ohio, where he intended to learn the art of altar building and sculpture. The Rev. Father Jessing, the rector of the institution, offered to take the boy free of charge, even providing for his clothes. He remained only a few weeks, however, for an immoderate and ungovernable attack of homesickness forced him to relinquish his cherished plans. So intense and acute were his sufferings that, on a Sunday morning in February, while Father Jessing and the entire population of the institution were gathered in church for services, the puny, homesick little lad slipped out, hurried to the dormitory for his valise, and, without knowing what direction to take, left the building, climbing over a six-foot iron fence in making his exit! The little fellow had never before been in a city and he was utterly bewildered. Somewhere in that sea of houses he had cousins, whose address he knew and which he kept saying over and over to himself as he hurried along, shivering and shaking, for he had no mittens, no overcoat and the weather was bitter cold. Finally when he could endure it no longer he entered a meat market and tremblingly inquired if he might warm himself. Permission was given, but before he left the place he opened his valise and provided his hands with some protection against the cold. And thus it came to pass that, on a cold morning in the winter of 1888, the future superintendent of the Stearns county schools stole shyly up Main street in Columbus, Ohio, with a pair of gray cotton socks on his hands in place of mittens! Making inquiry of a policeman the overjoyed boy learned that he was only a few blocks from the home of his relatives, and that he had but to turn the next corner to come within view of it. The money for the journey home (about eighty miles) was provided by his relatives, Father Jessing was informed of the boy's whereabouts, and the next day "Willie's" mother was surprised beyond words to see her boy trudging up the road, carrying his heavy valise and almost wornout from his six-mile walk—but extremely happy! The following year Mr. Boerger went to live with his oldest brother, John G. Boerger, who was then teaching at East Bristol, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he prepared for college. Thereafter he attended the Catholic Normal School at St. Francis, Wisconsin, preparing for the dual position of teacher and organist. Mr. Boerger taught his first school in Biehle, Perry county, Missouri, a small place about seventy-five miles south of St. Louis and perhaps thirty miles inland from the Mississippi river. His first experiences in his new position were not designed to inspire enthusiasm. Three days after his arrival he contracted malaria, and for four weeks lay suffering among total strangers, several hundred miles from home. The place was extremely lonely and after his recovery he began teaching school, though the work was exceedingly trying because of his ex-

hausted condition. On the evening of the first day he walked to the postoffice and found that a letter had arrived during his illness, telling him of the death of his mother which had occurred two weeks before. There was no railroad in Perry county at that time and all the mail had to come via Chester, Illinois, to Perryville (the county seat) and thence to Biehle, which accounted for the delay. Mr. Boerger remained but one year in Biehle. In the fall of 1893 he went to Hoven, Potter county, South Dakota, where he taught three years and where in November, 1895, he married Minnie Schmidt, whose parents were among the pioneer settlers of that region. The year following Mr. and Mrs. Boerger lived at Lewiston, Idaho, where Mr. Boerger taught in the St. Aloysius academy for boys, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Returning to Hoven, South Dakota, he remained another year, teaching his former school, and then came to Stearns county, having engaged the school at Jacob's Prairie, near Cold Spring. After two years of successful work the position of principal of St. Mary's school at St. Cloud, which carried with it that of organist at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, becoming vacant, Mr. Boerger applied for it and was elected, holding the position seven years. An incident in connection, showing Mr. Boerger's determination and steadfastness of purpose—which led to his excellent success as superintendent—may here be related. Through a peculiar arrangement of circumstances he arrived in St. Cloud to make personal application at seven o'clock in the evening. It was necessary that he be at Jacob's Prairie the next morning to teach school, but there was no train to Cold Spring that night. However, he was nothing daunted. He met with the committee, was assured of his election and at ten o'clock at night, without having had time to take his evening meal, he started on foot for Jacob's Prairie, walking the fifteen miles during the night on a rough road, and arriving at his home at two o'clock the next morning, tired but successful! During the time of his employment in St. Mary's school in St. Cloud Mr. Boerger was appointed a member of the City Library Board by Mayor J. E. C. Robinson, serving three years. In 1905 he was elected to the city council from the Second Ward for three years, serving the last year as president of that body. After leaving the school in 1907, Mr. Boerger was for nine months deputy clerk of court under Henry J. Limperich. Thereafter he took up newspaper work, holding the position of city editor of the St. Cloud Daily Times for three years. In the fall of 1910 he was elected superintendent of schools and entered upon his duties on January 3, 1911. Since that day two general elections have been held, but Mr. Boerger has had no opposition. Immediately upon assuming the duties of his office Mr. Boerger set about to achieve his chief purpose which is stated in a caption adorning all the stationery used in the office, "The Home and the School, Let us Bring Them Nearer Together." It was with this purpose in view that sectional teachers' and parents' meetings were held, these being at all times largely attended. A general awakening was the result. Prizes were offered by Mr. Boerger for the largest number of parents' visits in the schools (in proportion to the enrollment) and in 1913-14 over twelve hundred parents' visits were reported. Mr. Boerger also associated himself with the management of the Stearns County fair at Sauk Centre, making a large educational exhibit there every fall. One movement which will prove of lasting benefit to the county was the potato contest begun by Mr. Boerger in 1912. Up to this time not more than fifty car loads of potatoes had been shipped out of Stearns county, owing to the lack of uniformity in kind. The first year six hundred children entered the contest; the next year the number increased to seven hundred ninety-four, and the year following the contestants numbered over one thousand. As a direct result of these contests and their attendant instruction on the raising and marketing of potatoes, over five hundred car loads were shipped out of Stearns county the first year, and a much larger number the year following. In September, 1913, Mr. Boerger placed an exhibit of the Stearns county school work at the state fair, which won the second prize. The year following the Stearns county exhibit again took second money, and in both years the first prize for a complete grade exhibit in penmanship was awarded the Stearns county schools. Mr.

Boerger's assistant is Charles Schmit, who was appointed by Mr. Ahles and retained by his successor. The situation in Stearns county is very encouraging. There is a most cheerful and hearty feeling of co-operation among all engaged and interested in school work, including not only the teachers, but the school officers and parents as well. The number of eighth grade graduates this year was 217, with a promise of a steady increase in the years to come.

Present Conditions.—It will be of interest as well as of value to future historians if the conditions of our schools as they exist at the time of this writing are briefly enumerated here, because far-reaching changes are contemplated and are already in the making. There are at present 196 schools in the county, exclusive of the independent districts, which are four in number. Seven joint districts, in which the schoolhouses are in adjoining counties, also extend into Stearns county. High schools are maintained at St. Cloud, Sauk Centre and Paynesville, while a full high school and commercial course is taught at Melrose. Courses in agriculture, domestic science and manual training are taught in St. Cloud, Sauk Centre, Paynesville and Melrose. A normal training department is maintained at Sauk Centre. High school work is also done in the graded schools at Richmond, Kimball, Eden Valley, Belgrade and Brooten, the last named maintaining, in addition, domestic science and agricultural departments. There are two consolidated districts, one at Sauk Centre and one at Kimball. In addition to the high and graded schools there are seventeen semi-graded schools, in which two or more teachers are employed, but which do not meet all the requirements for graded schools.

Including those of the independent districts there are 330 teachers employed in the county. Of these, 259 are women and 71 are men. The average monthly wages in the rural and semi-graded schools are $65.30 for men, and $51.16 for women. Twenty-two of the districts provide cottages for the teachers. Of the teachers employed 185 are graduates of high schools, normal schools or colleges, while of the rest 68 hold first grade, 65 second grade and 12 limited certificates. Limited certificates are issued to applicants without experience, but the credits required are the same as for second grade certificates. The branches required for a limited certificate are reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, spelling, physiology-hygiene, civics and composition. When the holder has acquired five months' experience the certificate is made a complete second. A first grade certificate requires, in addition, algebra, geometry, physics and physical geography. Eight months of experience were necessary for a first grade certificate up to the present time; however, beginning with August 1, 1915, applicants for first grade certificates must show eighteen months' experience acquired before that date or else they must show thirty-six weeks of normal training in methods. After that date no amount of experience, if subsequently acquired, will be accepted toward a first grade certificate.

In 1914 the number of rural and semi-graded schools receiving the special state aid was 147, the total amount received for rural, semi-graded, graded and high schools being $43,828.10. The requirements for this special state aid (in one-room schools) are as follows: The teacher must hold a complete certificate of either grade; school must be taught eight months and the building must be equipped with 100 square feet of blackboard; one unabridged and five academic dictionaries; two sets of supplementary readers; a case of nine maps; a twelve-inch globe; $10 worth of primary construction material; a library to which $10 worth of books must be added each year; a heating and ventilating plant, properly installed; sanitary drinking vessels, foot-scrapers and erasers. Two well-kept outhouses at least thirty feet apart must also be provided. Every school so equipped is entitled to the special state aid, providing the teacher holds a complete certificate. A limited certificate, while authorizing the holder to teach, does not entitle the district to this aid, although the apportionment and other state revenues are not withheld. If the teacher holds a first grade certificate the district receives $150; if a second grade, $100. If the district votes only seven months of school then either grade of certificate entitles to $75 only.

For the past three years the average length of school term was 8.2 months for the entire county. The apportionment for the past year was $6 for each child that attended the required forty days, making a total of $60,317.51 for the entire county. There are 105 districts in which text-books are furnished free to the children. The total value of all schoolhouses and sites is estimated at this date to be $628,344. The interior equipment amounts to another $58,332, making a total of $686,676. During the past year the sum of $289,195.44 was expended for the maintenance of the public schools in this county, with a total cash balance of $120,187.75 in the several treasuries. The average rate of special tax, in mills, for the ensuing year was 15.9 for high and graded school districts, and 5.7 for rural districts.

In twelve of the rural schools warm lunches are served to the children at noon and the movement is steadily spreading. The pioneers in this direction were Harriet Wheeler, who began under serious difficulties and drawbacks in District Number 136 in the township of Ashley; Leta White, of District Number 49, three miles west of Sauk Centre; and Carrie Walz, in District Number 40 in the township of Rockville, Anna M. Karels, now Mrs. Henry Zenner, of St. Wendel, was the first to introduce manual training in a rural school, beginning this work in 1912 at St. Nicholas, where she taught for three years. Another pioneer in this movement is Michael Lutgen, now teaching in District Number 81, township of St. Martin.

There are 113 schools in the county in which a foreign language is taught, instruction being given as follows: German, 100; Scandinavian, 11; Polish, 2. The laws now in force permit the teaching of a foreign language in the public (common) schools for a period of one hour a day, provided it is so ordered by a unanimous vote of the school board.

Including those of the high and graded schools there are 177 school libraries in the county, with a total of 37,703 volumes. During the past year parents and pupils availed themselves of these libraries to the extent that 26,693 volumes were taken and read.

The number of children enrolled, including those of the high and graded schools is 10,725, of whom 10,089 were entitled to apportionment the past year, having attended the required number of days. The average number of days attended by each child was 130. In 1909 the state legislature passed a wholesome compulsory education law which is quite rigidly enforced. It provides that the clerk of each district each year take a census of the children between the ages of six and sixteen, the original being filed with the county superintendent and a copy with the teacher. Children between the ages of eight and fourteen are obliged to attend regularly, unless excused by the board. Grounds for excuse are physical inability, mental deficiency, unreasonable distance from school and previous completion of the grades. Children between fourteen and sixteen years of age may be excused between April 1 and November 1, to assist in the necessary work on the farm.

Long Periods of Service.—Stearns county has acquired an enviable reputation for the numerous long periods of continuous service performed by many teachers in their respective districts. The longest uninterrupted term was enjoyed by Lucas Gertken, who taught in the village school at Richmond for thirty-one years, following which he taught nine years at Meire Grove. Next in line is John Wocken who has been principal of the Cold Spring school for twenty-seven consecutive years, while Gotthard Harren held the same position in the Freeport schools for twenty-five years. The longest term in any rural school was taught by Nicholas K. Weber, who was employed in District Number 125, in the township of St. Martin, for twenty-two years. Close upon this record comes that of Joseph M. Gillitzer, who taught the school in District Number 63, known as the "Wolf Settlement," for twenty-one years. Henry Krebs, one of the early county superintendents, taught at St. Augusta for twenty-four years, while Henry W. Lembeck has been teaching at Spring Hill for eighteen years. N. K. Stein taught in District 64 for seventeen years. Seventeen years ago Mary Phlepsen was employed to teach the primary room in the village school at Cold Spring, and she has been regularly reengaged every year since. Wendelin Ruf, one of the early teachers, taught sixteen years at Arban, while Theo-

dore Lobmiller was employed for fourteen consecutive years at Farming. For thirteen years Edward Ortmann has been teaching the primary room in the Meire Grove school, and his record is equalled by those of John B. Glass and Michael Meinz, who taught the same number of years at Cold Spring as assistants to Mr. Wocken. Joseph Torborg taught the school in District Number 132 for eleven years, which record is also held by John Lang in District Number 133 and Hermann Ricker in District Number 183. The following taught each in his respective school for ten years: C. A. Boerger at St. Martin; Joseph N. Huss at Jacob's Prairie; Andrew Weber at Richmond; W. F. Kuehnl at St. Nicholas, and J. C. Diekmann at Roscoe. A nine-year record is held by M. P. Schiltz at Meire Grove, Henry J. Adrian in District Number 165, Simon Blum in District Number 144, and Henry Stoetzel at St. Rosa. For eight years W. C. Hendershott was principal of the Brooten school, a record also enjoyed by Joseph B. Himsl in District Number 94 and Joseph Lahr in District Number 63. Besides these there are a large number who have taught in one district for seven, six and five years. Much of this is due to the fact that in a large number of instances cottages are either owned by the district or else dwelling houses are provided rent free for the use of the teachers.

HISTORY OF DISTRICTS.

Ashley Township.—District Number 46, now called the Homm school, seven miles northwest of Sauk Centre, was the first organized in Ashley township. This is a joint district, part of which lies in Todd county. The first school was taught by Mary Parker in the house of F. Karell, across the road from the present location in Todd county. After a schoolhouse was erected Mary Stiles was employed to teach, the officers engaging her being F. Tubbs, clerk; George Baker, treasurer, and David Stiles, director.

All the records belonging to the district were destroyed by fire in 1899. Other teachers employed in this school were Hattie Doyle, Julia Kinsella, Mae Jardine, Nathaniel Swift, Alta Cass, Samuel F. Reed, Manda Nelson, Mae Gallagher, Florence Compton, Clara Hines and Alice Parker. This school was awarded second prize for general exhibits from rural schools at the Stearns county fair held at Sauk Centre in 1914. Alice Parker was the teacher. It is completely equipped for the special state aid. During the past year warm lunches were served, for which purpose the stove and utensils were bought with prize money earned by the school and by individual pupils for school exhibits at the county fair.

In 1869 a part of District Number 46 was taken to form a new district, the school house being erected two miles south of that of the parent organization. It is now known as the Parker school, though Number 65 is its legal designation. The first officers of this newly created district were J. A. Shaw, clerk; Simeon Grant, director; John Ebenpacher, treasurer. The first schoolhouse used was a log building in which Triphene Baker was the first teacher. Miss Baker was engaged for a term of three months, at a salary of $20 per month, she to board herself, or, if she chose and found a welcome, to "board 'round." There were only three pupils enrolled the first term. The equipment at the command of the teacher and pupils was very limited. It consisted of one spelling book, one "Practical Arithmetic" and a Bible. This was further supplemented one morning by one of the older girls who brought a lead pencil and a sheet of writing paper that the teacher might help her write a letter to her beau! Still, in spite of these humble beginnings, this school has won in the course of time an honorable position. Among the pupils who attended here was Clara Stiles, now a member of the faculty of the state normal school at St. Cloud, considered one of the most thorough educators in the state. Jennie Pierson, Thekla Pierson, Orpha Stiles and Alice Parker, who also attended this school, later graduated with class honors from the Sauk Centre high school. At the 1913 county fair, with Blanche Lee as teacher, this school was awarded the second prize for a penmanship exhibit, and one year later, with the same teacher, it received the first prize for a general exhibit from rural schools. At the 1914 state fair the first prize for a product map of the state of Minnesota was awarded

this district. A complete equipment for the special state aid adds to the efficiency of the school. Among the teachers employed were Paris Bruce, Elida Close, Nettie Wilcox, Kate Atfield, Charles Bronson, Molly Dobbs, Emma Sumner, Fannie Mitchell, Minnie Hogan, Hattie Rockwell, Belle McLief, Hattie Smith, Jennie Jones, Bert Stiles, Emma Stiles, Nellie McCormick (later society editress of the St. Cloud Journal-Press and now Mrs. E. J. Hollern of Minneapolis), Vinnie Johnson, I. W. Reid, Edward Dubois, Mabel Cowlthorpe, Irving Fischer, Edna Carpenter, Frances Spieker, Charlotte Swift, Mae Jardine, Leta White, Jennie Hines, Blanche Lee and Typhosa Rorabaugh.

District Number 101, whose building is situated three miles west of the Parker school, was organized in 1874. School was first taught in a small board shanty on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 17. This structure was replaced in 1876 by a frame building erected on the present site, the southeast quarter of Section 8. The teachers employed in this school were Lettie Burgess, F. A. Stiles, Ella L. Lewis, R. H. Sliter, Belle Riley, Cora Sunderland, Carrie Frederick, Rose Cooper, May Hoffman, Maggie Hartnett, Cassie Frederick, Hester Lewis, Eva Davis, Emma Stiles, Annie Gray, Celia Grimes, Lucy Chisholm, Lela V. Gilman, Anna Allen, Jennie Pierson, Carrie Cooper, Jennie Lovas, Jennie Hines, Mildred Lathrop, Bessie Manwell, Florence Compton, Clara Houghton and Clara Hines.

District Number 97 was organized in 1882 and a schoolhouse erected on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 26. Several years after the building was moved south one-half mile, and from this new location it has acquired the name of the Lynch school. The first teacher was Emma Lewis, who had an enrollment of twelve pupils. Other teachers employed were Etta Craig, Kate Flahaven, Mayme Grundmann, Maggie Meagher, Nettie Wilcox, Kate Fredericks, Carrie Fredericks, Clara Stiles, Orpha Stiles, Inez Gats, Thomas Flahaven, Elmer Smith, Lizzie Gray, Margaret Von Levern, Mae Jardine, Frances Spieker, Edna Brown, William Parker, Mathilda Bock, and Ruth Osborne.

District Number 136, which is more generally known as the Gray District, was organized in 1888, with William Gray, clerk; Charles Robinson, treasurer; William Mitchell, director. The first teacher was a Miss McIntyre, whose enrollment was fifteen pupils. It was in this school that Harriet Wheeler in 1912-13 began the teaching of domestic science, the first work of its kind in the rural schools of this county. The first efforts were rather primitive, the equipment consisting of one kettle and such smaller dishes as the children were permitted to bring from home. The heating stove was used in cooking the food. Later the school board purchased an oil stove and the necessary utensils. Miss Wheeler's efforts, begun merely to provide a warm lunch at noon, gradually widened into a larger scope, and soon she found herself giving instructions in cooking and baking. This work was done on Friday afternoons, some of the mothers of the district being frequently present. During this period the boys judged and tested corn and potatoes. So successful were Miss Wheeler's efforts that she was employed by the state the following summer for demonstration work in the northern counties. Other teachers who instructed in this school were Martha Moon, Isabel Riley, Margaret Maguire, Mary Swift, Cecelia Grimes, Mary Fearby, Ethel Smith, Anna Hoffmann, Hattie Swift, Vinnie Johnson, Vera Parker, Rose McIntyre, Lydia Lyons, Alice Cass, Archibald Kirk, Elizabeth Rich and Josephine Hanson.

District Number 157, the most northwesterly in the county, was organized in 1891 with J. C. Cass, director; H. B. Nickum, treasurer; G. D. Cass, clerk. Allie Moore was the first teacher. Her enrollment was fifteen pupils. Other teachers were Lulu Wilcox, Sarah Hartnett, Eva Davis, Etta Carpenter, Mary Rooney, Clara Carpenter, Lena Karels, Lillie Schwartz, Barbara Krick, Blonda Smith, Mary Kettermann, Susan Auer, Pauline Ahles, Emily Rassier, Anna M. Heger, Susan Rassier and Elizabeth Speiser.

Avon Township.—The first school in this township was taught by Mary Sutrup in a wagon shop, owned and operated by M. S. Keppers near his home. The only furniture was the work bench. In 1870 District Number 60 (the present village school of Avon) was organized and a log building

erected on Section 28. Joseph Katzner, now the Rev. John Katzner, O. S. B., familiarly known as Father John, the successful horticulturist of St. John's Abbey, was the first teacher in this new building. The structure was also used as a church and the equipment was very meagre in both directions. It consisted of a number of rudely fashioned benches, a piece of canvass painted black and an old box stove. The first folding slate, bound in flaming red flannel, caused such a commotion that for half an hour discipline went begging! The log building was later replaced by a frame structure which is still standing, although it is no longer used for school purposes. An addition was built in the nineties and an assistant hired. In 1912 a parochial school building was erected and rented to the district. Three teachers are employed.

An amusing incident occurred in the early days which is still related by those who remember the occurrence. One of the teachers was very fond of deer hunting, which game was quite abundant at that time. He was in the habit of going out early in the morning to lie in waiting near the runways. But in spite of his vigilance he never got a fair shot at any of the nimble creatures. Despairing of success he hit upon the expedient of scaling a half fallen tree which overhung one of the runways. However he was much afraid that in his excitement he might fall off, and to provide against such a calamity took with him a strong piece of rope with which he lashed himself somewhat loosely to the trunk. Presently a fine buck came sniffing along the path. The pedagogue wriggled into position, but in his eagerness he lost his balance and slipped from the tree. At the appointed hour the children arrived at the school building but there was no teacher. They waited half an hour, an hour, and still the good man did not put in his appearance. Finally some people living near-by became interested and a search for the missing teacher was instituted. Much speculation was rife as to the possible fate of the master as the people and children hurried through the woods, when suddenly they came upon him dangling from the tree with a rope tied about his waist! After numerous remarks by which, as may well be imagined, his dignity was not at all advanced, the unfortunate schoolmaster was liberated and everybody trooped back to school, where the work for the day was resumed. The good man's ardor in the chase may well be pardoned, for the first teachers were paid the lowest of wages and were obliged to "board 'round."

The teachers employed were Mary Sutrup, Joseph Katzner, Joseph Maier, Conrad Marschall, Anton Warnken, Ignatius Broker, Phillip Richter, P. J. Limperich, Casper Klostermann, L. J. Rocholl, John Steichen, Math Weirens, Anton Eltrich, Michael Gans, Anna Christen, John Goetz, W. F. Kuehnl, Joseph Heinen, Carl Rettenmaier, Miss Hasty, Ben Garding, Miss Nelson, Mary Coyne, A. C. Seifert, John Jacobs, John Lang and J. J. Welte. The first assistant was Mrs. Carl Rettenmaier and her successors were Miss Kuhn, Kate Christen, Clara Engels, Sophia Kranz, Theresa Bauer, Carrie Walz, Frances Donnersbach and Mary Bauer.

District Number 72, the school at St. Anna, was organized in 1869, with Wolfgang Voit, clerk; Rudolph Grunoh, treasurer; John Rass, director. There is some dispute as to who may have been the first teacher. Some maintain that Adam Keppers enjoys this distiction, while others claim that Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict gave the first instructions. The school formerly stood one mile south of the present location, instruction being given in a log building. This was later replaced by a frame structure which was destroyed by fire. When a new building was erected the location was changed. The enrollment at the present time is 72, a number far in excess of the seating capacity of the school. However, the district is contemplating the erection of a modern, two-room building, which will no doubt materialize within a short time. During the past year a large past of the territory was detached to form a new district. While this greatly diminishes the area it does not materially decrease the enrollment. The teachers who taught in this school were F. Vorwold, Louis Kitowski, John Schwientek, Mrs. H. Remington, Joseph Otte, James Backes, Mathew E. Omann, Adam Waldowski, Joseph Krebsbach, Alice Uptegrove, Anna Stewart, Paul Dobis, Elinor Bettenburg, Michael Tschida,

Adam Keppers, Miss Haules, Frank Brinkmann, Mr. Renker, John Eich, Anna Keppers, C. Janski and Emily Rassier. Mr. Vorwold, one of the early teachers, was drowned in Pelican Lake, near the school. He lived across the lake and in winter would skate across to shorten the distance.

District Number 149, otherwise known as the Sperl school and more recently given the name "Rosebud School," was organized in the fall of 1890. Stephen Dillenburg was elected clerk; John B. Sperl, treasurer, and John Grossmann, director. Jacob E. Lemm, now living at Estovan, Canada, was the first teacher. His enrollment numbered 28 pupils. Since the organization of the district the number of pupils has steadily decreased, until the term in 1911-12 when no school could be taught as there were only two pupils of school age in the district. Accordingly the school board made provision for the transportation of the children to the Albany school, and for one year the little school on the hill stood vacant. However, this could not continue, as under such conditions the district stood in danger of dissolution; so the following year a teacher was again employed, although the number of children was still less than half a dozen. Other teachers who followed Mr. Lemm were Joseph Lommel, Kate Wimmer, Lena Christen, J. P. Schwinghammer, Benedict Lemm, Fred Christen, Sophie Christen, Mary Schwinghammer, Bernard J. Keppers, Leonars Vos, Mary Pratschner, Cecilia Robeck, Henrietta Christen, Frances Backes, Martin Schmitt, Margaret Roesch (now Sister Jeanette of the Order of St. Benedict), Anton J. Schneider, Anna Gerding, Max Grave and Mathilda O. Friedl.

District Number 175, whose educational activity is visibly expressed by a little stone schoolhouse, situated one mile north of St. John's University, in a hollow formed on three sides by a naturally curved mound and on the other by the high grade of the Albany state road, was organized in 1895. This district, which was formerly a part of District Number 120, may properly be said to have been born of a cyclone, for it was upon this physical calamity that dissatisfaction from within found expression when it was proposed to erect the new building still farther from this part of the district. (See history of District No. 120, Township of Collegeville.) The majority voted to have the school placed half a mile farther south, whereupon the residents in the northern part of the district petitioned for a new organization. The petition was granted and in 1895 the organization was completed by the election of the following officers: Sebastian Meyer, clerk; Peter Rau, director; Aloysius Himsl, treasurer. Mr. Meyer still holds his office, while Mr. Himsl continued to be treasurer until his death, which occurred July 2, 1913. Two weeks later his son, Frank Himsl, was elected in his place. John Wimmer, was the first teacher in this school. His enrollment numbered 35 pupils, which number has very much decreased since the first term. Other teachers employed were Mary Braun, Mary Jakale, Albert A. Eich, Frank Wagner, Math Krier, Carrie Walz, Elizabeth Rich, Regina Schneider, Elizabeth Keller, Joseph M. Gillitzer, Elizabeth Kamp, John Mergen, Simon Meyer, Mathilda Lemm, Roe Danzl and Alma Hockert.

District Number 176, the Hill school, located in Section 13, was organized in 1896. The first school officers were Patrick Meagher, William Murphy and Hermann Maehren. Nellie McBride, now Mrs. Oliver Cronin of North Dakota, was the first teacher. She had an enrollment of fifteen pupils. Other teachers employed were Wendelin Ruff, Norbert Schneider, Henry Bachel, Theresa Hill, B. J. Keppers, Evaline Messerschmitt, Minnie Kaufmann, Agnes Coyne, James L. Barrett, Sarah Fearon, Elinor Theisen, Martha Murphy and Margaret Ryan.

District Number 208 was organized in the summer of 1914, the territory being taken from Districts 72, 87, 42 and 176. The school officers were E. J. Tipton, clerk; F. Phillipsek, treasurer, and Anton Streit, chairman. Mr. Streit was for a number of years clerk of District Number 87. Miss Effie Quale of Albany was the first teacher.

Albany Township.—The first school in the Township of Albany was taught in 1867 in a log building on Section 22 by Anthony Froehlich, twenty pupils being enrolled. The school was situated on the land of Mr. Obermiller, about half a mile

south of the present village of Albany, although at that time no railroad extended into Stearns county and there was as yet no village of that name. Because of its location the school was known as the Obermiller school. The building had been erected by a number of Catholics who lived in the surrounding country for a church, the Rev. P. Benedict, O. S. B. (long since deceased), conducting services therein about once a month. In the spring of the following year District Number 59 was organized with Joseph Schwinghammer, clerk; Isidor Obermiller, director, and Paul Obermiller, treasurer. The organization embraced all of the township of Albany except sections 31, 32, and 33. The old church continued to be used for school purposes for several years; however, upon the completion of the Great Northern railroad through the county and the platting of the townsite of Albany, a church was built nearer the station and the old building was deprived of its religious character. The land on which it stood was repurchased by the former owners, and in order to accommodate the children of the village (during the first three or four years these were few in number) the school site was changed to the cross-roads about one-quarter of a mile to the east, where a frame building was erected and stood for several years. Some of the early teachers were A. Hoffmann, Frank Klostermann, A. Warnken, J. M. Gillitzer, Michael Kummer, Nicholas Young and Henry F. Meyer. The arrangement proved quite satisfactory for several years; however, as the population of the village increased sentiment favored the location of a school within the corporate limits, and at an election held in 1878 a sufficient majority of the voters cast their ballots in favor of the new location. Immediately upon this the people living to the south and east petitioned the county board for a new district and their petition was granted. The new organization was known as District Number 111, but the schoolhouse remained at the cross-roads, almost at the edge of the village, until 1902, when it was moved south about two miles. Even at the present time the boundaries of District Number 111 extend up to the village limits of Albany, scarcely half a mile from the town school. The first village schoolhouse was a frame structure in which for several years only one teacher was employed. The present four-room building was erected in 1892, and upon its completion four teachers were engaged. The principals since 1892 were Andrew Schneider, Paul Ahles, Andrew H. Kessler, Henry Krinbring, Thomas Coughlerty, Felix Payant, Peter Ahles, Susan Auer, Eleanor Bauer, Rosalie Weisser and Peter M. Weyrens. The school was placed on the state graded school list in 1903 during the principalship of Mr. Krinbring, and so continued until 1910 when on account of lack of pupils, it could no longer maintain its standard. In 1909 a large parochial school was built, which caused a great falling off in attendance. Assistant teachers employed in the Albany village school were Lena Marschall, Rose Geisel, George Garreis, Mary Schwinghammer, John Krause, Bertha Linnemann, Carrie Walz, John A. Maus, Peter P. Molitor, Mary Pratschner, Theresia Bieble, Tillie Schwartz, Bertha Pallansch, Catherine Doyle, Angelia Schroeder, Beatrice C. Wolfe, Cecilia Fitzgerald, Susan Auer, Theresia Bauer, Olive Dailey, Mayme Pallansch and Catherine Murphy.

District Number 111, as already indicated in the foregoing, was organized April 29, 1878. Its history is closely related to that of District Number 59, in fact both districts claim the original Obermiller school as their own. However, since the school was moved from the cross-roads near Albany to its present location, it has become known as the Heinen school, though an occasional old settler calls it by its former name. The district is contemplating the erection of a new schoolhouse, since the present structure no longer meets the state requirements, although properly equipped in every other direction. Some of the teachers employed in this school were Peter Stadtherr, Agatha Roeder, N. J. Harren, Leo Bauer, Martin J. Schmitt, Emily Schneider, Jennie Tischleder, M. G. Weyrens and Theresa Bauer.

District Number 143, whose schoolhouse is situated about three miles west of Albany, was organized in 1889. John Plemel Sr., John Dirkies Sr., and Herman Jackel were the first officers. Peter Danzl was the first teacher. Since his time the following teachers have been engaged in this

school; Henry F. Meyer, Michael Weyrens, Annie Christen, Katie Wimmer, Peter Ehresmann, George Garreis, John Schwinghammer, Karl Rettenmaier, John Fink, Jacob L. Hohmann, Barney Eshpeter, Henry Briol, Max Grave and Joseph Fahnhorst. Louis Dirkies, a prominent attorney; Edward Schmid, Anna Eschpeter and Magdalena Eschpeter, teachers, attended this school. In the year 1901 a dwelling house was erected for the use of the teacher.

District Number 179, the Fruth school three miles southwest of Albany, was organized in 1898. George Fruth was the first director; S. P. Wimmer, clerk, and Joseph Meier, treasurer. Josephine Wimmer, now Mrs. William Bidmann of Two Inlets, Minn., was the first teacher. Her enrollment was thirty pupils. The teachers who followed her were Fred Christen, Mary Schwinghammer, Alvina Besemann (now Mrs. Albert Strobel of St. Cloud) Elinor Pallansch and Emily Schneider.

District Number 178, northeast of Albany, was organized in 1898. Math Gretsch, Joseph Friedl and Michael Konsak were the first school officers. Miss Hedwig Himsl, now Mrs. J. P. Goetten of St. Cloud, was the first teacher. Other teachers were Norbert Schneider, Sophia Christen, William Schneider, Evaline Messerschmitt, Hannah Batz, Anna Berle, Rose Dicks, Emily Schneider and Isabel Krebs.

District Number 148, for many years known as the Weivoda district, but recently renamed the Woodland school, was organized in 1891 with Peter George director; Andrew Malley, treasurer, and Rudolph Stich, clerk. Aloys Schwinghammer, now of Bruno, Saskatchewan, Canada, was the first teacher. He was followed by Peter Weber, Conrad A. Marschall, Jacob L. Koll, Peter G. Ehresmann, Nicholas Young, Michael George, Lizzie Rosenberger, Sophia Kranz, John Kraus, Mary Roesch, Lizzie Eich, Theodore Schulte, Anna Karels, Anna Adrian, Mayme Pallansch, Laura Eich, Anna Luckeroth, Elizabeth Just, Celia Hammerl, Katherine Wilwerding and Katherine Johannes.

Brockway Township.—The first school in the township of Brockway was taught by Irene Carrick of Elk River in 1859. This was a private school, conducted in the house of Winslow Getchell. This was within the confines of what, since 1857, was designated District Number 7 and is now known as the Perry school (also the Riverside school). Since neither funds nor public buildings were available, recourse was had to private instruction, a small tuition being charged. The present schoolhouse was built in 1861 and the first teacher was a Mr. Sabbath who was employed for a three months' term. Unfortunately the records for a number of years were lost or destroyed. The first school board consisted of George W. Day, John Hayward and Winslow Getchell. The second year a term of four months was taught, and for the next nine years six months was the regular length of term. Thereafter, until 1913, the term was held at seven months, and in 1913 it was increased to eight. In that year the schoolhouse was much improved by an addition and a complete interior equipment.

District Number 8, whose building is situated about three miles north of the Perry school and which is locally known as the Crosby school, was organized in 1867. E. J. Smart, C. M. Hiscock and H. B. Smart were the first school officers. The first school was taught by Julietta Hicks in the farm house of Reuben Crosby, about half a mile south of the present schoolhouse. Twenty pupils were enrolled. Other teachers employed were Agnes Russell, Electa Holding, Susan Popple, James B. Bonham, Janet Russell, Anna C. Kelley, Etta Clifford, Lydia Pedley, Belle Tuttle, Alda Everette, Olive Leavitt, Grace Wilson, May Leavitt, Lulu Bonham, Emma R. Smart, Lottie Brown, Alice Bowen, Jennie E. Campbell, Mary E. Hiscock, Nellie Wakefield, Margaret Miller, Mary Moulin, Gertrude Gilman, Miriam A. Smart, Mary V. Collar, Nellie Dayton, J. F. Smart, Lillian Kenyon, Cora Rucker, Mary E. Bell, Lucy M. Lisle, Agnes A. Flint, Hester J. Caughey, Jennie A. Smart, Josephine Johnson, Eva Caughey, Bessie Parks, Mamie Lisle, Gertrude Flint, Bertha Lausted, Evangeline Carpenter, Etta Whan, Grace Burt, Martha Hurley, Mae Koch, Alma B. Gordon and Alma Caughey.

District Number 12, known as the Ross school and situated one mile east of Opole, was organized in 1869 with Joseph Patrick, director; George Healy, clerk, and Wil-

liam Ross, treasurer. The first school was taught in a log building, just across the road north of the present location, by Annie Parnett. There were thirty-five pupils enrolled. Among the teachers who followed Miss Parnett were John Pleasant, Angus Kennedy, Joseph Meyers, John Schultheis, D. J. McIsaacs, Minnie Perlowski, Rose Courtney and Mary Richards. Charles M. Weber, later county superintendent of schools, taught in this district for a number of years. R. F. Ross, at present superintendent of Cass County, Minnesota, attended this school when a boy, his father being the first treasurer of the district.

District Number 4, the Brick school, in the southwestern part of the township, was organized in 1874. The first school officers were Angus Kennedy, John Murphy and Timothy McCarthy. Thomas McCauley was the first teacher, ten pupils attending. School was first taught in an old log building half a mile west of the present location. This building is still in a good state of preservation, although the variety of uses to which it has been put in later years have wrought some changes in its original appearance. At the present time it serves as a combination of barn and tinker's shop, a sort of emergency hospital where plows and reapers and carts that have fallen victims to minor accidents may be given temporary relief. Since the organization of the district the enrollment has steadily increased, numbering at the present time 64 pupils. The old log building soon proved too small, and a brick building was erected in its place. In this the pupils now find themselves in rather close quarters, and the erection of a new schoolhouse will be given earnest consideration in the near future. After Mr. McCauley the following teachers were employed: Alex McGinnis, William Martin, Lizzie Collins, Agnes Stack, William Stack, Rosella Randolph, Richard Mahoney, James L. Barrett, Margaret McKay, Irene Reed, Anna McNulty, Hattie Lavette, Alice Morris, Sarah Twomey, Margaret Coyne, Margaret Twomey, Emma Kennedy, Alex Stuart, Winnifred Connelly, Mary McArthur, Margaret Welsh, Marie Heid, Sarah Ryan and Leona Lovell.

District Number 86, variously known as the Guck school, the Kieffer school, the Peternell school, and more recently christened the Roosevelt school, was organized in 1874, with Andrew Then, John Knettle and Paul Blenkush the officers. Joseph Thiers was the first teacher. He taught in a log building about ten rods southwest of the present school. This has since entirely disappeared. Among the pupils who attended this school and later attained prominence were the Rev. M. Omann, Mathew E. Omann, principal of the Carver schools, and Andrew Peternell, cashier of the Albany state bank. Other teachers employed in this district were John Goetz, Charles M. Weber, Valentine Ruff, August Richter, Frank Brinkmann, John Richter, Laura I. Friburk, Lena Karels, Blonda Smith, Margaret Raykowski, Bernard Winkelmann, Jennie Lacher, Rose Schmidt, Sophia Kranz and Helen Katzmarek.

District Number 130, the school at St. Stephen, was organized in 1887. The first school officers were Gregory Peternell, Martin Legat and Anton Kapser. John Gates, who had an enrollment of about twenty pupils, was the first teacher. Since then the number of pupils has so steadily increased that the present quarters have become much too small. At the last annual meeting bonds were voted for the erection of a modern two-room schoolbuilding. It will cost about $5,000. The teachers who followed Mr. Gates were Math Bilbon, Math Justin, Frank Bernick, Anna Keppers, John Heim, Lena Bernick, Laura I. Friburk, Anna Mensinger, Kitty Quinn, Mathew E. Omann, Mary Trzewik, Margaret Kosel, Rose Quinn, Rose Farrell, Mary Tschumperlin, Joseph Eversmann, Marie Gleason, James L. Barrett and Norbert Schneider.

District Number 121, whose building is the most northeasterly in the county, was organized in 1881. The officers were Mr. Adams, Mr. Richardson and Samuel Lambert. Elizabeth Adams was the first teacher, giving instruction to a small number of children in a private house about half a mile north of the present school site. Other teachers employed were John Mrosha, Mary Smart, Lucy Overton, Tracy Seifert, Lizzie Bonham, Jennie Smart, George Garrison, Nettie McNeal, Mary Edelwein, Sophia Hagemann, Elizabeth Mund, Josephine Johnson, Arthur Morgan, Grace Lambert, Eva E. Caughey, Eliza-

beth Kennedy, Mary Eich, Ora C. Morrill, Maggie Twomey, Minnie Hedlund, Martha Staples, Gertrude Flint, Anna Grunewald, Gertrude Kloepper, Lucinda Gregory, Clara McNeal, Carrie Gaumnitz, Marie Walker, Effie Wolhart, Eva Carey, Alice Barrie, Charlotte E. Wilkes, Katherine Meagher, Helen Katzmarek and Hilda Larson.

District Number 195, known as the Opole school, was organized in 1902. Michael Sowada, Stanley Kuklok, and John Pientok were the officers. The first teacher was Mathew E. Omann, who had an enrollment of about sixty pupils. Other teachers were Celia Roble, Peter Mohs, Mary McArthur, J. B. Svienty, Anna Steward, Bertha Winkler, Mary Grant, Nora Donohue and Erma Kiley.

Collegeville Township.—Owing to the very hilly and rugged surface of this township, Collegeville is at the present time the most sparsely settled region in the entire county. It has only three schools, though it is very probable that a fourth district will soon be established in the center of the township. At the present writing the schools are located in the extreme corners, with District Number 132 in the southeast corner of Farming township serving the people in the southwestern part of Collegeville. The first institution of learning established in the township of Collegeville was St. John's University, of which a comprehensive sketch appears in another part of this history. However, its presence drew about it many farmers, and in 1875 District Number 120 was organized. School was first taught in a little log building which stood about three-quarters of a mile northwest of St. John's University. Sister Candida, of the Order of St. Benedict, was the first teacher. The first school officers were Peter Rau, Peter Eich and John Obermiller. The little log building continued in use until 1890 when the school site was changed after a very spirited election. A new frame structure was then erected on an old mill site, about half a mile east, where it stood for five years. It was completely destroyed by the cyclone which swept over the central part of the county in 1895. A new site southwest of the University was then selected (see history of District Number 175, Avon township) and since that time the little schoolhouse has been standing in the very shadow of one of the greatest institutions of learning in the Northwest. Sister Candida taught several terms, and was followed by others of her Order. Other teachers employed were Miss Frankie, Miss Seifert, Simon Blum, John Harren, Conrad Marschall, J. M. Gillitzer, George Meyer, Sebastian DeGross, Anna Marschall and Lena Hockert.

District Number 144, variously known as the Scherer school and the Eisenschenk school, was organized in 1889. The officers were Nicholas Keller, Andrew Klein and John Klocker. Simon Blum was the first teacher, being his own successor for a number of terms. He had nineteen pupils enrolled. Other teachers were Pauline Geiger, Jacob Doetzel, Anton LeMiller, Clara Streitz, George J. Guggenberger, Elinor Theisen and Ida Backes.

District Number 140, known as the Fandel school, about four miles southwest of Avon, was organized in 1898. John Black was the first clerk, Nicholas Fandel, director and Theodore Ritter, treasurer. Nicholas Neeser was the first teacher, being followed by John Eich, John Mutchlechner, John Schwinghammer, Lena Christen, Kate Christen, Michael George, Mary Eich, Mary Kattermann, Ben J. Keppers, Frances Backes, Joseph Theisen, John Spoden, Edward Schmidt, Lucy Hingsberger and Louise Lahr.

Crow Lake Township. The first school in Crow Lake township was taught in 1870 by Julia Nelson, now Mrs. Michael Olson of Colfax, Kandiyohi county. The school house stood on the southeast corner of Section 15, two miles west of the present village of Belgrade. This was in District Number 76. The first school officers were F. A. Swenson, Even Hendrickson and Frank McMine. When the Belgrade village district was organized the school was moved half a mile farther west. Some of the teachers were Selin Daniels, Charlotte Pelvison, Delia Horne, Ina Platts, Florence Phipps, Rena E. Halvorson, Archie W. Kirk, Bessie Skimland, Ella Madson, Clara Tollefson, Nettie Bright, Hilda Carlson, Ethel J. Anderson and Cora Troelstrup.

District Number 96, the most southwesterly in the county, was organized in 1890 with Martin Madson, Hans Olson and Horatio Geer as officers. Mrs. Etta Miller

was the first teacher, fifteen pupils attending. Other teachers employed were Maggie Nugent, Nellie Brown, Annie Shipstead, Lillian Reiquam, Dora Madson, Henry Shipstead, Thea Reiquam, Clara Torkulson, Lily Knutson, Lena Hendrickson, Gertie Olson, Jennie Olson, Alma Huseth and Julia Swenson. Dora Madson, who attended this school when a little girl and was later employed to teach it, is now principal of one of the buildings in Two Harbors, this state. Ella Madson, a sister, later employed in the Belgrade village school, also attended the school in District Number 96. Harold Imsdahl, cashier of the State Bank of Brooton, was also a pupil here before taking a course in business instruction.

District Number 158, one of the six in the county that are regular in shape (being a perfect parallelogram), lies directly east of Number 96. The school is snugly hidden in a dense grove hard upon the highway, and a person coming along the road is unaware of its presence until, at a slight turn, he comes upon a long signboard inscribed "Please slow down; school playgrounds one hundred feet distant." This injunction became necessary because of the speed with which chauffeurs would drive their automobiles past the school grounds, frequently endangering the lives of the children there at play. Margaret Nugent was the first teacher, and was followed by Oscar B. Olson, Annie S. Anderson, Lydia Jermuson, Emma R. Lyse, Edna Geer, May M. Morgan, F. R. McGladrey, Grace Frazier, Lottie Bey, Ella M. Madson, Jennie Olson, Emma Larson, Christine Knutson, Lena Pletschett, and Bernard Olson.

District Number 124, the Forest school, about three miles southeast of Brooten, was one of the early schools in that section. Thomas Kjeldahl was the first teacher, being followed by Lydia Jermundson, Martha Torculson, Agnes Mitchell, Gertrude Mitchell, Lilly Knutson, Mamie Gannon, Sadie Westover, Lillian Kieffer, Evelyn Evans and Myrtle Ferdinantsen.

Crow River Township. The first school in the township of Crow River was taught in the winter of 1870 by Emma Morgan. This was within the present confines of District Number 75, lying to the southeast of the village of Belgrade. For the first term no school house had been provided. However, C. H. Johnson offered the use of his dwelling house, and for three months a number of children gathered there, the enrollment being 35 pupils. As soon as possible a log school house was erected on Section 30, and for a number of years school was taught in this building. Later a new site was chosen whereon a suitable frame building was erected. The first school meeting in this district on record was held on October 7, 1871. Until then C. H. Johnson had served as clerk and Peter Knudson as treasurer, together with a director whose name is now unknown. At the meeting in 1871 Daniel Pederson was chosen director, W. B. Reed, clerk, and Peter Knudson treasurer. The teachers who followed Miss Morgan were Kate Wright, Sophrona Lovelace, Mary Knowles, Joachim Wahlseth, Ada B. Merrill, Ella Wakefield, Susan Bucan, Bertha O. Glesne, Mary Riley, Kate Meagher, Jacob Wahlen, A. H. Hendrickson, Emil A. Peterson, Cora Sunderland, J. B. Locke, T. E. Lynch, Cora Carter, John Erdahl, T. J. Flahaven, Hannah Meagher, Jeanette Thorpe, Margaret Meagher, Gilbert Oppen, Emma R. Syse, Bella Solseth, Johanna Newgard, Nellie White, Ella Madson, Emma Wangen, Christine A. Knudson and Gunda Johnson.

District Number 123 was organized in 1882, with Rasmus Danielson, director; Ole Danielson, clerk, and John Hendrickson, treasurer. Anne B. Nielson, now living in the state of Washington, was the first teacher. She had an enrollment of twenty pupils, who received instruction in the present school building, occupying a location on the east bank of the Crow river, which circumstance gave it the name "Riverside School." Other teachers employed were Jessie F. Miner, Emma Peters, Hattie Martin, John B. Locke, T. J. Flahaven, T. E. Lynch, Maggie Nugent, John Erdahl, Amelia Minde, John O'Keefe, Albert Syse, Louise Larson, Hannah Engebretson, Ella Johnson, Lena V. Miller and Clara Romness.

District Number 122, which adjourns the Belgrade district on the northeast, was organized in 1881. Gust Grandstran was elected clerk; John Helgeson, director, and John Peterson, treasurer. Hannah Meagher was the first teacher. She later

entered a convent and died as a sister of a well known religious order. Her successors were Maggie Meagher, Mary Riley, Mary Peters, M. N. Phlepsen, Peter J. Pohl, Edward Rosenberger, Mary Sondermann, James Sanders, C. W. Lentz, Joseph Krebsbach, Martha Torculson, Anna Reuther, Lydia Jermundson, Miss Hurley, Mabel Skimland, Mary Reuther, Emma Larson and Jennie Olson. Of the pupils who attended this school John and Edward Linden have attained prominence. They are now editors and publishers of a widely-read Chicago weekly.

District Number 159, the Georgeville school, was organized in 1891. Thor Anderson was elected clerk, Christian Frederickson, director, and D. S. Christenson, treasurer. Ellen Lyse, who had an enrollment of thirty pupils, was the first teacher. She was paid a monthly salary of $25. Since then the enrollment has steadily increased, being at the present time over fifty pupils. Other teachers who were engaged in this school were J. Erdahl, F. S. Thorgard, Marie Huselid, Amelia Minde, John O'Keefe, Katherine Cashman, Jennie Embertson, Margaret Murphy, Kate Branley, Josephine Larson, Edna Brown and Margaret P. Nelson.

District Number 141, the Belgrade village school, was organized in 1888. The first officers were J. A. Berg, Martin Halvorson and Almon Smith. In the twenty-six years of its existence this school has made splendid progress. It now boasts one of the finest buildings in the county, six teachers being employed and a high school department maintained. Some of the principals who have been at the head of this school are Andrew Jardine, W. J. McGladrey, C. H. Batson, J. F. Sandstrom and P. M. Atwood. Mr. Atwood, during whose principalship the new school was built, is now superintendent of schools at Tower, Minn. Some of the assistant teachers were Margaret Ladd, Sophia Sjoberg, Mary O. Laughlin, Cora Bucklin, Leila Backlund, Anna Reuther, Edna Peterson, Blanche Malchow, Emma L. Langley, Edna F. Lewis, Alice Kenevan, Esther Englund, Mary Adams, Lucia Maxson, Mrs. J. F. Sandstrom, Gussie Elesser, Mrs. Lillian English, Mildred Morgan, Ella Madson, Lena Luiten, Harry Nyquist, Winnifred Richardson, Hilda Carlson, Margaret Farris, Dagmar Christenson, Mabel Peterson, Florence Davison, Adeline Koenig.

District Number 201, known as the Gustafson school, was organized in the spring of 1908. Thorston Knutson was the first clerk, Fred Parker, director, and William Gustafson, treasurer. Ida Ellingboe was the first teacher, twenty-five children attending. Other teachers were Lydia Jermundson, Ethel Anderson, Gertie B. Olson and Mary Larson.

Eden Lake Township. The history of the first school district organized in the township of Eden Lake is almost pathetic. District Number 19, in which the first school was taught, was organized in 1864. This was at one time one of the most populous schools in the county, whereas today it may be said to merely exist. The northern half of the township of Eden Lake had been exclusively settled by Germans and it was they who were the first to provide a school for their children. In 1868, four years after the district was organized, there were seventy-three pupils enrolled, all of whom were entitled to the state apportionment, which at that time was 77 cents for each child. This school continued to be one of large enrollment until 1899 and 1900 when two new districts, Numbers 182 and 189, were formed out of its territory. In 1896 there were still over seventy pupils enrolled, but during the last eight years not more than ten or twelve children have attended this school at one time. It is one of the twenty-two districts in the county which provides a cottage for the use of a teacher; however, since the sudden decrease in area as well as in enrollment it has been impossible for the district to offer a sufficiently large salary to induce married men to accept the position. The teacher's dwelling, standing somewhat apart from the school, is slowly going to ruin, having been untenanted for a number of years. The district is still five sections in extent, but as two-fifths of this is lake surface but a small land area is left to support the school. The first school officers were Nicholas Reder, director; Ernest Holifer, treasurer, and Bartholomew Pirz, clerk. Emilia Holifer was the first teacher. During the first years instruction was given in a log building which stood about a mile west of the present location. The present

school house was built in 1888. The teachers employed in this school were Emilia Holifer, Bartholomew Pirz, Katharina Mayer, Tobias Schleper, Theodore Muellenmeister, Caspar Klostermann, Joseph Heltemes, Jacob Bold, John Bold, Ignatius Broker, Henry Thyen, Joseph Bold, William Bold, Peter Taufen, J. H. Weyrens, August Doerner, Peter Nohner, J. C. Diekmann, B. Henry Knese, Hilda Schwartz, Katie Hilger, Regina Kaufmann, Mary Ganzer, Gertrude Ganzer, Clara Kost, Frances Friedmann and Mary Roettger.

District Number 68 was organized in 1867. The first school officers were W. T. Mills, David Hanscom and a Mr. Hamilton. There is some dispute as to who was the first teacher, some maintaining that Maria Cole (now Mrs. I. M. Abbot of Paynesville) has the better claim to this distinction, while others assert that Lizzie Allyn was the first teacher. Mrs. Abbot appears to have the stronger testimony. Among the pupils who later attained prominence were George E. Hanscom (now president of the Merchants National Bank, St. Cloud,) and J. Y. Winings. Some of the teachers were Mrs. E. M. Winings, Lottie Brown, George Burrows, Samuel Cossairt, Lizzie Abbot, E. M. Winings, Lizzie Hanscom, Mary Dye, W. A. Shoemaker (now president of the St. Cloud State Normal School), Mabel A. Cornell, Kate Cashmann, Zadah E. Rice, Lydia A. Grundmann, Etta Dillon, Mae Westover, Golda Hilts, Pearl Whitelock, J. Y. Winings and May O'Connor.

District Number 69, whose school is locally known as the Jones school, situated only a short distance out of the village limits of Eden Valley, was organized in 1868. John Coissairt, James Jones and Ezra Swish were the first school officers. The first school was taught in a log building by Sarah O'Connor. Other teachers were Blanche Greeley, Emma Wakefield, Julia Maxwell, Annie McCarthy, David Abbot, Libbie Mullen, Carrie Haywood, Frank L. Sias, Mabel Phipps, Esther Matheny, Lizzie McGowan, Hattie Rogers, William Meagher, Maria Day, James A. Petrie, John Harding, Lillian Vaun, Alice Uptegrove, Marie Abbot, Lucile Cashmann, Rose McIntyre, Minnie Leavitt, Rhoda Nehring, Maytie Carney, Charlotte Ferdinantsen, John O'Keefe, and Marie Nagel.

District Number 77, whose school, because of its close proximity to that sheet of water, has been called the Rice Lake school, was organized in 1888 with an area of about twice the size it boasts at present. The first school officers were Frank Brossard, George Cloakey and Michael O'Brien. The first teacher was Addie Doyle. At that time the school house was located on the northeast quarter of Section 32, where it remained until 1911, when the district was divided and the school house moved one mile north and half a mile west. Other teachers who taught here were Eunice Duffy, Lizzie Campbell, Mary Campbell, Miss Appelgren, Lizzie McGowan, Lottie Johnson, George Harding, Minnie Brossard, Arthur Dillon, Neva Sweany, Herman Mantz, W. R. Salisbury, Huldah Lausted, Phoebe Smith, Charlotte Swift, Herman F. Miller, Gertrude Johnson, Ellen Hedin and Blanche Phelps.

District Number 182 was organized in 1899. The school officers were Jacob Weber, Ignatz Meyer and Anton Schaefer. John Nohmer, now of St. Paul, Minn., was the first teacher, and his enrollment the first year was 24 pupils. Since then the number of children has steady decreased, until at the present time scarcely more than half that many are attending the school. The other teachers were John Ivetz, Oscar Voss, Math Hammes, Benedict Kruchten, John Weiss, Celia Hammerl, Margaret Ryan, John Mondloch, John Spoden, Margaret Schommer and Katherine Wilwerding.

District Number 189, known locally as the Huschle district, was organized in 1900 mostly from territory taken from District Number 19. John Thielen was the first clerk, Martin Huschle, director, and John Lauer, treasurer. The first teacher was August Torborg, who is still living on a farm near the school. His enrollment numbered forty pupils. The teachers following him were Benedict J. Kruchten, Ignatius Lemm, Katherine Sieverding, Jennie M. Tischleder and John M. Spoden. There are few schools in the county in which the patrons manifest so great an interest as in this little country school, far removed from any town or village. This condition is due largely to the teachers, all of whom have shown marked

ability in this direction. However, there is no doubt that the efforts of John M. Spoden, the present teacher, have met with the greatest success. For the year 1913-14 three prizes were offered by the county superintendent to the schools showing the largest number of parents' visits in proportion to the enrollment, and the school in District Number 189 carried off first honors, having shown, with an enrollment of but thirty-one pupils, the almost incredible number of 285 visits. However, this was systematically arranged, special periods having been set aside for the visitors, during whose presence in the school room the work went on without flaw or hesitation. But the interest of the people was not aroused merely by the opportunity to win a prize. The welfare of their school is a part of their existence, and they prove this by the many meetings they have at the school house on the long winter evenings. At these gatherings matters pertaining to the welfare of the school, the farms and the community at large are discussed, and many useful ideas have found application in the country round through these evening meetings. The young people also have organized, under the direction of Mr. Spoden, a "Young Citizen's Club," which looks to the welfare of the school.

District Number 205 was formed in 1911 almost exclusively out of territory taken from District Number 77. The first school officers were M. O'Brien, John Cassady and Emil Liestmann. The first teacher was John O'Keefe, one of the pioneer instructors of that section. His enrollment numbered forty pupils. He was followed by Inez Brown, who taught one year, whereupon Mr. O'Keefe was again employed by the board.

District Number 207, known as the Long Lake school and also the Rothstein school, was organized in 1914. Theresa Franey is the teacher, fifteen pupils attending. The officers are Frank Rothstein, clerk; Dominik Schloder, treasurer, and Peter Thull, director. The school house, a modern and well equipped structure, is located on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 1.

Farming Township. Edward Doerner, one of the pioneer teachers of Stearns county and now residing in the city of St. Cloud, was the first teacher in the township of Farming. He taught in what is at present District Number 106, the Farming village school, though at that time the building stood one-fourth of a mile south of the present location. The building in which Mr. Doerner taught was a log structure, unplastered and poorly equipped. He was engaged "on trial," i. e., if he gave general satisfaction he would be employed for a longer term. At the end of the first three months the school officers gladly embraced the opportunity to retain Mr. Doerner, and re-employed him at an increased salary. In 1886 a new frame building was erected near the church, the present location, but this was destroyed by fire in 1909. A fine new brick school house with a full basement, was built and equipped to meet all the requirements for the special state aid. Among the pupils who attended this school were the Rev. Adolph Dingmann, O. S. B., the Rev. Joseph Willenbrink, William Bloms, teacher and organist, and Joseph Korte, teacher and organist at Calio, N. D. The teachers who followed Mr. Doerner were Edward Muggli, August Doerner, Hubert Hansen (later judge of probate for Stearns county), Nicholas Hemmesch, Lucas Lembeck, John Woken, Henry Meyer, Christ Meyer, Louis Wieber, P. J. Limperich, Joseph Gillitzer, Theodore Lobmiller, John Bath and Meinrad Busch. Mr. Limperich did substitute work for Mr. Gillitzer for a period of two months during which the latter recovered from an accident which maimed him for life. Mr. Gillitzer, while visiting a saw mill, had brought his elbow in contact with the rapidly revolving saw, sustaining a severe injury. Theodore Lobmiller, who taught in this school for fourteen years, was so well known over a great part of Stearns county that a special mention of this kind old gentleman may be permitted here. In point of service he was one of the oldest teachers in the county. He had been engaged in school work at McKeesport, Penn., for a number of years, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for another long period. He then came to St. Paul, teaching in one of the parochial schools for a number of years, after which he accepted the school in Farming, remaining, as already stated, for fourteen

years in the dual position of teacher and organist. In 1900 he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary, and at the last meeting of the German Catholic Teachers' association of Stearns county, held that year at Freeport, he was presented with a gold watch. He had been president of this organization for thirteen years and it was in appreciation of his services as a teacher and his sterling worth as a man, that his colleagues accorded him this honor. Upon the termination of his activity at Farming he went to St. Paul, where he enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends. Coming to Stearns county for a visit with friends in September, 1908, and while a guest at the home of Mr. Fridolin Wurst at Richmond, he was taken suddenly ill and died peaceably, as he had lived, in his eightieth year. Mr. Lobmiller was of a most kindly disposition. He never failed to send congratulations to his friends on their birthdays and namesdays, invariably strengthening his greetings with a little token of a religious nature. This he did without any ulterior motive, finding pleasure in making others happy. It was his custom, at all gatherings, to sing some of his inimitable dialect songs, the most enjoyable of which was "Der Christian," the very mention of which, at the present day, brings memories of this ideal old teacher now at rest in the Catholic cemetery at St. Paul.

District Number 107, comprising six sections in the northwestern part of the township, was organized in 1879. The first school officers were M. McGowan, Jacob Christen and Fred Lemke. Mary Wagner, now living in West Union, Todd county, was the first teacher. The school house then occupied the present location, but a new building has since been erected. This was again enlarged the past year to accommodate the steadily increasing number of pupils. Other teachers employed were Sophia Hagemann, Miss Comstock, A. Easten, A. Burger, G. Gillman, C. Hoyt, F. McNulty, John Goetz, H. La Vath, G. Wolf, Carl Rettenmaier, Miss Kennedy, L. Turck, K. Christen, D. Coyne, M. Kaufmann, Regina Kaufmann, Aurelia Theisen, Elizabeth Just and Theresa Meyer.

District Number 132, generally known as the Streitz district, is located in the extreme southeastern part of the township, its school serving a number of pupils living in the southwestern part of Collegeville. Secluded as the school is, it forms the center of an uncommon amount of interest. The second prize for parents' visits during the year 1913-14 was awarded this school, the number of visits recorded being 252 with an enrollment of 29 pupils. It came a close second to the school in District Number 189, taught by Mr. Spoden. The interest of the patrons is also manifest from the commodious and comfortable building they have erected for school purposes. The district was organized in 1886 with William Korte, director; John Stammen, treasurer, and August Torborg, clerk. The first teacher was William Bold, who had an enrollment of twenty pupils. School was first taught in a small frame building, which, upon the erection of the present structure was remodeled into a teachers' cottage. Albert A. Eich, clerk, formerly a teacher but at the present time engaged in farming in this district, has prepared an exhaustive report of the school since its beginning. From this it appears that Mr. Bold taught a three months' term in the spring of 1887 for $45 per month. In September following August Torborg was employed for six months, receiving $30 per month for the first half and $40 per month for the second half of the term. Mr. Torborg continued in this district for eleven years, his wages ranging from $33 to $35 per month. For the greater part of the time the district regularly voted an eight months' term. Since 1902 the length of term has always been nine months, except in 1908 when a five months' term was taught. At that time $42 per month was paid to Edward Linster. From that figure the wages have advanced to $63 per month for the past five years. The teachers following Mr. Torborg were Henry Engelhard, Edward Linster, William Bloms, Emily Rassier, M. S. Weyrens, Stephen Zenner, Theodore Schulte, Max Grave, Magdalen Burns and Hattie Haselkamp.

District Number 170, whose building—located in the exact center of the township—is locally known as the Brinkmann school, was organized in 1894. Frank Willenbring was the first clerk, Frank Klostermann, director and Theodore Brinkmann, treasurer. Jacob Phlipsen,

now living in Cold Spring, was the first teacher, thirty pupils attending. He was followed by Frank Bock, who taught in the district for seven years. The other teachers were Max Grave, Benedict G. Kruchten, Henry Engelhard, Gertrude Ganzer and Frances Mockenhaupt.

District Number 185, the Thelen school, situated two and one-half miles west of the Brinkmann school, was organized in 1899. The first school officers were John Thelen, Bernard Hanneken and Fred Latzke. Max Grave, whose enrollment was twenty-four pupils, was the first teacher. He was followed by Henry Bachel, Sebastian DeGross, Joseph Korte, Anthony C. Seifert, Henry Kremer, Marien Besemann and Mary Mies.

District Number 199, occupying the northeastern part of the township, was organized in 1903. The first officers were William F. Gumto, director; Michael Meyer, clerk, and Fred Sager, treasurer. Theresa Gretsch was the first teacher. She was followed by Bertha Kremer, Ida Richter, Theresa Bauer, Joseph H. Marthaler, Magdalen Preice, Ernest Kuehn and Minnie Stanger.

Fair Haven Township.—Although District Number 31 (the village school of Fair Haven) was not organized until February 8th, 1859, there was no lack of educational facilities in that community before that date; for, during the winter of 1856-57, following closely upon the work of the first teachers in St. Cloud, Anna Boobar, now Mrs. Anna M. Nason of Thief River Falls, this state, taught a term of school which was largely attended. Instruction was given in a building which had been erected for mercantile purposes and was situated in the block south of the present school building. However the owner required the use of the structure shortly after Miss Boobar began teaching, and thereafter school was taught in several of the residences in the village. After the organization of the district in 1859 a permanent school building (a frame structure) was erected in the block south of the present school grounds. It was rather poorly equipped, compared with present day schools. A large box stove furnished the heat, while home-made desks, with rough board seats, accommodated the children. There was a wooden blackboard, six feet long and four feet wide. So rare an article was the crayon that it was handed out by the teacher in small pieces as the pupils solved examples, and immediately upon the dismissal of the class the chalk was again returned to the teacher, who kept it under lock and key. In the early eighties the work became too much for one teacher and a two-room school was built, the former structure being sold to a blacksmith who used it for a shop for a number of years. The new building stood until 1909 when it was destroyed by fire. A cement block structure was erected the following summer. Among the pupils who attended this school in the early days were the Rev. A. B. Coates, later candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Prohibition ticket; Dr. E. S. Strout, a noted eye and ear specialist of Minneapolis, and C. D. Grinols, the present postmaster of the city of St. Cloud. Some of the teachers who taught in this district were Owen Rice, Mary Northrup, A. Montgomery, Albert Coates, Bernie Vandervoort, Nell Coates, Mary Wheeler, Anna Wiley, Anna Tucker, Harvey Bonham, Mary G. Brown, Frank Wardell, J. S. Boner, Emma Harriman, Janet Russel, Minnie Carrick, Anson Grinols, C. W. King, Mr. Ruby, Miss Munger, J. F. Lee, Mabel Hafner, Ella Bickford, Margaret R. Von Levern, Agnes Anderson, Ivey Boobar, Pearl Z. Linn, and Irene Cosgrove. Some of the assistant teachers were Ida Rosenberger, Inez Boobar, Pearl Lovejoy, Blanche Lyons, Mamie Clark and Bernice Cline.

District Number 39, the Woda district, was organized in 1864, Lucius Belden and Squire Morgan, being two of the first school officers. Albert Kemp was the first teacher, and was followed by Mrs. Linn Smith, Ella Schub, Frank West, Annie West, Alice Goodspeed, Grace Bliler, Emma Smith, Laura Murphy, and Myde Smith. Unfortunately none of the early settlers remain and no records are available.

District Number 79, the Ruehle school, was organized in 1870, with Anthony Kerstiens, John Moos and John Mund as officers. The first teacher was John Moos, who taught in a little log building which stood on the present site. Ten children attended. In 1880 a frame schoolhouse was erected, which was replaced in 1900

by the present brick structure. The teachers who were employed in this school were John Moos, Anthony Kerstiens, Sophia Hagemann, George Haupt, Luvina Huber, Nellie Rodger, Christina Keller, Crescentia Enderle, Odilia Blattner, Kate Enderle, W. F. Schultz, George Lausted, Adolph Lodermeier, Emma Lee, Edward Schultz, Elizabeth Giss, Minnie Larson, Bertha Lausted, Marie Walker, Magdalena Burns, Magdalena Preice, Jensena Hugger, Hattie Haselkamp, Edith Hartel, Rosa Preice and Ursula Dreis.

District Number 151, the Rickmeyer school, was organized in 1890. H. Rickmeyer was elected director, Lucius Belden treasurer and Henry Stuck, clerk. Some of the teachers employed were Alma L. Smith, Alma Cassidy, Clara Dezelar, Myde Smith, Laura Murphy, Lydia Lyons, Eva Butler, Nora Donohue, Amy Boobar, Florence Wilmot and Doris Ernst.

District Number 184, known as the Hillsdale school, was organized in 1897. M. E. Shoemaker, P. P. Partridge and Alex Spaulding were the first school officers. Alice Cossairt was the first teacher, twelve children attending. She was succeeded by Mary Hayward, Emma Lytle, Cary Hayward, Edith Morgan, Roxy Smith, Phoebe Smith, Valdina Skjeveland, Ruby Griebler, Bernice Cline, Alice Barry, Sadie Arndt and Grace Capes.

Grove Township.—District Number 51, at present the Greenwald school, was organized in 1865. The school officers were John A. Kulzer, John Spaeth, Sr., and John Kremer. An old frame barn, at the present time affording shelter for such live stock as the teacher may possess, was in the early days used as a schoolhouse, although it was several miles removed from its present location. The school formerly stood in the village of Meire Grove, but on November 26, 1873, it was moved one-half mile south on the Caspar Wenglert farm. One year later it was moved to the present location, which was then an open prairie, two and one-half miles south of the village of Meire Grove. The building of the new "Soo" line from Brooten to Duluth provided the school with a little village. The present schoolhouse was built in 1881, and the first teacher in the new building was B. Borgerding, now the Rev. Henry Borgerding, O. S. B., chaplain of St. Benedict's Convent at St. Joseph, this county. The first teacher in the district, while the school was still at Meire Grove, was H. Michels, who taught from 1865 to 1869. He was followed in quick succession by Anton Froehlich, Stanislaus Martinic, Joseph Walz, Michael Walz, William Heimert, Michael Heldt, Elizabeth Collins, J. P. Balthasar, John M. Goetz, F. A. Eltrich, B. Borgerding, Joseph Doerenkemper, Conrad Marschall, John Schritz (now the Rev. John Schritz of Dumont, Minn.), W. F. Hilger, J. E. Lemm, Carl Rettenmaier, Anna Marschall, Charles Wieber, Frank A. Bitzan, Anna Schwegmann, Dorothy Borgert, William J. Noe, J. L. Hohmann and Henry Engelhard.

District Number 103, the Meire Grove village school, was organized in 1872. John Primus, Caspar Nathe and Henry Michels were the officers. The first teacher employed was William Heimert, who had an enrollment of twenty pupils. The school first stood where the church now stands, directly across the street from the present location. Later Henry Meyer donated five acres of land to the church and school, whereupon the building was moved to the present site. Carl Bohnen, a well known St. Paul artist, attended this school when a boy. Mr. Heimert, the first teacher, was followed by Mr. Schaefer, Joseph Eltrich, John Blonigen, Joseph Hertle, J. P. Mueller, Nicholas Bohnen, Anton Limbach, M. P. Schilyz, Lucas Gertken, M. P. Weyrens and Andrew Kessler. The number of pupils had increased steadily so that it became necessary, in Mr. Schiltz's time, to engage an assistant. This was a Miss Gumper. She was succeeded by Edward Ortmann, who still holds the position. It is only proper that more than passing mention be given Mr. Gertken, who was one of the most widely known of the Stearns county teachers. This gentleman was by descent and by calling a true teacher. His grandfather for many years taught the school in a village in Germany, and upon his retirement his son (the father of Lucas Gertken) assumed the position. He too held the place until he was pensioned by the government, whereupon his son Lucas, the subject of this sketch, was appointed, teaching five years. He then came to Minnesota, locating at Richmond, this county, where he taught in the village school for

thirty-one years. He then accepted the school at Meire Grove, where he died quite suddenly in the month of February, 1912. His remains are buried in the cemetery of St. John's Abbey at Collegeville. At his funeral a solemn requiem mass was chanted, his oldest son, the Rev. Innocent, O. S. B., acting as celebrant and two younger sons, the Rev. Severin, O. S. B., and the Rev. Norbert, O. S. B., acting as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Another son, Alphonse Gertken, is at present preparing for the priesthood in St. John's Abbey. It is a noteworthy fact that all his children chose a religious life, the four sons becoming priests of the Benedictine Order and all the daughters taking the veil as nuns of the Order of St. Benedict!

District Number 119, known locally as the Sand school, was organized in 1880, with Gerhard Terhaar, clerk; Bernard Suck, director, and Bernard Schwieters, treasurer. Anton Eltrich was the first teacher. The enrollment was then sixteen pupils, which number has considerably increased since. Herman Terhaar, cashier of the State Bank of New Munich, attended this school as a boy and later taught it for a number of years. Paul Sand, another former pupil, also taught the school in this district. Other teachers were Frank Kramps, George Haupt, John Kramps, Carl Rettenmaier, Anna Marschall, John Kranz, Michael Tschida, Wendelin Lemm, Caspar P. Eickhoff, Valentine Henkel and John Rausch. A fine new schoolhouse was built in 1914.

District Number 180, known as the "Smarten Eck," was organized in 1889. Herman Nathe was the first clerk, Victor Woeste, director, and John Thull, treasurer. Edward Ortmann was the first teacher, twenty-four pupils attending. Other teachers were Math Krier, George Haupt, Anna Marschall, Michael Theisen, Julia Vorpahl, Martin J. Jahn and Wendelin Lemm. A teacher's cottage was built in 1905.

Getty Township.—Of the five districts now maintaining schools in this township, four were organized before 1870, a period of three years covering their organization. This would indicate a rapid settlement and development of the country. District Number 53, known as the Getty Grove school, and District Number 54, known as the Arthur Graham school, southeast of Sauk Centre, were organized on the same day, March 3, 1866. District Number 61, directly west of Greenwald, followed a year later, while District Number 82 came into being early in 1870. The remaining district, Number 173, is of far more recent origin, having been organized in 1895. The first school in the township of Getty was taught in a log building on Section 19, occupying the site of the present frame structure of District Number 53. Since the day of this log schoolhouse three frame buildings have been erected, two of which were destroyed by fire. The first teacher was Hattie Glover (Mrs. Hattie Viele?). Fifteen pupils attended her school, but this number has considerably increased. The first school officers of whom there is any record are J. J. Getty, Francis McGraw and John Roshhart. The teachers who were employed after Miss Glover were J. E. Davis, Annie Wilson, Delia Walker, B. W. Voeder, P. F. Grimes, G. E. Carver, Alpha Van Valkenburg, Gertrude De Groat, Harriet Lathrop, Cora Bisbee, Fannie Getty, Bridget Collins, N. Van Dyke, Etta Lewis, Ida Foote, Belle Bradley, Miss McConnell, Alice Hosmer, Kate Allen, Mate Frederick, Mabel Doty, Lyra Barnard, Mary Rooney, Edna Nelson, Annie Orendorff, T. J. Flahaven, Mary Kielty, Kate Wagner, Bertha Kells, W. A. Apfield, Agnes Egan, W. Hilger, Annie S. Macfarlane, Annie Allen, Bee Allen, Annie Laughlin, Beata Dougherty, Julia Kinsella, Margaret Macfarlane, Mabel Spencer, Julia Costello, Olive Williams, Katherine Macfarlane and Aurelia Disselkamp.

The first officers of District Number 54 were John C. Veeder, Abraham Veeder and David Cleveland. Emma Madland was the first teacher, and had her school in a building occupying the present site, but later replaced by the present structure. Eleven pupils attended. Other teachers employed in this school were Maud Murrell, Annabel Morris, Ethelyn Allen, Carrie Irish, Margaret Irish, Catherine Kinsella, Mabel Brown and Emma Working. Unfortunately the names of the remaining teachers are unknown, no records being available.

District Number 61 was organized in 1868. School was first taught in a log building which stood a short distance

northwest of the present location. It is a singular fact that, although the present residents of the district are without a single exception of German descent, the first teacher was an Irishman and two members of the school board were of the same nationality. The teacher's name is unknown, but the school officers were Mr. Riley, Mr. Davis and Mr. Krieg. Another matter of interest is the marked growth in the attendance. Although the district is much smaller now than it was then, the enrollment is just six times as large, During the first year twelve pupils attended while at the present time over seventy are enrolled. Some of the teachers employed in this district were James Davis, Christian Gebhart, Benjamin Veeder, Mr. Jubel, John Eltrich, John Wimmer, Stephen Mondschein, John Marsch, Miss Riley, John A. Beck, Caspar Kramps, Anton Kramps, Frank Kramps, John Schwinghammer, John Schwegler, Jacob L. Hohmann, Anna Marschall, Michael Theisen and Mary Folmer.

District Number 82 was organized in 1870. Joseph Miller, Adam Botz and Anton Miller were the first officers. Mrs. B. W. Veeder was the first teacher, ten pupils attending, which number exceeded the present enrollment by three. Other teachers employed were Mary Fuller, Della Veeder, Agnes Kinsella, Rosalie Weisser, Marie Kells, Edna Brophy, Katherine Minette, Rosalie Krebs and Katherine Bierbaum.

District Number 173, the Unity school, was organized in 1895. Herman Quade, B. W. Veeder and George Kind were the first officers, Mr. Veeder holding the office of clerk for nineteen years. Minnie Neumann, now Mrs. Henry Wilke of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, was the first teacher. She was followed by Ernestine Wehrhahn, Laura Bohne, Agnes Egan, Annie Allen, Charlotte Tracy, S. E. Reed, Annie Laughlin, Minnie Bohne, Olive Williams, Bessie Manwell, Margaret Macfarlane, Nellie B. Graham and Mary H. Graham.

Holding Township.—The first school in this township was taught by William Murphy in a log shed attached to the home of Mr. Young within the present boundaries of District Number 87. This is known as the Arban district, although Mr. Murphy taught before any organization was attempted. About fifteen children attended, but on account of the irregular attendance and the poor accommodations the first term of school was not productive of great results. Mr. Murphy taught for about three months in the spring of 1870. He was followed by Sister Clara Thorpe of Wisconsin (presumably a member of the Benedictine order) who taught in the same quarters. Within a year or two a Catholic church was built, and this was for some time used for school purposes also. The district was organized March 15, 1871, but the old log church continued to be used for the school until after the arrival of more settlers when a log building was put up in the woods about half a mile east of the present location. This stood till 1893 when the present frame building was erected. The Hon. Henry Stoetzel, member of the Minnesota house of representatives, attended this school when a boy and later taught it for several terms. Norbert Schneider, now principal of St. Stephen's school in the township of Brockway, and for four years teacher of the Arban school, also attended here. Others who received their early training in this district and later became teachers are William Schneider, Regina Schneider, Louis Ruf, Floriam Widmann and Rose Widmann. The teachers in the order of their employment were William Murphy, Sister Clara Thorpe, J. A. Steichen, Mr. McIsaac, Wendelin Ruf, Leonard Kremer, Henry Stoetzel, Norbert Schneider, Frank Plemel, Anton Brommenschenkel, Joseph Wiechmann and Elinor Theisen. The first school officers were Henry Young, Wolfgang Voit and William Luckeroth.

District Number 93, the village school in Holdingfold, was organized January 3, 1872. The school was first located on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 8, about half a mile west of the village. The first school officers were Randolph Holding, Harvey Morgan and William Tuckey. These engaged Sanford A. Blood in the spring of 1872 to teach for a term of three months. Ten children attended, and for many years only one teacher was employed. As the village grew the attendance increased and it became necessary to engage an assistant. At the present time three teachers are employed. The teachers following Mr. Blood were Mr. Wardville, Mary Darling, Alice Bridgeman, Erastus Morgan, Mrs. Erastus

Morgan, P. J. McNulty, Miss Keller, Emma Murphy, Odilia Blattner, Miss Abeln, Julia Slattery, Katherine Slattery, Josephine Stein, Miss Walthmann, Miss Sjoberg, Miss Harrington, James L. Barrett, E. D. Van Vradenburg, Morgan Adams, Alois Phillips, Miss McBride and E. W. Collins. Following Mr. Collins two teachers were employed, B. J. Keppers being engaged as principal and Hannah Dauris as assistant. After five years the accommodations again became inadequate and another teacher was engaged, Vivian Murphy taking the position. Upon the resignation of Miss Dauris, Miss Mayme Lynch took charge of the primary room, while Mathilda Hilt succeeded Miss Murphy, who had declined a re-election. In 1914 Mr. Keppers, who had been principal for a number of years, tendered his resignation and Mary Burns succeeded him as principal. During the year Miss Hilt received an appointment in the Treasury department at Washington, D. C., and her place was taken by Caroline Hartz.

District Number 88, known as the Warczecha and also as the Washington school, was organized in 1871. The first school officers were a Mr. Hall and a Mr. Collins, the name of the other member of the board being unknown. The first schoolhouse was a log building which stood on the northeast corner of section 10. It is not known who was the first teacher, although it is known that he had only six children to instruct. After several years a frame schoolhouse was erected on the southeast corner of Section 3. This building was destroyed by fire in 1909, and when a new one was built the site was changed to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 2. Events in this district during the forty-two years of its existence did not always run smoothly. The present well-regulated school would scarcely indicate that, many years ago, a scene was enacted which stands alone in the history of the Stearns county schools. It seems that one of the teachers in the early days, who had engaged the school with the understanding that order must be maintained, had by his strict adherence to duty incurred the enmity of a considerable faction. He was not a very robust man, though he did have a wonderful amount of moral courage. One afternoon a number of irate women appeared in front of the schoolhouse and clamored loudly for the teacher. The gentleman came forth, but he had no sooner set foot upon the doorstep than he was seized by the infuriated Amazons and pinioned against the wall. A can of maple syrup was poured over his head and a feather pillow ripped open and its contents mixed with the syrup. After otherwise insulting the teacher the women returned to their homes. Fortunately for themselves none of them were recognized, else it might have gone hard with them. Only a few of the teachers who taught in this school are known. These are Edward Collins, Miss McNulty, Emma Murphy, John Welna, Louis Ruf, Frank Gaida, Alex Steward, Joseph Swienty, Peter Szyperski, Hilda Carlson, Grace Burt, Rose Widmann and Frances Perlowski.

District Number 118, the Excelsior school, located in the northwestern part of the township near the Morrison county line, was organized in 1882. It has one of the largest enrollments of the county, the number of pupils attending the present year being 77, all in charge of one teacher. The first school officers were Henry Chesny, Richard Milner and Daniel Stewart. Julia Delaney (now Mrs. Frank M. Wright, St. Cloud) was the first teacher, who instructed 45 children in a frame building occupying the present site, but since replaced by a newer structure. The teachers employed in this district were Ada Simons, Louise Brodhead, George Garreis, Patrick McNulty, Emma Jackson, Grace Stanley, Minnie Saunders, L. C. Kelley, Ella Orth, Emma Murphy, Flora Joslin, Mary Davies, Florence Newell, James L. Barrett, Addie Lawrence, Alex Stewart, Anna L. Buckley, Josephine Stein, Marilda Morgan, Erma Kiley.

District Number 116, whose schoolhouse is situated about half way between Holdingford and St. Anna, and which is generally designated the Reinke school, was organized in 1880. Henry Sant, Carl Reinke and Christ Rayers were the first officers. Miss Sophie Hagemann of St. Cloud was the first teacher, twenty-five pupils attending. Other teachers employed were William Martin, Mr. Danzl, Christ Janski, Martin Skaj, Frank Gaida, Miss Iche, Miss Kuklenski, James L. Barret,

Frank Waite, Maymie Zamorski and Pauline Kulick.

District Number 174, located in the southeastern part of the township, was organized in 1895. The school officers elected were John Philipsek, Charles Werner and Stanislaus Shipinske. Leonard Kremer was the first teacher. His enrollment numbered twenty-five pupils, which has since increased to fifty-eight. Other teachers employed were Henry Stoetzel, Lizzie De Wenter, Mary Eich, William Schneider, Louis Ruf, Margaret Kosel, Mary Heisler, Amelia Kalkmann, Cecilia Bettenburg, Margaret Murphy, Susan Rassier, Eva Carey and Agnes Kosel.

District Number 203, the Katzmarek school, was organized in 1909. The officers were Stanley Katzmarek, clerk; John Solorz, director, and Frank Dziewezinski, treasurer. Sarah Fearon, of St. Cloud, was the first teacher, sixty-four pupils attending. Helen Katzmarek, now teaching in District Number 86, this county, attended this school and was its first eighth grade graduate. Miss Fearon was followed by Minnie Kaufmann, Catherine Barry and Rose Godbout.

Krain Township.—The first school in Krain was taught by Joseph Gasperlin at his residence, the term commencing January 12, 1874. It is not known how many pupils attended. Shortly after a schoolhouse was erected near the present location in the village of St. Anthony, across the road from the Catholic church. For many years one teacher did the work, but it was finally found necessary to engage an assistant. A fine two-room schoolhouse was built and completely equipped with all modern conveniences. The teachers employed in this school were Joseph Fahnlander, Mr. Rinker, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. Heringer, Cyrus Brock, Michael Gores, J. C. Diekmann, George Gareis, M. C. Baltes, J. A. Schritz, William Mechtenberg, Mr. Kindervater, Miss Roesch, Valentine Henkel, John A. Kraus, Frank Herzog, Joseph Kruchten, B. J. Herzog, Sophia Kranz, C. A. Boerger, Theresa Bauer and Lucy Spengler.

District Number 114, whose building is located on "Fluermann's Corner," was organized in 1879. John Muyres was the first clerk, Joseph Moonen, treasurer, and Anton Vos, director. There is some dispute as to who was the first teacher, some claiming it was William Day and others that it was Cyrus Brock. During the first term fifteen pupils attended, instruction being given in a log building situated on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 23, just two miles south and east of the present site. Later the school was moved to section 15 and about twenty-three years ago the present site was acquired. The teachers employed after Mr. Day and Mr. Brock were Louis Polly, August Richter, Cornelius Walker, Joseph Herberger, Henry Meyer, Nicholas Neisen, Amonica Aschenbrenner, Constance Seifert, Nicholas Young, J. E. Lemm, Bernard Reiter, Leonard Vos, Beatrice Wolf, Helena Popp, Alma Kaufmann, Michael Tschida, Wendelin Lemm and Julius Schmidt.

District Number 126, known as the Roesch school, was organized in 1884. Peter Slough was the first clerk, Ezra McFarland, director, and Michael Ebnet, treasurer. Emma Murphy was the first teacher, thirty children attending. The schoolhouse then stood on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 24. Later it was moved to its present location, the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 25. The continued growth of the enrollment and the extremely inconvenient location of the schoolhouse resulted in the organization of a new district. For a number of years over seventy-five pupils were enrolled, all under the care and supervision of one teacher. Emma Murphy, the first teacher, had thirty pupils enrolled. She was followed by Adam Keppers, George Schutz, Joseph B. Himsl (later county attorney and judge of probate for Stearns county), Henry Meyer, Lizzie Seifert, Kate Wimmer, Kate Christen, Miss Rosenberger, Joseph Ehresmann, John Schwinghammer, Lizzie Alsheimer, Veronica Rieland, Aurelia Theisen, Celia Hammerl, Margaret Roesch, Anton Brommenschenkel, Mathilda Schillo, Anton Theisen, Ursula Dreis and Isabel Krebs.

District Number 160, the Rooney school, was organized in 1890. Joseph Lehner was the first clerk, Fred Geise, director, and Anton Timmer, treasurer. Anna Christen was the first teacher, being followed by Josephine Wimmer, Joseph Lemm, John

Lauermann, Anton C. Seifert, Mary Jackale, John Kraus, Michael George, Joseph Sauer, Michael Tschida, Wendelin Lemm, Mathilda Wimmer, Anna Eschpeter.

District Number 177, known as the Pleasant View school, was organized in 1897. The first officers were Louis Lawrence, William Schindler and Henry Schmidt. Anna Stein was the first teacher. The enrollment numbered eighty-four pupils, which number has steadily decreased since the district was organized. Other teachers employed were Josephine Stein, Carrie Gumper, Mary Roesch, Lillian Schauble, John Winkler, Mary McArthur, Magdalen Burns, Magdalen Eschpeter, Rose Schmidt, Hattie Haselkamp, Mathilda Hilt, Mary Zierten and Josephine M. Tilley.

District Number 202, known as the Lange school, was organized in 1909. Frank Lange, Frank Herbes and Henry Lange were the first officers. Lucy Spengler was the first teacher. She was followed by Anna Gerding, after which she was re-employed for another year, to be succeeded by Frances Berger.

District Number 206, known as the Lakeview school, was organized in 1914. The organization was effected after much trouble, an appeal to the district court having been taken from the order of the county commissioners establishing the district. A fine modern schoolhouse was erected at a cost of over $3,000, including the equipment, which is complete in every respect. The first school officers were John F. Heinz, Ferdinand Lang and Lyman Lysher. Rose Preice, of St. Cloud, was the first teacher.

Le Sauk Township.—There is considerable divergence of opinion concerning the early school history of this township. It is stoutly maintained by some that the first school was taught by a Mr. Hodgden in the government blacksmith shop at the Winnebago Agency, the exact time being unknown, while others claim that Sarah Becker was the first teacher and that the room placed at her disposal was in the second story of the home of Mr. Hodgden. In either event it was a private venture.

District Number 5, the Sartell village school, was organized in 1864, Frank Arnold and William Connell being two of the first board members. The schoolhouse was a log building placed near the ravine on the bank of the Mississippi river, about one and one-half miles south of the present village of Sartell. This structure was destroyed by fire, whereupon a frame building was erected at the extreme south end of the village. In the summer of 1907 a fine two-story schoolhouse was erected in the center of the village. Some of the teachers employed were Mabel V. Stokes, F. A. Gordon, F. L. Brockway, Eva Grimes, Verna Carrington, Theresia Cassidy, Regina Eldred, George A. Selke, D. A. Podall, Fay Wood, George Chapman, Mary T. Flaherty, Davis Elliott, Mary Burns and Susan M. Barthelemy. The assistants were Lois Gordon, Viola E. Cousin, Alice Cass and Mildred Sartell.

District Number 13 was organized in 1863. School was first taught in a log building occupying the present site. This building was later destroyed by fire, whereupon a frame structure was erected. This served the district until 1911, when a fine modern one-room schoolhouse was built. The first school officers were Adam Lenger, Peter Ferschweiler, and Peter Sand. Henry Duerr was the first teacher. He was followed by J. Doerner, Nicholas Hoffmann, Math Trauthen, Nancy Waite, Theodore Muellermeister, Stephen Martinic, J. Rebmann, Th. W. Richter, August Richter and Anna Zimmer. Then for a number of years Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict taught in this district. They were followed by Dominik Galama, John Galama, Mary Kosel, Simon Meyer, Mathilda Wimmer and Rose Schmidt. John Ferschweiler, nephew of one of the first county commissioners, was treasurer of this district for thirty-nine years, unquestionably the longest uninterrupted term in the entire county.

District Number 6, comprising the northern half of the township of Le Sauk, was organized in 1861, but unfortunately neither records nor tradition reaches further back than 1890. Kitty O'Brien taught the school in that year, twelve children attending. The largest enrollment was reached in 1912, when thirty-two children attended. The teachers following Miss O'Brien were Eleanor Cramb, Burleigh Van Etten, Grace Stiens, Lee Campbell, Annie Peterson, Agnes Holm, Edna Gilette, James L. Barrett, Grace Lambert, George Lindsay, Bir-

dena Eldred, Jennie Smart, Nora Sartell, Rose Parent, Mae Gregory, Meliss Rowe, Jennie Smart, Effie Bull, Alma Gordon, Margaret Smith and Jessie Greenhalgh.

Lake George Township.—Number 62 was the first district organized in the township of Lake George. It was established June 8, 1869, and the organization was completed by the election of Mathias Eis, Bernard Stalberger and Andrew Stalberger, The first teacher was Katy Mary Frank. She was followed by Katherine Meagher, S. P. Schaefer, Michael Waltz, Thomas Collins, William Broker, John Mersch, P. H. Schomer, F. E. Minette, Peter J. Seberger (for twenty-seven years principal of the Franklin school in the city of St. Cloud, and the present mayor of that city), M. S. Weyrens, F. Kramps, J. Kramps, George Haupt, Michael Gans, J. J. Nierengarten, A. C. Seifert, Stephen Zenner, Anna Molitor, F. Sauer, Jacob Jacobs, Ben Eveslage, Rose Sandbrink, Clara Sandbrink and Lena Pletschett.

District Number 128, in the northwestern part of the township, was organized in 1885. G. Quill was elected clerk, Reier Thostenson, treasurer, and W. B. Whitney, director. Nellie Whitney was the first teacher, in the present building, which occupied the present site. Thirty pupils attended. The Rev. John Quill, the Rev. Martin Quill and the Rev. R. K. Palmer attended this school in their boyhood. Other teachers employed were A. H. Hendrickson, Julia Nelson, Nora Emerson, Josie Emerson, C. C. Gieri, Effie Stauffer, C. C. Juul, T. E. Lynch, Agnes Hannen, Hilda C. Nelson, Frances Spieker and Marguerite Hines.

District Number 127 was organized the same day with District Number 128. Mathew Cowlthorp, John Cowlthorp and Michael Weller were elected officers. Clara Decker was the first teacher. The schoolhouse occupied the present site, but was replaced by a new structure. The teachers who followed Miss Decker were Alice Galusha, Myra E. Barnard, John W. Kramps, A. J. Schwinghammer, Valentine Haehn, Carl Rettenmaier, Katie Berg, J. E. Lemm, Joseph Dufner, Joseph Molitor, Joseph Fahnhorst, Edward Linster and Aloysius Schmitz.

District Number 156, the Elrosa school, was organized in 1890. The first school officers were Joseph Breitbach, Nicholas Kuefler and Gregor Adrian. School was first taught in a frame building situated half a mile east of the present location. A modern one-room school building was erected in 1909. The teachers employed in this district were Nicholas Rausch, John Kalthof, Nicholas Thomey (the present county auditor), Arnold Bertram, Barney Eshpeter, Leo Bauer, A. C. Seifert, Joseph Sauer, Andrew Bauer, Mary Zapp, Mayme Pallansch, Anna Sandbrink and Edward Schmidt. Several state fair prizes were awarded this school in 1914.

District Number 166 was organized in 1893, John Bleason, Clemens Althof and Frank R. Schmidt being the first officers. Of these Mr. Schmidt still holds his office. The greater part of this district lies in Crow River township, but the schoolhouse stands just across the line in the township of Lake George. The first teacher was A. F. Kramps, twenty-four pupils attending. Mr. Kramps was followed by his brother, J. W. Kramps, after whom came Josephine Sondermann (now Mrs. Christ Borgerding of Belgrade), A. J. Kruse, Joseph Krebsbach, Gussie B. Wolf, A. C. Seifert, Josephine Reuter, Mary Molitor, Wilhelmine Halter, Anna Schultenover and Martin Kaufmann.

Lake Henry Township.—District Number 24, the Barchenger school, was the first organized in this township, having been established by the county board in 1869. Nicholas Longen, Mathias Gross and Xavier Popping were the first school officers. Frederick Rupp was the first teacher, about twenty pupils attending. The children came from all parts of the township and also from the township of Spring Hill. From 1870 to 1887 the schoolhouse was located on the southwest corner of section 9, but in that year the building was moved two miles further west to its present location. The other teachers employed in this district were Rudolph Ureck, Frank J. Weisser (now city clerk of Melrose, this county), John Mersch, P. M. Schomer, H. Laubenthal, Conrad Marschall, Nicholas Hemmisch, Peter Kuhl, Jacob L. Hohmann, Mathias Weyrens, Ignatz Zeltinger, John Lang, Lawrence Iten, Benedict Kruchten, Frank Sauer, Frances Spieker, Nicholas Schmitz, Andrew Bauer, Anna Marschall, and Leonard Kolbet. The school is

equipped for the special state aid and the district provides a cottage for the use of the teacher.

District Number 131, the school in the village of Lake Henry, was organized in 1886. John Jaeger was the first director, Ernest Mueller, treasurer, and Nicholas Zirbes, clerk. The first teachers were Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, and these have had charge of the school ever since. Instruction was first given in a small building on the west side of the road, near the church; but in 1908 a new two-room school building was erected.

District Number 115, known as the Neutzling school, was organized in 1880 with Marcus Komis, clerk; Henry Anders, director, and Jacob Neutzling, treasurer. Jacob Krantz was the first teacher, his pupils numbering eight. Other teachers were Miss Anderson, Joseph Haege, W. Smith, Frank Rieland, John B. Glass, Peter Weyrens, Clemens Kost, John Mainzer, Thomas Reuther, Richard Boehm, James Butkowski, Charles Lake, Hubert Kuefler, Anna Schultenover, Victoria Glatzmaier and Henry Moser. Several state fair prizes were awarded pupils of this school in 1914.

District Number 196, known as the Gruber or the Crow Valley school, was organized in 1901. Math Lieser was elected clerk, John Fuchs, treasurer, and Joseph Gardner, director. Anna Reiter was the first teacher. Her successors were Regina Baker, Peter Ahles, Leo Neutzling, W. Lemm, Mrs. J. Kienast, James Butkowski, Anton Theisen and Anna Moser.

Luxemburg Township.—The first school in this township was taught in District Number 64, known locally as the Koch district. The schoolhouse, in the early days, stood about one and a half miles north of the present location, on the southwest quarter of section 2. The first school officers were Nicholas Post, John Grangenet and Nicholas Ellenbecker. Lizzie Wolter was the first teacher, and after her the following were employed: John Fischbach, Nicholas Schmit, Jacob Lemm, F. Ellenbecker, Theodore Bauler, John Schenenz, John Steichen, Math Weiler, M. G. Meyer, August Bechter, Michael Loesch, Peter Henricy, B. M. Greisen, Nicholas K. Stein (seventeen years), A. C. Seifert, Anna Schomer, Margaret P. Weber, Lucy Spengler and Anton Theisen.

District Number 105, where schoolhouse is located on the northeast corner of section 32, was organized in 1875. George Arnold, John Arnold and Christ Pallansch were the first school officers. Nicholas Schmit, later county surveyor, was the first teacher, his enrollment numbering about twenty pupils. The first building stood about one mile west of the present location. At present the enrollment numbers seventy children. Teachers who followed Mr. Schmit were J. H. Bold, Jacob L. Hohmann, John Weyrens, John Fischbach, John H. Pallansch, Joseph Bold, William Bold, Math Weyrens, Nicholas Steichen, James Lemm, John B. Maus, Edward Arnold, John Walz, Josephine Stein, Caroline Hartz, Hannah Batz, Elizabeth Ungers, Susan Lahr and Clara Fischer. Edward Arnold, who later taught this school and who is now principal of the school at New Market, Minn., attended here when a boy. Emil Enderle, cashier in a Watkins bank, and Henry Kremer, teacher, were also pupils.

District Number 110, known as the Diedrich school, was organized in 1879. P. S. Weyrens was the first clerk, Christ Schuetz, director, and John B. Diedrich, treasurer. The teachers were John Weyrens, Nicholas Schmit, Robert L. Abbot, Peter Befort, John A. Jacobs, N. K. Stein, Peter Weyrens, H. W. Lembeck, John A. Schritz, Ben Lemm, John Ivetz, John Walz, Nicholas Maus, Charles Schmit, Peter L. Danzl, P. J. Weber, Philip P. Lemm, Henry Lembeck, Mary C. Burns, Joseph Kruchten, Math A. Schmitt, Jennie Lacher, Max Grave, W. F. Kuehnl and Edna Brown.

District Number 134, known locally as the Richter school, was organized in 1887. Math Esplan was the first director, Henry B. Moeller, treasurer, and Michael Nies, clerk. Mr. Nies has held his office continually for twenty-seven years. The teachers were Michael S. Weyrens, Joseph Pollmann, Math N. Koll, Lena Turk, Hubert J. Miller, John A. Schreifels, Carl Schmit, Louisa Muggli, Joseph Lahr, Henry Lembeck, Barney Eschpeter, James Jungels and Christine Moser. In 1908 a new, modern schoolhouse, with a full basement, was erected, which has been fully equipped for the special state aid.

District Number 50, lying in the southeastern part of the township, was organ-

ized in 1892. The first officers were Michael Noehl, John Koch and Frank Rausch. The teachers employed were Anna Stein, Caspar Loesch, Jacob Doetzel, John Jungels, John Weber, John B. Maus, John A. Maus, John Lang, Math Hurth and Henry Weismann.

District Number 190, the school in the village of St. Nicholas, was organized in 1901. John Theisen, John Stommes and Theodore Bachmann were the first school officers. Joseph B. Himsl, later county attorney and judge of probate, was the first teacher. In the absence of a schoolhouse, instruction was first given in a small room above the sanctuary of the Catholic church, sixty pupils being enrolled. Other teachers were W. F. Kuehnl, Anna M. Karels and Sophia Kranz.

Lynden Township.—The first school in the township of Lynden was taught by J. K. Kingsbury of Vermont, in the winter of 1858 to 1859, in a shanty which had been erected for a groggery. This stood just outside the corporate limits of the village of Clearwater, in Stearns county. The following summer a schoolhouse was erected near this grog shop, the funds being raised by private subscription. Marietta Vorse was the first teacher. School was regularly taught for a number of winters, but unfortunately only a few names of the teachers employed are known. These are J. Colgrove (father of P. P. Colgrove, Ph. D.), W. T. Rigby and A. C. Powers. Many years later the territory became a part of the Clearwater independent district and the schoolhouse was moved away and used as a town hall.

District Number 153, the Weyrauch school about three miles west of Clearwater, was organized in 1869. It was known as District Number 50 at the time, and embraced a smaller area than at present. However, in 1890 the people living in sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, which land was then a part of the independent district of Clearwater, desired to leave the latter organization and become a part of District Number 50. This could not be accomplished by set-off petitions, unless by most tedious proceedings requiring several years for completion, so a petition was presented to the county commissioners, praying for the organization of a new district, comprising all of District Number 50 and the sections above mentioned. Being a new district, it must be given a new number, the next in order at the time being 153. In this manner Number 50 became vacant and was assigned to a new district organized in 1892, which has been described in Luxemburg township. The first school officers of this district were D. D. Storms, A. B. Darling and Robert Lyons. Ellen Fuller was the first teacher, thirty pupils attending. At that time the schoolhouse stood one mile south of the present location. When the district was enlarged, as already related, a new site was acquired and the new building, of brick, was erected on the present location. Some of the teachers employed were Emma Laughlin, D. D. Storms, Emma Walker, Calvin Whitney, Susan S. Storms, Aggie Mulholland, Fannie Locke, Addie B. Pinney and Miss Whittemore. Mr. Storms taught the school during four different terms and Miss Laughton was also employed for three separate years. This completes the list of teachers employed from the organization of the district up to 1877. After that year no records are available up to 1903, when John O'Ryan was employed. He was followed by Edward Mensinger, Bernard Winkelmann, Josephine Stein, Henry Moeller, Edward Schmidt, Jacob L. Hohmann and Julia Vorpahl.

District Number 78, known as the Mooney school, was organized in the fall of 1869. H. G. Carlisle, Peter Valley and D. D. Miller were the first school officers. Francis Mooney, still living on a farm in the district, was the first teacher. At that time the schoolhouse stood on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19, about one mile north of the present location. Thirty pupils attended. The present school site was acquired by condemnation proceedings after a strenuous fight in which the old site was twice selected by vote of the people. A compromise for the present location was finally effected. Some of the teachers were Florence Coates, Mary Connelly, Frank Sias, Mary Wolf, Ella McBride, Elsie Raymond, Mary Kelley, Anna Carey, Anna Masuch, Sarah Tessendorf and Glee V. Boldan.

District Number 169 was organized in 1893. George Stokes was the first director, F. J. Ponsford, treasurer, and Robert Lyons, clerk. Twenty-three pupils were enrolled,

which number has steadily decreased since then. Hattie Stokes and Katherine Murphy, who later became teachers, attended this school. The teachers employed were Alice Ponsford, Jennie Barrett, Mary Ross, Sybil Clark, Nat Smith, Maud Smith, Julia O'Brien, Pearl Z. Linn, Theresa Godfrey, Alma Smith, Lola Brown, Wiley Warrick, Anna Proesch, Emma Lee, Minnie Boldan, Blanche Biggerstaff, Nellie White, Flora Murray, Effie Wolhart, Anna Zack, Mary Schwartz, Kathleen Hall, Hazel Phillipps and Irma Jones.

Melrose Township.—The first school in the township of Melrose was taught in what is now District Number 41, more generally known as the Stewart school, situated about three miles west of the city of Melrose. This district was organized in 1861, the school officers being Messrs. Doe, Taylor and Lindbergh. The first school was in a log building, which stood about three-fourths of a mile east of the present location. Originally this district comprised a large area, and remained a large one even after the Melrose district was organized. However, when District Number 165, which joins it on the north, was established the size and shape of the parent organization were so much altered that the location of the schoolhouse had to be changed. A new school building was erected, which is still being used. The first teacher was Mary Stiles, and among her pupils were Myron D. Taylor, later judge of the Seventh Judicial district and at present a commissioner of the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, and Charles A. Lindbergh, now and for many years member of congress from the Sixth congressional district. Dr. Oakford Kells, a prominent physician, and Luke Kells, a well-known attorney, also attended this school in their boyhood. Other pupils who later became teachers were Madge Kells, Marie Kells, Margaret Flahevan, Julia Foreman, Mayme Pallansch, Bertha Dodd, Nellie Graham and Alice Graham. Unfortunately only a few names of teachers employed could be learned. These are Jennie Stabler, Sarah Faucet, Mary Bradley, Cora Bisbee, Isabella Duncan, Minnie Dobbs, Katie Allen, Maggie Nugent, Thomas Flahaven, Thomas Lynch, Agnes Hansen, Madge Kells, Edward Dubois, Earl Eckenrode, Mayme Donohue and Alice Graham.

District Number 73, whose building is known for many miles around as the Red Schoolhouse, was organized in 1869. C. W. Taylor, Frank Kent and George Grinnell were the first school officers. The first school was taught by Alfred Townsend, fourteen girls and six boys attending. Other teachers employed were Sylvia L. Townsend, Celestine E. Connor, Charlotte Chance, Ada Von Valkenburg, Mrs. Anna R. Whitney, Carrie Foote, Thomas Davis, Bridget Collins, Susan Buchanan, Maggie Carr, Lizzie Collins, Faustina Dennis, Gertie Miner, Lois Wheeler, Fannie Farrington, Anna Harmann, Frank Farrington, Emily Hinkston, Carrie W. Barton, Alice Galusha, Robert F. May, E. R. Lynch, Mary Hannan, Anna S. Christen, M. E. Hayford, Hugh Battenberg, Theodore Thielen, Anna McNulty, Erdina Small, Catherine Flahaven, Clara Jacobson, Anna Kennedy, N. Hilger, Fred Walz, Frank Herzog, Clara Sandbrink, Cecilia Bettenburg, Eulalia May and Martha Ziska.

District Number 164, whose schoolhouse is located on the southeast corner of section 13, was organized in 1893. John Ritter, Stephen Petermeier and John Terwey were the first school officers. A. C. Seifert taught the first term of school, seventeen pupils attending. Other teachers were Josephine Wimmer (who taught the school for six consecutive years), Sophie Kranz, Claire Christen, Louise Zenner, Clara Sandbrink, B. J. Herzog, Frank Herzog, Anna Schultenover and Anna Sandbrink.

District Number 165, called the Flahaven district, was organized in 1893. The first officers were John Flahaven, director; Henry Tiemann, treasurer, and George Rehkamp, clerk. Kate Wimmer was the first teacher, nineteen pupils attending. On the evening of December 5, 1901, the schoolhouse was destroyed by fire, but the erection of a new one was begun immediately. The other teachers employed were Nicholas M. Phlepsen, T. J. Bentfield, Fred Christen, Kasper P. Loesch, Mary Krick, Henry J. Adrian, Nicholas Schmitz and Theodore Schulte.

District Number 187, known as the Hinnenkamp school, was organized in 1900. The first officers were Joseph Niehaus, Bernard Hinnenkamp and Hermann Hinnenkamp. Miss Hattie Himsl, now Mrs. J. P. Goetten of St. Cloud, was the first

teacher, fifty-four pupils attending. The Rev. Father Hinnenkamp, pastor of the Irish Catholic church at Sauk Centre, attended this school when a boy. The other teachers employed in this district were Sophie Kranz, Frank Raab, Andrew Bauer, John Schwegler, Rose Rauch, Clara Sandbrink, and Anna Sandbrink. Miss Rauch later joined the Order of Franciscan Sisters at Little Falls, where she died in 1914.

Millwood Township.—District Number 89, also known as the Birch Lake and the Coe district, was organized in 1872. The school officers were Henry Coe, John Rothwell and George Arbuthnot. Anne Whitney was the first teacher. A log building was used and fifteen pupils attended. Other teachers were Ella Doty, Carrie Foote, Bridget Collins, Nellie Stone, Charles Litchfield, Jack McKenney, Lois Wheeler, Mary Hingston, Emma Reynolds, Kate Flahaven, Emma Bass, Maggie Bachmann, Jennie Campbell, Madge Murphy, Berdine Eldred, Maymie Donohue, Marie Jarvis, Martha Hurley, Floy Maguinn, Frances Spieker, Minnie Stanger, Esther Rembert and Fleurine Miller.

District Number 95, known as the Wensmann district, was also organized in 1872. Henry Bergmann was the first director, Barney Barthle, clerk, and George Heidegerker, treasurer. Bernardine Borgmann, now Mrs. John Hoeschen of Los Angeles, California, was the first teacher. School was taught in a little log building, unplastered and unpainted, containing a few long benches, a piece of blackboard and an old box stove. There was no well near the schoolhouse and the children were obliged to get their drinking water out of a small lake near by. Conditions were greatly changed for the better, however, in 1886, when a new schoolhouse, the present frame structure, was erected. Among the pupils who later attained prominence were A. H. Klasen, later judge of probate, and the Rev. Hermann, O. S. B., Prior of the St. John's Abbey at Collegeville, this county. The teachers employed after Miss Borgmann were Barney Barthle, Quirin Brady, Sylvester Weyrens, Anthony Joseph, Henry Klasen, George Haupt, John B. Harren, Victor Himsl, Andrew Kessler, Louis Gumper, Joseph Wichmann, N. J. Harren, John Winkler, Mary Buttweiler and Philomena Harren.

District Number 94, frequently alluded to as the Himsl district because J. B. Himsl taught the school for a number of years, was organized in 1873. Unfortunately no early records are available, although it was at one time a very large district and had a large school population. The first schoolhouse was a log building, situated about eighty rods north of the present site. Later a frame structure was erected which was moved to the present site. It soon proved too small for the large enrollment and was replaced by a larger building. The old schoolhouse is at present used as a dwelling for the teacher. Some of the teachers were J. B. Himsl, A. H. Klasen, Leonard Kremers, Joseph Gumper, Jacob L. Hohmann, Max Grave, Elizabeth Ungers, Michael Weyrens, Mary Schroeder and Anna V. Monn.

District Number 183, the Green Valley school, was organized in 1899. Hermann Ostendorf, Anton Schulte and Edward Atkinson were the school officers. Jacob Jacobs was the first teacher, being followed by Hermann Ricker, who still holds the position, this being his twelfth year. In 1914 Mr. Ricker was appointed postmaster at Freeport by President Wilson.

District Number 194, the school at St. Rosa, was organized in 1901. Henry Rohe was elected clerk, Gerhard Arnzen, director, and Bernard Stoermann, treasurer. School was first taught in the basement of the new Catholic church then under construction. J. B. Himsl was the first teacher, thirty pupils being enrolled. The number of pupils has greatly increased since then, so that the erection of a two-room school building is being considered. Other teachers were Peter Stadtherr, Henry Stoetzel, B. A. Herzog and W. F. Kuehnl.

District Number 204, in the northeastern part of the township, was organized in 1909. The first school officers were Feodor Feierabend, A. Bergmann and H. M. Mathews. Anna M. Laughlin was the first teacher. Her successors were Elizabeth Cassidy, Esther Rodean, Ida Spencer and Stella Rassier.

Munson Township.—The first school in this township was taught by Henry Klostermann in the village of Richmond. The building used was a log structure, originally intended for a church. This was in

the winter of 1859-60. It was a private school, the teacher's salary being raised by subscription. The district was organized in 1862 and Mr. Klostermann continued in the public school for several years, the same building being used. It was designated as District Number 1 of the township of Munson, but shortly after it was changed to Number 20. The attendance grew rapidly, and assistant teachers were employed as they were needed. The school was placed on the state graded list in 1903. Six teachers are employed at present. Following Mr. Klostermann the following teachers were engaged: William Lenz, Robert Mockenhaupt, Anton Moosbrugger, Henry Emmel, Lucas Gertken (who taught in this school for thirty-one years), Phillip Goerger and Andrew Weber. Some of the assistants were John Jacobs, Philipp Lemm, Margaret Weber, Mary Tschumperlin, Bertha Pallansch, Mayme Stangl, Augusta Reinhard and Mary Mimbach. In 1906 Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict took charge of the lower rooms.

District Number 71, the Rothstein school about three miles west of Richmond, was organized in 1864. Mr. Rothstein and Mr. Kost were members of the first school board and the first teacher was either a Mr. Maleiski or a Mr. Hasbrouck. The enrollment then numbered over fifty pupils, which has steadily decreased ever since, only thirteen children being enrolled at the present time. Other teachers employed were Joseph P. Kruchten, Katherine M. Sauer, Mathilda Wimmer, M. S. Weyrens, Lucas Lembeck, Martin J. Jahn, Magdalen Eshpeter, Philipp Lemm, Pauline Ahles, Clara Barker, Victoria Glatzmaier and Susan Lahr.

District Number 154, the Engelhard school four miles northwest of Richmond on the Farming road, was organized in 1890. The first school officers were John Ressermann, Jacob Engelhard and George Engelhard. August Richter was the first teacher, thirty pupils attending. Other teachers were Lucas Lembeck, John C. Heim, Jacob L. Hohmann, Henry Engelhard, M. S. Weyrens, Michael Lutgen and John Jacobs.

District Number 163, known as Old Roscoe, was organized in 1892. Martin Ley, Lambert Knese and Thomas Zaczkowski were the first school officers. Math J. Hammes, now of Searles, N. D., was the first teacher, the present building being used. The other teachers employed were Barney Reiter, Frank Bock, Lena Maehren, Charles Lake, Kate Hilger, Marion Killian, Mathilda Lemm and Edith Hartel. A cottage for the use of the teacher was provided a few years after the district was organized, but it stood untenanted for several years. It was entirely destroyed in the spring of 1913 when a bolt of lightning crashed through the building less than a minute after the children had left it after playing there during recess. Not a sound timber was left in the entire structure.

District Number 172, known as the Fienhage school, about four miles west of Richmond on the St. Martin road, was organized in 1894. Frank Fienhage, Joseph Schefers and Adolph Ressemann were the first school officers. John Meyer, now of Golden Valley, N. D., was the first teacher. Other teachers were Barney J. Korte, Bernard Willenbring, Nicholas Maus, Henry B. Haehn, Elizabeth Kamp, George Guggenberger and John O'Ryan.

Maine Prairie Township. — The first school in this township was taught by Mrs. Alonzo Spaulding at her residence in the summer of 1857. It was a private venture, a small tuition being charged. In 1859 District Number 28, known locally as the Atwood school, was organized. No schoolhouse was available for the first year, so Horace Greely offered a room in his residence. Marie Boobar of Fair Haven was the teacher. She boarded at the home of a Mr. Leavitt and a breaking plow furrow was turned for her convenience in making the trip. This was the nucleus of what later became known as the "Schoolmaam's Road." During the winter of 1859-60, however, the men living west of Pearl Lake cut logs and hauled them while there was yet snow upon the ground, and in the spring a log schoolhouse was erected on Martin Greeley's farm on the west side of the lake, Mr. Greeley donating the land on which the schoolhouse stood. The building was 16 by 25, chinked with clay, the several families providing their children with seats. Carrie Hicks, later Mrs. William L. Heywood, was the first teacher. In 1870 the site was changed to the present location a little to the southeast of Pearl Lake, where school was first held in

an old frame shack. The present structure was erected in 1871. Ella Smith, one of the first to graduate from the St. Cloud normal school, was the first teacher in this new building. Some of the pupils of this school, who later attained prominence were M. F. Greeley, member of the state legislature in 1892; C. L. Atwood, president of the Security State Bank, St. Cloud, and E. W. Atwood, proprietor of a large book store in St. Cloud. Other teachers employed in this school were Elizabeth Rice, Philena Fields, Ella Clark, Ida Watkins, Maggie Biggerstaff, Evelyn McKenney, D. E. Meyers, A. B. Stickney, Bertha Clark, John B. Statz, Clara Engels, Mary Jacobs, Olivia Bechtold, Alma Hanlon, Julietta Grossmann, Margaret Schommer, Anna Masuch and Mary Maus. At the 1913 state fair the first, second and third prizes for relief maps of South America were awarded pupils of this school.

District Number 29, known as the Hamilton school in the early days, was organized in 1861. The first schoolhouse used was what was then known as a balloon shanty, i. e., a structure built of boards or slabs nailed vertically to a loose frame work. The building was rudely furnished, and it is said that for the first few years it was impossible to keep it warm so that the children suffered great hardships in their quest of learning. Later the building was encased with more closely fitting siding, which greatly improved it. In 1876 a special meeting was held at which a new site, the present location, was selected. This is only a short distance from the original site. The sum of $400 was voted for a new building and the old one was sold for $95.50. This figure finds a parallel in other corresponding values offered at a meeting in 1881 at which the sum of ninety-five cents was allowed for cleaning the schoolhouse, and $1.50 for whitewashing the walls. At the same meeting the contract was let for building a fence around the school grounds, the specifications calling for seasoned white oak posts, boards to be square edge, with six nails in a board, with a hardwood or tamarack pole on top. The contract was let for $11. The first school was taught by a Mr. Dean of Fair Haven, who was followed by Julia Hicks. Another early teacher was E. W. Atwood (father of Clarence L. and E. W. Atwood of St. Cloud), who taught this school for several terms. The hiring of teachers was not gone about in a haphazard way. In the early days the monthly wages were governed by the attendance, one contract placing them at $28 per month if the daily attendance averaged twenty pupils, and $26 if it fell below. Some of the other teachers employed in this district were A. D. Doane, Nellie Kimball, Mabel Hamilton, Mrs. Julia Hulst, Evelyn McKenney, May Greeley, Kate A. Campbell, Eliza Greeley, J. A. Vye, Michael M. Bormann, Addie Cossairt, Ethel M. Parsons, Jennie Perkins, Edith Pattison, Arthur Buzzle, D. W. Spaulding, Catherine A. Mitchell, Clara Shoemaker, Cora Mathison, Ivy Boobar, Marie Walker, Alma Proesch, Maude H. Clement, Mary Heywood, Marie Heid, Sarah Ryan, Susan Rassier, Frances Mockenhaupt and Hazel Anderson.

District Number 30, known locally as the Farwell school, was organized September 7, 1861. The original area comprised eleven sections; however, this has been considerably reduced since. Unfortunately none of the early records are available and but little is known of the beginnings of this district. In 1861 thirty pupils were enrolled and the apportionment received from the state was $5.52. In 1863 and 1864 the number of pupils did not materially increase, but in 1866 the district was entitled to the state apportionment for 79 pupils. Some of the teachers employed in this school were Guy Moss, Mrs. R. R. Sweet, Mabel Cornell, Vernie Caylor, Mary Heywood, Bessie Jones, Mary Tierney, Helen Riordan, Alice Kenevan, Horace B. Chilson, Macie French, Blanche Phelps, Ruth Ritchie and Addie Johnson.

District Number 32, known as the Brown district, lies mostly in that part of Maine Prairie township which extends into the congressional township of Fair Haven. Although this district was organized in 1867, a three months' term of school had been taught the preceding year in an old barn which now stands a few rods north of the present schoolhouse on the George Linn farm. At the time when it was used for school purposes it stood over a mile northwest of the present location. A Miss Langdon was the first teacher employed in this district, i. e., in the old building. After

the organization of the district a schoolhouse was erected on the present site. Valora Adley, now Mrs. Bickford, of Otter Tail county, was the first teacher in the new building. The first school officers were Samuel L. Young, A. Spaulding and Barney Allen. Other teachers employed were Minnie Belknap, Mary Heywood, Ada Snow, Carrie Rogers, Carrie Heywood, W. M. Whitney, May Kielty, A. R. Adkins, Mary Street, Elizabeth Rau, Gertrude Perkins, Rose Von Levern, Maggie Kielty, Marian Ellis, Ada Perry, Mary Heywood, Grace Marshall, J. C. West, Pearl Linn, Bernice Cline, Blanche Lyons, Louise Scobie, Aurelia Disselkamp, Clara Kirkebon, Bessie Manwell and Adeline Schreiner.

District Number 55, the Stickney school, was organized in 1869. Daniel Cossairt, Eli Hoskins and James F. Morris were the first school officers. The first term of school was taught by William B. Campbell. Instruction was given in a log building which stood about eighty rods north of the present location. The other teachers were Bettie Clark, John Donohue, M. A. Stickney, Annie Stickney, Martin Greeley, Ella Hanscom, G. W. Bemus, Cordelia Spaulding, Mary Greeley, James H. Bonham, Nettie Noyes, Charles W. Hoyt, Eunice Goodspeed, Lizzie F. Greeley, A. R. Adkins, Mary J. Jackmann, Anna McCarthy, Cora Borthwick, Nellie E. Dayton, Mattie Mason, Carrie Heywood, Addie Cossairt, Jennie Cossairt, Lulu Sturgis, W. M. Whitney, Addie King, Jessie Abbot, W. F. Meagher, Eliza Bullivant, W. A. Wade, Hattie Pappenfus, George F. Zimmermann, Laura Kiernan, Constance E. Winings, Anna Proesch, Bernice Cline, M. Jennie Lyons, Blanche Lyons, Josephine Ross, Vera Bramhall, Charlotte Ferdinantsen and Olive M. Williams.

District Number 80, the village school of Kimball, was organized in 1869. The schoolhouse first stood half a mile north of the present village limits, on the Belknap farm. After the building of the Soo railroad the village of Kimball was founded, but the school continued outside the corporate limits. The people living in the town finally outnumbered those in the country and a special election was called for the selection of a new school site. The supporters of the village were in the majority and they carried the election. However, the rural patrons were determined not to surrender the schoolhouse, and put up a strenuous fight for its possession. Finally, one night a crowd of Kimballites sallied out and placing the schoolhouse on skids dragged it into town. This action was merely taken to determine a question of right, for the little building was never used for school purposes after that. A four-room structure was built, which served the district till 1911, when it was destroyed by fire. Immediately following this catastrophe a fine modern building was erected. Some of the principals of the Kimball school were Ada Snow, Miss A. C. Tyler, D. W. Spaulding, Walter F. Salisbury, Cecilia Kimball, F. W. Magnusson, J. B. Vincent, Harry L. Moodey, Charles V. Bond, Hanphyn T. Carlson, Arthur Fitch and F. W. Marshik. The assistant teachers were Parthena McKain, Libby Mullen, Blanche Kimball, Elva J. Mead, Clara Shoemaker, Jessie Milton, Clara French, Clara Hertig, Pearl Richardson, Mavis Converse, Fanny Salitermann, Verna Caylor, Cornelia Swenson, Macie French, Mabel Hamilton, Lillie Claesson, Bessie Mollison, Verna Kochendorfer, Pearl Linn, Anna Thorpe.

Immediately upon the change of school sites, as related above, the people living in the country petitioned the county commissioners for a new district, and the prayer was granted December 17, 1889. The new organization was given the number 147, although it was more familiarly known as the Wade district. Some of the teachers employed in this school were Pearl Z. Linn, Minnie C. Schultz, Anna Streed, Amelia Von Levern, Catherine O'Donnell, Verna Caylor, Nannie M. Anderson and Minnie Poepke. There is truth in the saying that old loves never cool. For over twenty years this schoolhouse stood at the very gates of Kimball, accommodating a small enrollment while many pupils passed its doors to attend the graded school in the village. In 1911 Hanphyn T. Carlson, who was then principal of the Kimball school, began a movement toward consolidation, and so firmly did the seed take root that on May 12, 1913, an almost unanimous vote was cast in favor of consolidation.

District Number 90, the Ethen school, was organized in 1872. The first school

officers were Peter Ethen, P. J. Nies and Mathias Pent. John Moos, now residing in Seattle, Washington, was the first teacher, twenty pupils attending. The teachers later employed were Frank Ellenbecker, Peter Meyer, Peter Schomer, Hubert Hansen, August Doerner, Jacob Eold, Nicholas Wenner, Peter Nohner, Henry Reiter, Michael S. Weyrens, John B. Glass, John Jacobs, John M. Goetz, Nicholas Schmit, Nicholas J. Krier, Peter P. Weber, Albert A. Eich, William Schulte, John B. Maus, Mae Bliss, Joseph Koschiol, Andrew W. Bauer, Barbara Tschumperlin, Margaret Raykowski, Margaret Keil, John Walz and William Mechtenberg.

District Number 99, known as the Becker Settlement school, was organized in 1888. Frank Greenwald was the first clerk, Gerhard Stelten, treasurer, and George W. Humes, director. Kate Courtney, now Mrs. Michael Quinn of Litchfield, was the first teacher. School was first taught in St. Anne's Catholic church, a log structure which stood about fifteen rods west of the present building, and may still be seen about a mile northwest of the schoolhouse, although services have not been held in it for a number of years. The attendance in this school has always been large. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Beckers had eighteen children, and others also had large families. At no time was the school term voted less than eight months. The teachers employed after Miss Courtney were Eunice Duffy, Mary Campbell, Mary J. D. Kennedy, Anna McCarthy, Edward M. Gans, John M. Goetz, John T. Mies, Blanche Kimball, A. C. Seifert, Peter Nohner, Joseph Kruchten, M. Krier, Edward F. Kiernan, Mrs. William May, Mrs. A. Anderson, Ignatius Lemm, James Backes, T. F. Kiernan and Rose M. Courtney.

District Number 150, the school at Marty or Pearl Lake, was organized in 1890. The first directors were Thomas Neubeck, Henry Steichen and Joseph Scheeler. John Jacobs, now living at Richmond, was the first teacher. School was first taught in a frame building situated one and one-quarter miles south of the present site. Other teachers employed were J. N. Weber, M. J. Molitor, M. C. Loesch, Ignatius Fuchs, Math Louis, Anna Marschall, John Weber, Joseph Walz, Edward Arnold and Katherine Knippie.

North Fork Township.—The first school in the township of North Fork was taught in 1868 by Edward Meagher in a very primitive structure situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14. Embrick Knudson, Ole O. Heieie and Ole Hafthorn were the first school officers. The original area of the district comprised twenty-two sections, which gradually diminished as new districts were formed later on. The other teachers employed in this district were Katherine Meagher, Samuel Meagher, Ole O. Heieie, Emma Reynolds, Christine Jacobson, Ole E. Vig, J. B. Locke, Jennie Johnson, Maggie McCarty, Gustav Levorson, James Sanders, E. E. Iverson, Marie Hafthorn, Mamie Brown, Agnes Mitchell, Carrie Ross, Mable Skimland, Martha Torculson, Julia Riley, Theodore Hokenstad, Paul Mitchell, Annie Johnson, Katherine Macfarlane, Alice McGenty. The school in this district is known locally as the Kittelson school, though its official designation is District Number 66.

District Number 67 was organized September 8, 1869, the district embracing nine sections. The first schoolhouse stood half a mile east of the present location. It was replaced by a more modern structure in 1892, which was moved to the present site in 1906. The teachers employed in this district, were Katie Riley, Lily Lahr, Maggie Nugent, Julia Nelson, Maggie Hawkins, George Farraby, Mary Miller, E. E. Iverson, Anna Allen, Nora Peterson, Mary Rooney, Maggie Meagher, Gertrude Mitchell, Katie Martin, Margaret Wilson, Martha Rooney, Beatrice Daugherty, Mary Morgan, Agnes Hanahan, Phoebe Smith, Mavis Convers, Nina Bohne, Mabelle Brown, Inga Herbrandson, Mamie Gannon.

District Number 83, known locally as the Baalson school, was organized in 1870. The first school officers were S. E. Dolehus, Ellen Baalson and Ole Herbrandson. Anna K. Kyllo, later Mrs. Olavus Torguson, was the first teacher, eighteen pupils attending. Nels K. Strande, clerk of the district, has prepared an exhaustive report from which it appears that, for the first three years, the district boasted no schoolhouse. The first year school was taught in the home of Ellen Baalson, while the house of Ole Naprud was used the two years fol-

lowing. In 1873 a log shanty, fourteen feet long and twelve feet wide, was erected on the northeast corner of section 30. The salary paid the first teacher was $12 per month, while her successor received $20. For a number of years $28 and $30 per month was the usual salary. Narve Erickson, a farmer forty-five years of age, attended school part of the time during the first term, together with his two daughters, Barbro and Runnog. The teachers following Miss Kyllo were S. E. Meagher, Edward Meagher, Katherine Meagher, Ole O. Heieie, Ole E. Vig, Gustav Levorson, E. E. Iverson, Edward Braaten, Maria Hafton, Nora Peterson, Agnes Michels, Ingeborg Herbrandson, Lydia Gjermundson, Hulda Gjermundson, Mina Hjeldness, Theodore Hokenstad, Menora Steen, Gunda Johnson.

District Number 109 was organized in 1878 with Andrew N. Moen, Kittle Halvorson and Andrew Erickson as school officers. Thomas Kjeldahl was the first teacher. The names of only a few of the teachers employed in this district can be learned. These are Robert Rogers, Marie Huselid, Sidie Littig, Huldah Germundson, Julia Swenson, Marie H. Walker, Mrs. Roy Smith, Martha Torculson, Christine Heieie, Clara Larson, Agnes Adams.

District Number 145, the Brooten village school, was organized in 1890. May Johnson was the first teacher, and for eight years one teacher did the work alone. The school house was a one-room structure, occupying the present site of the Farmers' creamery. After 1898 there came a gradual healthy growth, and since that year it has been necessary to steadily increase the force of teachers. The district became independent in 1910. New buildings have been erected and nine teachers are employed at present. Agricultural and home economics departments are being maintained in connection. The Brooten school is classed among the largest graded schools in the state. Miss Johnson, the first teacher, was followed by Gustav Levorson, James Sanders and Duncan McKenzie, who had no assistants. Later principals were B. E. Cooley, H. C. Hendershott, J. W. Fay, Fred Graff, R. J. McClintock and George Bakalyar. The assistants were Mary M. Brown, Edith Kemp, Lillian Thorson, Mary Carr, Lillian Schwartz, Mrs. S. A. Vesledahl, Carrie Ross, Mabel Skimland, Dagne Johnson, Anna Price, Rose McNallan, Delia Simmers, Mary E. Wahl, Ella Glen, Marie Hooverson, Clara Barker, Grace F. Sayers, Genevieve Love, Olive V. Chelgren, Mayme Caspari, Ruth L. Tyler, Ethel McBain, Marian Johnston, Anna Eickhoff, Alice Callahan, Lillian Kemkes, F. T. Rees, Harriet Wheeler and Estella Reiner.

District Number 191, known as the Lukkason school, was organized in 1901. The first school officers were Gustav Levorson, Mathew Sanders and Ole O. Lee. Grace Wamsley, now Mrs. William Martin of Sedan, was the first teacher. In the absence of a proper building school was taught in a barn belonging to Christ Lukkason. During the first term forty-three pupils attended, a number which has been considerably decreased since then. The teachers employed in this district were Maggie Sanders, Martha Torkulson, Rudolph Hokenstad, Theodore Hokenstad, Lydia Germundson, Mamie Gannon, Afra Myron, Alma Larson, Katherine Macfarlane, Mae Gannon, Ida Spieker and Anna Corneliuson.

Oak Township. District Number 23, the school at New Munich, was the first organized in the township of Oak. It came into being in 1857, with William Bohmer, Henry Marthaler and Gerhard Terhaar school officers. The district originally embraced thirty-nine sections in the townships of Oak and Grove. The first schoolhouse used was a log structure which occupied the present site. Joseph Duerr was the first teacher. He was followed by Miss C. Zimmer, Math Gans, Joseph Heimer, Henry Broker, Bernhard Mohrmann and Stephen Mondschein. Following Mr. Mondschein, Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict took charge of the school and have continued in the work to the present day. Among the pupils who attended this school were the Rev. Herman Bergmann, now prior of St. John's Abbey at Collegeville, the Rev. Thomas Borgerding, the Rev. Henry Borgerding, the Rev. George Wilkes, the Rt. Rev. M. Hiltner, H. J Haskamp, Christ Borgerding, John Bohmer and Herman Rose, all of whom have attained prominence. The old log schoolhouse gave way to a frame structure in 1868, which in turn was replaced by a

two-room brick building in 1886, to which an addition was built in 1902. A number of state fair prizes were awarded pupils of this school in 1913 and 1914, among others, the first prize for a stocking darn executed by Mary Raeker.

District Number 102, the Freeport school, was organized in 1874. At that time the number of settlers was so small that the originators of the petition had great difficulty in securing the required number of signers. The first building used was a log structure which occupied the present site. This was soon replaced, by a larger frame schoolhouse, to which an addition was built in 1890, providing room for two teachers. The first teacher was Bernard Borgerding, now the Rev. Henry Borgerding, O. S. B., chaplain at St. Benedict's Academy, St. Joseph. He was followed by Henry Benolken, Mr. Moersch, John Steichen, Joseph Hilt, Louis Wieber, Joseph Heinen and Gotthard Harren. The first assistant teacher was John A. Maus, who was followed by Paul Ahles, J. C. Diekmann, Nicholas Steil, Joseph P. Benolken, Jacob L. Hohmann, N. P. Phlepsen, Michael Theisen, John Stock, Sebastian G. De Gross, Theresa Bauer, Susan Bauer, Olivia Bechtold, Mathilda Huf, Celia Hammerl and Mary Buttweiler. In 1913 Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict took charge of the lower rooms.

Without doubt the most widely known of the Stearns county teachers was Gotthard Harren, who was principal of the Freeport school for over twenty-four years. Mr. Harren was born in St. Wendel (Luxemburg), Stearns county, in 1860, his parents being among the first settlers of that section. He attended the common schools for as many months each year as his parents could spare him, and later entered the normal school at St. Cloud, where he fitted himself for the profession which was to become his life work. He taught in several of the rural schools of the county, and in 1890 went to Freeport as the first principal of the then two-room village school. He completed twenty-four years of school work in the village and had entered upon his twenty-fifth when he was suddenly taken ill and died on the evening of Thursday, November 26th (Thanksgiving), 1914. The esteem in which this teacher was held may best be learned from an account of his funeral which appeared in the St. Cloud Times.

"Perhaps the most largely attended and impressive funeral services over the remains of a layman ever witnessed in Stearns county, were held at Freeport Tuesday morning when the remains of the late Gotthard Harren were laid to rest. Fully two thousand people from all parts of the county were in attendance, including among them twelve priests and a large number of teachers.

"At 9:30 the school children, with draped banners, escorted the priests and acolytes from the church to the Harren home, whence, after a short prayer, the remains were taken to the church, the Catholic Men's Society of Freeport immediately preceding the casket. The following teachers acted as pall-bearers: Louis Wieber, who will succeed Mr. Harren at Freeport; John A. Maus of Watkins; C. A. Boerger, principal of the school at St. Anthony; W. F. Kuehnl of St. Rosa; J. C. Diekmann, principal of the school at St. Martin; and Henry W. Lembeck of Spring Hill. An honorary escort of fourteen men walked in double ranks beside the casket. These were: County Superintendent of Schools W. A. Boerger, County Attorney Paul Ahles, Sheriff B. E. Schoener, Judge of Probate J. B. Himsl, Representative-elect Henry Stoetzel, John Stock of St. Joseph, A. H. Kessler and Edward Ortmann, principal and assistant of the Meire Grove school; John Wocken, principal of the Cold Spring school; Michael Lutgen of District Number 81; Frank Herzog, principal of the Rockville school; Hermann Ricker of District Number 183, and N. K. Weber of District Number 125.

"At the church a solemn requiem mass was sung, with the Very Rev. Hermann, O. S. B., prior of St. John's Abbey, as celebrant, Rev. Kilian, O. S. B., president of St. John's University, as deacon and Rev. F. Wiechmann, a former pupil of the deceased as sub-deacon. Rev. Henry Leuthner of Marty and Rev. Meinrad, O. S. B., of Freeport acted as masters of ceremonies. Present in the sanctuary were the Rev. Anton Artz of Sauk Centre; the Rev. Meinulph, O. S. B., of St. Martin; the Rev. Maurus, O. S. B., of Cold Spring; the Rev. Lucas, O. S. B., of New Munich; the Rev. Alto, O. S. B., of St. Cloud; the

Rev. Henry, O. S. B., of St. Joseph, and the Rev. Joseph Buscher of Mayhew Lake. The Rev. Anton Artz delivered a masterful sermon in which he briefly reviewed the life of the deceased, dwelling upon the excellent character of the man."

District Number 33, known as the Friedrich school, was organized in 1878. The first school officers were Hermann Bockhold, Peter Friederichs and Joseph Hoppe. Dina Bergmann, now Mrs. John Hoeschen of Los Angeles, California, was the first teacher, twenty-seven pupils attending. For the first term no school building had been provided, so instruction was given in the kitchen of Joseph Hoppe's home. The teachers following Miss Bergmann were Barney Borgerding, Henry Benolken, John Wocken, Frank Brinkmann, Conrad Marschall, Joseph Kramps, Henry Benolken, Anna Christen, J. B. Himsl, James Dufner, John Schwinghammer, Joseph Lommel, Mary Jackale, Joseph Gumper, Henry Briol, Rosalie Weisser, Rose Strobel and Mathilda Wimmer.

District Number 117, the Rieland school, was organized in 1881. Hubert Rieland, J. T. Hoppe and Peter Caspers were the first school officers. The first teacher was John Steichen. He was followed by Casper Kramps, Peter Gans, John Glass, Frank Rieland, Henry Reiter, Jacob L. Hohmann, Frank Rieland, Paul Ahles, John Nierengarten, Anton Rieland, Albert A. Eich, John A. Kraus, P. A. Sand, Jacob Jacobs, Nicholas Schmitz, Theodore Schulte, and Martin J. Schmitt.

Paynesville Township. The first school in the township of Paynesville was taught within the present village limits, but since the history of the Independent districts has been assigned to others it need not be dwelt on at any greater length here. The first rural school was taught in District Number 43, known as the Zion school and situated about half way between Roscoe and Paynesville. The district was organized in 1863. The first school officers were John Baitinger, Michael Schultz and John Boylan. Mary Blakely was the first teacher. The first building was a log structure occupying the present site. Other teachers employed were R. D. Abbott, Charles W. Ferree, M. U. Ivers, F. B. Hoar, Maud Whitney, H. A. Bretzke, Clara Kuhn, Gottfried Voss, Gustave Koepp, Minnie Hedlund, Marie Heuslin, Hazel Seavey, Cora Klampe, Celia Knebel, Gladys Latterell and Lydia Groenig. The Reverend Messrs. Baitinger, Schoenleben, Helmer, Freitag, Gedorsch and Hertzberg attended this school in their boyhood.

District Number 52, better known as the Blakely and the Koronis school, was organized March 30, 1867. D. S. Twitchell was elected director, Jacob Staples, treasurer, and Hugh Blakely, clerk. Three months of school was voted for the first year, and was taught by Mrs. Alzina Blakely at her home. The clerk calls it "sitting room, dining room, kitchen and school room all in one." The wages were $16 per month. In 1868 the district bought a log building of Robert Blakely, which stood in the township of Roseville, in Kandiyohi (then Monongalia) county, for the sum of $80, which was used as a schoolhouse for about twelve years. In 1878 it was decided at the annual meeting to build a schoolhouse on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 30 in the township of Paynesville in Stearns county. The old building was traded off to Charles Pemble for the new site, comprising one-half acre of land. A schoolhouse, 18x24, was erected the following year, to which an addition was built in 1896. The building is fully equipped with maps, globes, charts, blackboards, library, drinking fountain, clock, heating and ventilating plant and new furniture. The free text book system is used. The following persons attended the school in 1867: Ellen, Nancy, Crawford, Frank, Jestina, Moses and Caroline Blakely; E. H. and F. W. Lester; Emily and Fred Twitchell; A. W. Flanders, Elizabeth Wilson, Ellen and Viola Brown, Anna, Dennis, Paul and Henry Kelley and Frank Wire. The teachers employed in the school were Mrs. Alzina Blakely, Ellen L. Siver, Mary and Ellen Blakely, John W. Darby, Albert E. Bugbie, Ellen B. Clark, Ellen Lester, Ida A. Blaisdell, Eliza Blakely, Hattie Christholm, Grace Lester, Etta Geer, Maggie McKinley, Emma Caswell, Grace Kelley, N. Rogers, M. E. Brown, Susan G. Benton, Lazar Hoar, Lee Barber, Hattie Siver, Ida Brown, Victoria Gale, Adelphia Pemble, Mable Phipps, Anna Stein, J. F. Christholm, Josephine Appelgren, Ida L. Libby, B. Holgerson, R. W. Hoskins, J. W.

Nox, Alma Hind, Josephine Sanborn, Eva Pemble, Cora Moorman, Dora Ryff, Evangeline Gazin and Bertha Pemble.

District Number 162 was organized in 1892. George Conrad, C. D. Hudson and Frank Brown were the school officers. Ida Brown, now living at Sunnyside, Washington, was the first teacher. School was taught in the present building, fourteen pupils attending. Other teachers employed were Dolly Young, Cora Sheldon, Delpha Pemble, Carrie McGowan, John Chisholm, Willis Knox, Gustav Koepp, Grace Haines, Victoria Gale, Ella Paasche, Cora Klampe, Phoebe LeMunyan, Martha Moede and Josephine Appelgren.

District Number 171, known as the Northtown school, was organized in 1894. The first school board was composed of William Manz, S. P. Roach and I. Swanson. Mary Walberg, now living at Kimball, was the first teacher. School was first taught in a building on the south side of the river, but later it was moved to Northtown. Other teachers employed were Gustav Koepp, L. R. Abbot, Edith Sheldon, Elbertine Davis, Eva Norris, Frank Weber, G. O. Voss, Susan Roach, R. S. Weber, May Fearon, Nellie Whalen, Adel Holquist, Ella Paasche, Victoria Gale, Eva Pemble and Ethel Kachel.

Raymond Township. The first school in the township of Raymond was taught by Mrs. Eliza Richardson in the summer of 1867, in an unoccupied dwelling house belonging to P. Smith. This was in what is known as Lyman Prairie, in which District Number 57 had been organized a few months before. How long this old building was used is not known. All records belonging to the district have been destroyed and no old settlers remain. Other teachers employed in this district were Ed McIntyre, Eva Grimes, Laura McIntyre, Maggie Hawkins, Anna Kraft, Katherine George, Blanche Frazier, Mary Hawkins, Charlotte Swift, Augusta Nelson, Myrtle Hendry, Hazelle Zinn and Verona Maloney.

District Number 58, known as the Ebensteiner school, was organized in 1867, only a few months after District Number 57 in Lyman Prairie. Unfortunately nothing at all is known of the early history of this district. All that remains is an old schoolhouse in a pasture half a mile north of the present school site. This is a frame building with a log foundation in which school was taught in the early days, but whether it was the scene of the very first instructions or not is not known. The building was rudely furnished and it is said that the children were obliged to bring their chairs with them. Since none of the homes boasted a larger number of chairs than were actually needed, the children had to carry them to and from school morning and evening, thereby providing an interesting sight. The names of only a few of the teachers employed could be learned and these are of more recent years. About twenty years ago the site was changed to the present location and a frame schoolhouse erected. This was afterwards destroyed by fire and with it all the records. A new building was provided, and the old structure in the pasture, after serving for a time as a dwelling house and later as a granary, gradually fell into disuse and ruin. The teachers whose names could be learned were Margaret Meagher, Julia Egan, Grace Doherty, Ella W. Jones, Eleanora Maehren, Louise F. Young, Leona M. Lovell, Bertha Winkler, and Mary Mitchell.

District Number 70, the Padua school, was organized in 1871. The first school officers were John Darcy, Patrick Killeen and Hugh Rooney. Catherine Rooney, now living in Alaska, was the first teacher. School was first taught in a log building which stood something over a mile east of the present site. Thirty-nine children attended. Other teachers in this school were Patrick Grimes, Hugh McFarlane, Samuel E. Meagher, John Rooney, Thomas Killeen, Paris Bruce, William Martin, Maggie Gibbon, Katherine Meagher, Archie Hickock, Julia Gannon, Mary Riley, Emily Rassier, Agnes Kinsella, Jacob Zimmer, Gertrude Mitchell, Anna Macfarlane, Mary Trzewik, Mae E. Doyle, Mrs. Nellie Marx, John F. Schwinghammer, Alma Kaufmann, Mary L. Zapp, Mabel Bean, Olive Williams, and Ellen J. Callahan.

District Number 92 was organized in 1876. Joseph Kusba, John Gilman and Joseph Molitor were the first school officers. Josie Connors, now Mrs. Charles Gutches, of Long Prairie, was the first teacher. For a number of years the schoolhouse stood on the southeast quarter of Section 3, but it was later moved to the

present site, where a new building has since been erected. The teachers following Miss Connors were Edna Carpenter, Vinnie Johnson, Ernestine Wehrhahn, Emma Johnson, Blanche Chisholm, Ethel Moon, Eva Carey, Eldorado Judkins, Jennie Hines, Merle Pangburn and Sarah Tessendorf.

District Number 129, known as the Schoolgrove school, was organized in 1885. The first school officers were Joseph McDermond, Gilbert Gilbertson and Knute A. Fauskee. Gertrude Carpenter was the first teacher. School was taught in the present building, thirty-two pupils attending. After Miss Carpenter the following were employed: B. W. Veeder, Stella Rue, Emil A. Peterson, Maggie Miller, Nellie Brown, James H. Sanders, Mary Sanders, John Erdal, Gustav Torkelson, A. O. Reiquam, Gertrude Molitor, Ernestine Wehrhahn, Margaret Macfarlane, Gertrude F. Mitchell, J. P. Kruchten, Viola E. Cousin and Gertie B. Olson.

District Number 192 was organized in 1901. George Beidlemann was the first clerk, W. Wruck, treasurer, and M. D. Cowlthorp, director. Mabel Cowlthorp, now Mrs. D. C. Gray, of Ceylon, Saskatchewan, Canada, was the first teacher. School was taught in the present building, fourteen pupils attending. Other teachers employed were Emma Anderson, Minnie Pitzlin, Anna L. Buckley, Tilda Forsberg, Lillie Rengel, Leta White, Maude Van Etton, Nannie Anderson, Mildred Cowlthorp, Mae Gallagher, Lucy Gallagher and Gertrude Shook.

Rockville Township. The first school in the township of Rockville was taught within the present boundaries of District Number 40, the school being now known as the Mill River school, situated about a mile north of Pearl lake. Instruction was first given in the home of G. Bauer soon after the first settlement, but immediately upon the organization of the district in 1866, a log schoolhouse was built on Section 34. This served the pupils until 1874 when a frame building was erected. Caspar Stein, John Wolter and John Steichen were the first school officers, and Nicholas Hofmann was the first teacher. Others employed were Peter Abfalter, Nicholas Schmit, George Hansen, Alex Wolter, Jacob Lemm, John Schmit, Gallus J. Schmidt, Theodore Bauler, Joseph Lemm, Herman J. Ricker, William Schulte, Mary Krick, Louis Muggli, Catherine Sattler, Magdalena Hockert, Leona M. Lovell, Magdalena Eschpeter, Carrie Walz and Louise Tilley.

District Number 44, the Rockville village school, was organized in 1866, although school had been taught previously in private houses for several terms. The first school was taught by Elizabeth Wolter, now Mrs. Jacob Botz, of Sauk Centre, and the apartment placed at her disposal was a room in the house of Mr. Sheelar. This house stood almost across the road from the present creamery. She was followed by Joseph Kunkler and Gallus J. Schmidt, who also taught in the Sheelar home. Conrad Marschall of St. Joseph was next employed. He rented a house north of Broadway on the west bank of Mill river in which he lived, using one of the rooms for school purposes. Shortly after the organization of the district the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 17, being about a mile southwest of the village, was selected for a school site and a small frame building erected. This was known as Thomey's corner, where the school stood for several years. As the population of the village increased the people objected to sending their children out into the country, and at a special meeting a site in the village, near the present location, was selected. But the people of the country were not willing that their schoolhouse should be taken from them without a struggle, and so for a considerable time conditions remained in the old state. However, one night the villagers induced a man by the name of Decker to hitch his powerful yoke of oxen to the little building (which had already been placed on skids) and without attracting much attention the schoolhouse made its nocturnal journey into the village. The farmers had either expected this sort of a move or else they had been secretly informed, for they proved equal to the occasion, and very quietly allowed the villagers to remove their schoolhouse, offering no resistance whatever. But the crowd had scarcely dispersed and gone to their respective homes when a delegation of farmers waited on Mr. Decker and induced him to

repeat the performance. The building had not been removed from the skids, and with as little ceremony as characterized the first act, it was silently dragged back to Thomey's corner where it was found the next morning by the chagrined villagers. Thus in a single night the little frame schoolhouse had been moved to the village and back again! Several years later the building was sold to Michael Reiter (on whose farm it is still serving as a warehouse) whereupon a larger structure was erected. In 1894 the question of changing the school site again came up for a vote and the villagers were once more successful. Legal proceedings were had to prevent the removal of the building, but the matter was finally settled in an amicable way and the schoolhouse moved into the village. One teacher was employed until 1912, when an addition was built and an assistant engaged, and since then the school has been on the semi-graded list. The teachers employed in this district, following Gallus J. Schmidt, were Charles H. Klostermann, John Schmit, J. B. Meyers, Peter Ellenbecker, J. L. Bold, J. H. Bold, Nicholas Schmit, John Jacobs, John A. Roeser, Michael Loesch, Math. N. Koll, Joseph Hengel, Adolph Lodermeier, Nicholas Thomey, James J. Dufner, C. M. P. Hansen, Elizabeth Ungers, John Lang, William Noe, Barney Eschpeter and Frank Herzog. The assistants were Regina Kaufmann and Edith Hartel. Among the pupils who later attained prominence were Nicholas Thomey, the present county auditor, and Hubert Hansen, former judge of probate of Stearns county.

District Number 16 was organized in 1868. The first school within its boundaries was taught by Mrs. Goundry, who received $2 per week, school being kept in different private houses. This practice continued until 1874 when a schoolhouse was erected. The teacher received her board from the different families according to the number of children until 1885. The first teacher in the public school was Henrietta Campbell, nine pupils attending. The first school officers were John Payne, Henry Brinkman and Robert Weaver. Other teachers employed were Irene Thombs, Sophronia Lovelace, Hugh Macfarlane, Josephine O'Connell, Mary E. Green, Julia Noyes, Susan Clark, Elizabeth Noyes, Jennie Campbell, Henrietta Noyes, Laura Noah, Robert Helmere, Ella M. Shupe, Susan Ayers, Minnie Brinkmann, Zell Stevens, Jennie Jones, Mary Johnson, Nell Adams, Amelia Mindo, Edith Oldham, Emma Wightman, Mabel Cornall, Alice Payne, Myrtle Lorenz, Helen Staples, Jessie Wellington, Tessie Lorenz, Clara Scherfenberg, Mamie Sherry, Winifred Connelly, Daisy McKelvy, Martha Hurley, Florence Phipps, Anna Engels and Esther Rembert.

District Number 91 was organized in 1871. John A. Ahles, Felix Dietman and Joseph Schreiner were the first school officers and John Legesseman was the first teacher. School was first taught in a building which stood about four rods south of the present structure, five or six pupils attending. Other teachers employed were Peter Abfalter, John Doerner, M. Hoffmann, C. A. Marschall, Gotthard Harren, George Hansen, Peter Hengel, Joseph Lemm, Paul Ahles, Joseph Krebsbach, Nick Ahles, Anna Engels, Clara Kraemer, Magdalen Eschpeter, Anna Eschpeter, Eulalie May, and Anna Masuch.

District Number 155, the Grand Lake school, was organized in 1890. The first school officers were Henry Weber, John Wolf and Xavier Dahinten. Peter P. Weber, now living in Eden Valley, was the first teacher. Others employed after him were Ignatius Zeltinger, Jacob Doetzel, N. M. Weber, Ch. Hansen, Nicholas Thomey, Anna Schomer, Susan Lahr, Alma Kaufmann and Wilhelmina Halter.

District Number 168, the Fink school, was organized in 1893. Thomas Sasgen, George Schneider and Michael Molitor were the first school officers and Casper Loesch, now living in North Dakota, was the first teacher. Others who followed him were Martin Molitor, Martin Ivetz, Peter Molitor, John Fink, B. J. Keppers, Katherine George, Christine Schmitz, Henry Weismann, Isabel Krebs, William Moser, Sarah Tessendorf, Elsie Planer and Joseph Habiger.

Township of Sauk Centre. The first rural school in the township of Sauk Centre was taught in 1860 by Nellie Harmon in what was until two years ago known as District Number 25. It is very likely that this was a private venture, for District Number 25, the first rural dis-

trict in the township, was not organized until 1868. Miss Harmon, who later became Mrs. Frank Holmes of Minneapolis, was boarded by the lowest bidder at ninety cents per week. After the organization of the district the school officers elected were S. M. Bruce, J. M. Thomason and Sylvester Ramsdell. The schoolhouse for a number of years stood on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26. Unfortunately the names of only a few teachers employed could be learned. These are Agnes Crandall, Carrie Irish, Emma Baldwin, S. E. Reed, Margaret Irish, Edna Trattles, Grace Johnson, Laura Gary, Ida Weeks, Mary Zapp and Alice Cass. The school was equipped for the special state aid in 1911, and one year later it was consolidated with the Sauk Centre independent district. The children are now taken to the central school in specially equipped wagons.

District Number 26, known as the Dix and also as the Borgmann district, was organized in 1868. The teachers employed in this school were Myra Barnett, Mary Tubbs, Tessie Trumann, Augusta Lee, C. B. Richards, Carrie Farrington, C. E. Foot, Ella M. Wilcox, Mamie Shaw, J. E. Richards, Olive Leavitt, Emma Peters, Sylvia Case, Emma Bass, Josie Vogel, Josephine Pangburn, Eva Davis, Maud Van Camp, F. L. Minette, Margaret Irish, Eliza Cathlow, Anna Phlepsen, Helen Heid, Alvina Besemann, Margaret Roerig, Rose Strobel, Rose Dicks, Mabel Brown, Rose Sandbrink and Helen Hingsberger.

District Number 49, whose building is situated three miles west of the city of Sauk Centre, was organized in 1866. Unfortunately no records of the early days are available. It is known that the first school building occupied the present site and that it was destroyed by fire, but who was the first teacher and who the first school officers were is unknown. Some of the teachers employed were Mrs. Newell, Louise Canfield, Frank Stiles, Della Veeder, Fannie Martin, Orpha Stiles, Clara Stiles, Nannie Batchelder, Susan Warren, Jennie Hines, Emma Stiles, Marion McCollum, Myrtle Perkinson, Vera Parker, Carrie Irish, Grace V. Johnston, Ernestine Wehrhahn, Edna Carpenter, Maggie Roerig, Bertha Stiles, and Leta White.

District Number 100, known as the McCormick lake school, was organized in 1873. The first school board was composed of C. J. Craig, director; John Rue, treasurer, and G. N. Lorimer, clerk. Carrie Moore, now living in Alberta, Canada, was the first teacher. For a number of years the schoolhouse stood on the south side of Lake McCormick, but it was later moved around to the east side, about a mile from the first location, in order to accommodate all the children of the district. The teachers employed were Carrie Moore, Fannie Richards, Paris Bruce, Eva Boober, Flora Pike, Lizzie Hubbard, Martha Hubbard, Leda Smith, Judith Meigs, Lulu Bonham, Mary L. Marvin, Walter F. Merry, Juno Lindberg, Alice Reynolds, Martha White, Martha J. Wolford, Nelly Bryant, Etta Craig, Mary Johnston, Hattie Smith, Carrie Farrington, Serena James, Elinor M. Quinn, Stella Rue, Anna Langley, Francis Meigs, Mary E. Cleveland, Emma Bass, Edna Craig, Carrie Wilson, Ethel Allen, Carrie Irish, Leta White, Esther Sprague, Mrs. Alice Newel, Avis Cass, Nannie Anderson, Davis Elliott and Florence Compton.

District Number 85, a part of which lies in Todd county, was organized in 1870. The first school officers were John Jensen, S. J. Sutton and J. P. Buckingham. Maggie Carr, later Mrs. Lyman Kells, was the first teacher. School was taught in the present building, twenty-five pupils attending. The number of pupils has decreased very much since then, only five being enrolled for the past three years. The school is associated with the Sauk Centre high school. Other teachers employed were Clara Wilcox, Ella Wilcox, Hattie Smith, Elinor Hinkston, Miss Woolford, Miss Bishop, Leta White, Miss Canfield, Mrs. H. Doyle, Edna Brown, Mary Zapp, Nannie Anderson, Florence Compton, Belle Chisholm and Bertha Huber.

District Number 138, known as the Tillman school, was organized in 1888. The school officers were Henry Tillman, John Batohelda and John Minetta. The schoolhouse first stood on the land of Ludwig Tillman. Minnie C. Batonelda was the first teacher, fifteen pupils attending. Other teachers were May Lewis, Mary Hoffmann, Katherine Kinsella, Frank Wagner, Lena Hockert, Mary Goerger, Victor Winter,

Mathilda Huf, John Tschida, Eulalie May, Julia Vorpahl and Lucy Hingsberger.

District Number 27, part of which lies in Todd county, was organized in 1892. Belle Tuttle was the first teacher, instruction being given in the present building. The first school officers were E. A. Pederson, C. A. Johnson, and T. R. Barnes. Other teachers were Jane McGowan, E. K. Smith, Anna Grundmann, Aletha Rice, Alice E. Newell, Maud Van Camp, Belle Larson, Lillian McGibbon, S. E. Reed, Lucy Chisholm, Marian McCullum, Agnes Crandall, Hattie H. Allen and Bridget Lynch.

District Number 186 was organized in 1898. The trustees were John Knott, David Pangburn and Louis Hinden. Margaret Irish was the first teacher, being succeeded by Ella L. McGibbon, Maud Mathies, Roxie Smith, Minnie Bohn, S. E. Reed, Laura McIntyre, Mary Folmer, and Edna E. Brophy. The schoolhouse was a brick structure and stood about three miles northeast of Sauk Centre. In 1912 this district was consolidated with the Sauk Centre independent district.

District Number 84 was organized in 1870. The schoolhouse stood about two miles east of Sauk Centre, little more than a mile distant from the schoolhouses of Districts Numbered 186 and 100. In 1912 this district was also consolidated with the Sauk Centre school. Unfortunately the names of only a few of the teachers employed could be learned. These are Evely F. Smith, I. W. Reed, Mabel Reid, Alice Hartley, Alice Crandall, Edna Trattles, S. E. Reed, Arah Mullin and Mildred Lathrop.

St. Augusta Township. The first school in this township was taught in 1859 by Henry Krebs, later county superintendent of schools. The building was a log structure, and stood about a mile north of the present village of St. Augusta. The district, Number 34, was organized in 1861, whereupon the site was changed to the present village and school taught in an old log church. Although there were only nine pupils the first year, the number rapidly increased so that in a few years an assistant was given Mr. Krebs. As already stated, Mr. Krebs was in charge of the school at St. Augusta in all over twenty years. He was followed by J. Eversmann, now the Rev. William Eversmann, O. S. B., who taught several terms. He was followed by Joseph Gans and Adam Roesl. Two of the early assistants were Joseph Walz and Tobias Schleper. For the last twenty-six years the school has been in charge of Benedictine Sisters. At the Stearns county fair in 1914 this school won the first prize for a general exhibit from semi-graded schools, besides a number of individual prizes.

District Number 36, the Luxemburg school, was organized in 1861. Peter Maus, Hubert Hansen and Math Peck were the first school officers, and Nicholas Hoffman was the first teacher, having an enrollment of sixteen pupils. As in a number of other districts school was first taught in a log building, which stood about six or seven rods southwest of the present site. Later a more commodious structure was erected, which is still standing although it is no longer used for school purposes, as the district has a fine, modern, two-room brick schoolhouse, fully equipped. Among the pupils who attended this school and later attained prominence were Gotthard Harren, John A. Maus, the Rev. Louis Traufler, O. S. B., the Rev. Kilian Heid, O. S. B., now president of St. John's University, and the Rev. Bonaventura Hansen, O. S. B. The teachers following Mr. Hoffman were Henry Doerner, B. H. Dirks, C. Brown, Miss Zimmermann, Lucas Lembeck, P. Menth and Mr. Miley. Since Mr. Miley's time Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict have been in charge. At the state fair in 1913 the first prize in penmanship was awarded to Clara Kronenberg, a pupil of this district, and at the Stearns county fair held the following year a number of individual prizes were awarded other pupils.

District Number 35, known as the Trout Brook and the Meyer school, was organized in 1868. The first school officers were Edward Benoit, Nicholas Gasser and Frank Zellar. J. Brown was the first teacher. School was first taught in a log building which stood about one-quarter of a mile north of the present site, forty pupils attending. Later teachers were John P. Block. Edward H. Schultz, Anna M. Steichen, John Kraus, Lauretta Eich, Florence Wright, Tessie Lorenz, Louise C. Streitz, Mary Trzewik, Kate W. Stanger, Lillian Barton, Ida E. Spencer, Dominik Lemm and Mabel Planer.

St. Cloud township. The first rural school in St. Cloud township was taught in what is now District Number 2, the schoolhouse standing near the Sauk river bridge on the St. Cloud-St. Joseph road. The district was organized in 1857, but it appears that school was not taught until in the summer of 1860. Albert Smith, John Becker and William Pattison were the first school officers, and Miss Adelpha Davenport, who later became Mrs. Christ Wilkins, was the first teacher. The first schoolhouse stood near the present band stand in the village of Waite Park, which was then the farm of a man named Becker. However, it was not in reality a schoolhouse. It was built for a granary and served that purpose both before and after its educational career, which lasted two years. Thereafter school was taught in a log building which was situated on what is still known as the Gans farm, though the land has several times changed owners since that day. This log structure served as a schoolhouse for one summer term. The following term was taught by Mrs. Mollie Wood at her residence, a log house on the Waite farm. This was in the summer of 1867, and in the fall of that year the first real schoolhouse was erected, Mrs. Edna Getchell donating the site. Mrs. William Pattison, who is still living in the city of St. Cloud and who had taught school in the state of New York, wrote the notice for the first school meeting, at which her husband was elected one of the officers. William Smith, who was for many years connected with the Northern Pacific railway in the capacity of chief engineer on locations, attended this school in his boyhood days. George Spear, the famous horse jockey, was a pupil here in the early days. The Rev. Leo Gans, D. D., pastor of the cathedral in St. Cloud, also received his early education in this school. The teachers who taught in the days when the school had no permanent home, were Adelpha Davenport, Martha Barr, Sarah Becker, Mary Waite, Ella Clark and Mrs. Mollie Wood. The first teacher in the new school was William Duncan, a brother of Mrs. William Pattison, who later returned to his native land, and is at present postmaster in Burrallton, Scotland. He was followed by Sarah Becker, whereupon he again taught the school for one term. Laura Jordan, H. A. McKinstry and Mollie Caruthers taught the school in 1869 and 1870, whereupon Major George H. Smith took charge. This gentleman believed that Stearns county had a great future as a hop producing country, and so started a hop farm in connection. Believing also, like the immortalized schoolmaster of Dotheboy's Hall, that a practical education exceeded all others, he put his pupils to picking hops when the proper time had come. In consequence both the school and the hop farm failed! Other teachers employed in this district were Lydia Hill, Juliette Hicks, Ella Becker, Kate Smith, Bettie Conwell, Etta Clifford, G. A. McDonnell, Julia Noyes, Clara Weary, William H. Alden (for many years justice of the peace in the City of St. Cloud) M. H. Slosson, Kate Cole, M. S. Hoffmann, J. W. Bangs, Nettie Wilson, Edith Pattison, Miss B. Connell, Charles Weber, Lottie Brown, John Goetz, Frances Weber, Hallie Getchell, Henry Reiter, Hallie Getchell, Minnie Hull, Peter J. Gans (now Father Roger of the Capuchin Order), Charlotte Getchell, Sister Winefrida O. S. B., Minnie Franke, August Richter, Joseph P. Lahr, Edward Gans, Anna B. Morris, Bertha Linnemann, Elizabeth Steichen, Dora Kennedy, Gertrude Mueller, Lizzie Hinds, Michael Schmitt, James Dufner, Sophia Kranz, Marie Mimbach, Mathias Hurth, Rose Strobel, Leona Lovell and Mary Zierten.

District Number 37, known as the school at the Half-Way House, was organized in the fall of 1862. Peter Lommel, John Kraus and Peter Neidhardt were the first school officers, and Joseph Hoffmann was the first teacher. The first schoolhouse, a log building, stood about a mile south of the present location, near the Joseph Schoen farm. Among the pupils who attended this school in the early days was the Hon. John A. Roeser, the present judge of the district court of the Seventh judicial District. Mr. Roeser was also engaged to teach the school several years later. The teachers of this school were Mr. Kessler, Joseph Kunkler, Michael Baltes, William Heimert, Peter Doerner, Paulinus Mockenhaupt, George Hansen, Jacob L. Hohmann, John A. Roeser, Joseph Lemm, H. Brinkmann, Joseph Lommel,

Joseph Gillitzer, John B. Glass, John M. Goetz, Edward Doerner, Sophia Kranz, Barney Reiter, Hedwig Himsl, John O'Ryan, Kaspar Loesch, Miss Hennemann, Mary Goerger, Math Weyrens, Joseph Dufner, Beatrice G. Wolfe, and Ignatius Lemm.

District Number 47, known as the Janske school, was organized in 1866. The first school officers were Peter Doerner and John Schwartz, the third member being unknown. School was first taught in a building which stood near the southeast corner of what is now known as the Schwartz farm. The first teacher was John Doerner. After him came Paul Mockenhaupt, Joseph Walz, Peter Warnken, P. J. Limperich, Edward Doerner, Joseph P. Heltemes, Sister Stephanie O. S. B., Anton J. Hilger, August Doerner, Ignatz Zeltinger, Mary Jackale and Math Weyrens.

District Number 3, whose building is located about three miles south of the city of St. Cloud and which is known as the Brickyard school, was organized in 1868. John Richter, Fred Kuhn and Louis Mockenhaupt were the first school officers, and Fritz Rupp was the first teacher. He taught in a log building which occupied the present site, thirty-five pupils attending. The present frame building, which succeeded the log structure, was built by the Rev. William Eversmann O. S. B., who followed the carpenter's trade before he studied for the priesthood. After Mr. Rupp the following were employed: Robert Mockenhaupt, Anna Zimmer, P. J. Limperich, J. L. Meyer, V. Ulrich, Frank J. Weisser, Phillip Richter, J. M. Goetz, J. M. Gillitzer, Joseph Kuhne, John Miller, George Hansen, Francis Bryer, Edward Doerner, Christine Keller, Anna Keppers, Dora M. Kennedy, Frank Fritz, M. G. Weyrens, Theodore Schulte, B. G. Kruchten, Lauretta Eich, Anna Engels, Lena Hockert and Eulalie May. For the last twenty-four years Barney Richter has been treasurer of this district, and the present clerk, Edward Kuhn, is a son of the first clerk, Fred Kuhn.

District Number 152, the Waite Park school, was organized in 1889. The first school officers were J. W. Scott, Christ. Stanger and F. W. Ladd, Miss Carrie Jones was the first teacher. After her the following were employed: Carrie Rogers, Miss Skinner, Louise Raymond, Mr. Lahr, Eva Grimes, P. M. Larson, Mrs. C. Estey, Miss Erickson, Miss Marion, Archie W. Kirk, Magdalen T. Burns, Adeline Becker and Agnes Erickson. At present three teachers are employed. At the 1914 Stearns county fair the first prize for a drawing exhibit, besides a number of individual prizes, was awarded this school.

Township of St. Joseph. District Number 9, the village school of St. Joseph, was organized in 1859. Nicholas Hoffmann was the first teacher, school being taught in a little log church which stood at the west end of the village. About twelve pupils attended. This was a private school, in existence two years before the district was organized. The names of the first school officers are unknown. Other teachers employed were William Heimert, Henry Duerr and Joseph Duerr. After that Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict had complete charge of the school, until 1905 when it was placed on the state graded list and a male principal engaged. This was Jacob Zimmer, who was followed by Philipp Goerger, John Schwinghammer and again Mr. Goerger. In 1914 the district school building was sold to the Catholic parish, whereupon a parochial school was started. A new modern structure was erected and two teachers employed, the public school continuing on the semi-graded plan.

District Number 10, which was at one time the largest in the county, was established by the county commissioners in 1858, but the organization was not completed until 1863 when the first school officers were elected. These were Henry Campbell, director; Frederick Schilplin, clerk; and John Stanger, treasurer. Miss Henrietta Campbell was the first teacher, twenty-six pupils attending. Frederick Schilplin, son of the first clerk of the district and at present business manager of the St. Cloud Daily Times, attended this school when a boy. Some of the teachers who were employed in this district were Frederick Schilplin, Sr., Frona Lovelace, Michael Walz, A. H. Pike, Charles Pike, E. G. Pike, Sadie E. Macomber, Theresa Schwalier, Myrtle Lorenz, Tessie Lorenz, Helen Staples, Daisy Haines, Beatrice Waite, Daisy McKelvy, Blanche Phelps, and Charlotte Wilkes.

District Number 108 was organized in 1875. Math Ethen, Constantin Crever and Peter Heinen were the first school officers, and John Rebmann was the first teacher. School was taught in the present building, about fifty pupils attending. Dominik Galama, John Stock and Veronica Bechtel, who later became teachers, and J. C. Crever, for eight years auditor of Stearns county, attended this school in their youth. The teachers employed were Michael Walz, John Blonigan, Barney Fietsam, Nicholas Lahr, Sister Aurelia O. S. B., Sister Romana, O. S. B., Sister Aquina, O. S. B., Jacob Friedmann, A. C. Seifert, Michael Bormann, Theodore Thielen, Sister Gonzaga, O. S. B., Anna Seifert, Arnold Pung, Christine Keller, Michael Meinz, Anton Ethen, Dominik Galama, Margaret Kosel, Agnes Kosel and Mary Schroeder.

District Number 1 was organized in 1877. It will thus be seen that though first in numerical order it is not the oldest district in the county. This is the Schroeder school, about half way between St. Joseph and Jacob's Prairie. The first school officers were Fred Schroeder, Sr., John Terwey, and John Henninger. John Wimmer was the first teacher, school being taught in an old log building which is now serving the unprosaic purpose of sheltering the hogs of a farmer who lives nearby. Later a more commodious frame building was erected, which in turn was replaced by a fine modern structure, erected about five years ago. Other teachers employed were Sister Cecilia O. S. B., Jacob Bold, Philipp Richter, Sister Vincentia O. S. B., Pater Danzl, Sister Hilaria O. S. B., Anton Eldrich, Conrad Marschall, Michael Gans, John Jacobs, Elizabeth Wiessen, Adolph Lodermeier, John Lauermann, J. M. Gillitzer, Carrie Walz and Jacob Jacobs.

Township of St. Martin. The first school in the township of St. Martin was taught in 1861 within the present boundaries of District Number 74, which occupies the northwest corner of the township. The teacher was a Miss Brooks who gave private instruction in the home of William Bosworth. Her salary was paid by private subscription, but it appears from all accounts that Mr. Bosworth was the chief supporter. It is not known for how long this school continued. District Number 22, the village school of St. Martin, was organized in 1862. Henry Ley, Peter Kuhl and Peter Haehn were the first school officers, and William Heimert was the first teacher. In the absence of a more suitable building school was first taught in a granary belonging to Mr. Ley, one of the officers. Though rather small in size the granary, which stood on the present site of Valentine Haehn's store, was sufficiently large, since the enrollment consisted of only nine pupils. At the present time a modern, well-equipped, two-room building is occupied. The teachers in the order of their employment were William Heimert, H. B. Meyer, Math. Gans, W. F. Lenz, Nicholas Hoffman, Henry Duerr, Joseph Walz, Theodore Muellermeister, Mr. Sieke, J. P. Menth, Michael Kummer, Frank J. Weisser, John Wocken, Sisters of the Order of St. Benedict, and Nicholas Bohnen. The year following two teachers were employed, W. F. Kuehnl being the first principal. After him came Charles A. Boerger, who in turn was followed by J. C. Diekmann. The assistant teachers were Valentine Haehn, Clara W. Ginther, William Bloms, Katharine Hecklin, Edward Linster, Aurelia Theisen and Henry Haehn.

District Number 74 was organized in 1869, eight years after the first school had been taught within its present boundaries by Miss Brooks. The first school officers were Samuel Ferraby, Eben Pillsbury and William Bosworth. The schoolhouse, a log structure, stood about two miles south of the present location. Emma Caruthers was the first teacher after the organization of the district. In 1873 the log schoolhouse was destroyed by fire and a small frame building took its place. In 1884 a new and better building was erected, and was moved to the present location in 1894. The teachers following Miss Caruthers were Etta Foot, Artie Beach, Mrs. Theodore Smith, Samuel Ferraby, Martha Sutton, Susan Buchanan, O. F. Trace (who later became Superintendent of Schools of Benton county), E. G. Vaughan, E. P. Vaughan, John Slattery, Ida E. Blaisdell, Martin H. Lynch, John F. Uhl, E. Slattery, Eva V. Bryant, Kitty E. Allen, Mary Hannan, F. E. Lynch, Alice A. Moon, Anna Macfarlane, Jane McGowan, Mary McNulty, Mary Graham, Blondina Breher, Sophia Kranz, John Goetz, Lawrence Iten, Math Garding, Joseph Krebsbach, Elizabeth

Mohs, Victoria Gumper, Anna Krick, Andrew Bauer, John L. Meyer, Casper P. Eickhoff, J. E. Lemm and Rose M. Sandbrink.

District Number 81 was organized in 1869. Carl Dufner was the first clerk, Peter Rausch, director, and Nick Evans, treasurer. Casper Klostermann was the first teacher. School was first taught in an old log building which stood some distance east of the present site, near the Thelen home on the Farming-St. Martin township line. The new schoolhouse was built in 1889 and a short time after a cottage for the use of the teacher was erected. The teachers employed were John M. Biehler, John Blonigen, Peter Kuhl, Nicholas Schmit, Joseph M. Gillitzer, John Wocken, George Haupt, Joseph Heinen, M. S. Weyrens, Peter J. Weber, Joseph L. Krebsbach, Joseph Dufner and B. G. Kruchten. So far as can be learned no woman teacher was ever employed in this district.

District Number 125, known locally as the Garding school, was organized in 1883. Bernard Garding, Math Kollmann and Michael Klinkner were the first school officers. Michael Kummer, now a prominent business man of Cold Spring, was the first teacher. School was taught in the present building which occupied the present site, about thirty pupils attending. In 1897 a dwelling house was erected for the use of the teacher. John Rausch, at present teaching in District Number 119, attended this school when a boy. The teachers employed were Michael Kummer, George Sauer, Joseph Kramps (who died during the term), John Kramps, Frank Kramps, Joseph M. Gillitzer, N. K. Weber (twenty-two years) and H. J. Adrian.

District Number 48, known as the McGowan school was organized in 1898. The first school officers were M. T. McGowan, John E. Christen and David Shay. Miss Jane McGowan, now living in West Butte, Montana, was the first teacher. The first school was taught in the present building, thirty pupils attending. Other teachers employed were Lois Campbell, Emma Wightman, Josie Cosgrove, Leonore Selkey, Mary Mimbach, Catherine Sieverding, Mary Lynch, Anna Gerding, Nanita Wimmer, Minnie Harren, Gertie Madden, Susan Auer, Elinor Theisen, Hilda Bechtel, Mary Helsper, and John Mondloch.

St. Wendel Township. District Number 56, whose building is located about half a mile north of Collegeville station, was organized in 1867. The school officers were Mr. Theisen, Mr. Sand and Mr. Goedert. Nicholas Hoffman was the first teacher. The old school building was replaced by a strictly modern structure in 1906. The teachers employed after Mr. Hoffman were J. Terwey, Michael Waltz, Mr. Ulrich, Conrad Marschall, Sister Paula O. S. B., Sister Dominica, O. S. B., Miss Seifert, Sophie Kranz, E. Winter, J. Kugler, Henry Stoetzel, Joseph Ruf, Mr. Hartnett, J. Bockerhauser, Anna Marschall, Helena Popp, Anna M. Heger, and Jeanette Guthrie.

District Number 11, known as the Fiedler school (and more recently as the Indian Busch school) was organized in 1867. Simon Lodermeier and Joseph Eich were two of the first school officers, the name of the third being unknown. Anthony Froehlich was the first teacher, school being taught in the present building. During the first years the teacher occupied rooms above the school. The teachers who followed Mr. Froehlich were Michael Walz, John Salter, Joseph Meyer, Frank Weisser, Charles M. Weber, Elizabeth Seifert, Anna Marschall, Simon P. Brick, Edward Gans, Sophia Kranz, Adolph Lodermeier, Carrie Walz, Bertha Walz, Mary Heid, Leonore Hennemann, Agnes Kosel, Frances Koelzer, Mary Zierden, Mathilda Lemm and Hilda Bechtel.

District Number 42 was organized in 1869. The first school officers were Edward Barrett, Barney Murphy and Michael Barrett. Patrick Grimes was the first teacher. The schoolhouse first stood on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 6, but it was later moved about three-fourths of a mile west. The teachers following Mr. Grimes were John Browne, Joseph McIsaac, Clara Thorpe, Lizzie Collins, Bridget Collins, Anna Zimmer, Helen Zimmer, Irene Reed, Mary Barrett, Sarah Twomey, Blanche Kimball, Hattie Lavette, Julia Slattery, Theresa Hill, Sarah Fearon, Marie Heid, Sarah Tracey, Mrs. Patrick Welsh, Agnes Burns (later superintendent of the Benton county

schools) Anna Then, Alice McGenty and Sarah Ryan.

District Number 142, known as the Fischer Hill school, was organized in 1890. The school officers were Joseph Pohl, Joseph Eich and John Seifert. Bertha Long, now Mrs. Frank W. Boos, of St. Cloud, was the first teacher. The Misses Agnes and Margaret Kosel, who later became teachers, attended this school in their youth. Other teachers were Barney Reiter, Dora Eich, John M. Goetz, P. Jacobs, John C. Crever, Frank Ferschweiler, John Heimenz, Dominic Galama, John Stock, Monica Aschenbrenner, Joseph Heinen, Martin Schmitt, Cecilia Bettenburg, Mary Mies, Martha Ziska, Magdalen Eschpeter and Elizabeth Just.

District Number 188 was organized in 1900. James Meagher, John Rossman and Peter Barrett were the first school officers, and Margaret Twomey, now living in St. Paul, was the first teacher. The frame building erected at the time of the organization of the district was destroyed by fire in 1911, after which a fine new brick structure was erected. Other teachers employed were Mary Schauble, Louise McLaughlin, Clara Dezelar, Jessie Kennedy, James L. Barrett, Margaret Murphy, Georgie Hanza, Sarah Tracy and Louise Lenz.

Spring Hill Township. The first school in this township was taught in the summer of 1867 by Henry Duerr in a frame schoolhouse on section 27, about one mile east of the village of Spring Hill. This was in District Number 21, which had been organized the previous year. Some years later the old schoolhouse was moved to section 22, about a mile north of its first location, where it stood for several years. As new settlers arrived and other districts were formed, the area of District Number 21 decreased and the center was shifted farther to the north. The little frame building was then sold to John Bauer for $50 and a new one erected near the north line of section 15, where it now stands. This was in 1887. The first school officers, whose names could be learned, were Peter Gau and Joseph Salchert. The first teacher, as already stated, was Henry Duerr, who was followed by Theodore Muellermeister, P. J. Limperich, L. J. Rocholl, Thomas Brown, August Doerner, Sr., James Sullivan, Anton Hilger, Anthony Joseph, Charles Hilger, William Hilger, Nicholas Phelpsen, Frank E. Minette, James J. Dufner, Joseph Weyrens, Joseph Lemm, Katherine Dreis, Bertha Pallansch, Dorothy Artz, Mary Jacobs, Lawrence Hoeschen, Michael Omann, Catherine Reiter and M. Priscilla Weber.

District Number 38, the school in the village of Spring Hill, was organized in 1880. J. P. Krebsbach, Math Haub and Joseph Edermann were the first school officers and P. H. Schomer was the first teacher. Others employed after him were Nicholas Lahr, John C. Drexler, Rev. Ambrose Lethert, Conrad A. Marschall, Peter Henricy, James Sullivan, Caspar Kramps, M. P. Schiltz and H. W. Lembeck. For the past eighteen years Mr. Lembeck has been in charge of the school, and during all that time it has enjoyed a high standard.

District Number 135, recently designated the Boxelder school, was organized in 1887. The first school officers were John Brown, Michael Kolb and Bertus Weber. John Kranz was the first teacher. School was taught in the present building, twenty-eight pupils attending. Other teachers were Jacob Zimmer, Valentine Haehn, Nicholas Klein, Jacob Jacobs, Anna Sandbrink, Mary Folmer and Anna Gerding. A word of appreciation is here due Mary Folmer, during whose activity in this district (three years) splendid results were achieved. When she took charge of the school the building and equipment were in an almost pitiable condition. However, with great skill and ability Miss Folmer drew the parents to the school on numerous occasions, and in this manner they were brought to a proper realization of the conditions. Without much apparent effort on her part the necessary changes were brought about, so that now the school is one of the most attractive in the county.

District Number 133, lying in the southeastern part of the township, was organized in 1887. Henry Emmel was the first clerk, Peter Winter treasurer and John Hess, director. Valentine Haehn, now proprietor of a large store in St. Martin, was the first teacher. The first school stood about fifteen rods south of the present location. Among the pupils who attended this school was the Rev. Father Meinrad O. S. B., pastor of the Catholic congrega-

tion at Freeport. The teachers who followed Mr. Haehn were Carrie Farrington, John Lang, Mrs. A. Lyman, Max Grave, Frank Messing, Theodore Schulter, Martin J. Jahn, Gertrude Scherkenbach and John Olmscheid.

District Number 161 was organized in 1891. The first school officers were Joseph Winter, Martin Schoenberg and Henry Nietfeld. Joseph Lemm, now living in Tobler, Montana, was the first teacher. Others were Joseph S. Weyrens, Edward Ortman, W. F. Hilger, Anton J. Hilger, Jacob Jacobs, Charles Hilger, John J. Gumpert, William J. Noe, Anton F. Reuther, John Hoeschen, Blonda Smith, P. J. Pung, John L. Tschida and Rose Lahr. At the 1914 Stearns county fair this school was awarded the third prize for the number of parent's visits. The enrollment that year was 27 and the number of visitors 164.

District Number 167, known locally as the Humbert school, was organized in 1893. Ben Humbert was the first clerk, Ben Frieler, director and Frank Wolbeck, treasurer. Clemens Vornbrock was the first teacher. School was taught in the present building, forty-two pupils being enrolled. Other teachers were Joseph Benolken, Joseph Weyrens, Michael Finnemann, Casper Loesch, Barbara Krick, John Hoeschen, Michael Klein, Norbert Schneider, John Eickhoff, Joseph Theisen, Anna M. Heger, Esther C. Drenckhahn and Louise Lenz.

Wakefield Township. The first school in the township of Wakefield was taught by Frank Kuhn, in the winter of 1859, in what is now known as the Bavarian settlement, the house of Michael Niebler, a log structure, being used for the purpose. The school was a private venture, the salary being raised by subscription. Later another private house was used, since no schoolhouse had as yet been built. Mr. Kuhn, the first teacher, is still living on his farm, on which he made a homestead claim and a part of which he donated for school purposes.

Singularly all the school districts in the township of Wakefield were organized within a fortnight. Districts Number 14, 15 and 17 were organized on April 13, 1861, and District Number 18 on the twenty-sixth of the same month and year.

In District Number 15 the school officers were Frank Kuhn, Michael Niebler and George Niebler. The teachers who followed Mr. Kuhn were Michael Niebler, Anton Moosbrugger, Henry Klostermann, Lucas Lembeck, J. Lang, Theodore Muellermeister, Casper Klostermann, Charles F. Ladner (now proprietor of a large hardware store in St. Cloud), John Fischbach, Mr. Hueltner, Caspar Balthasar, Conrad Marschall, Michael Weyrens, George Sauer, Nicholas Jacobs, Jacob Weismann, John Eich, John Jacobs, Peter Weber, Peter Biewer (who was drowned in Mullein lake during the term), Frank Lorinzer, Nicholas Thomey, Mr. Schmueller, Ignatius Fuchs, B. Lemm, Michael Lutgen, Lucas Lembeck, Michael Weyrens, J. L. Hohmann and Henry J. Weismann. It will be observed that though school has been taught in this district since 1859 no woman teacher was ever employed.

District Number 14, the village school in Cold Spring, was organized, as already stated, in 1861. The first school was taught in a frame building situated in a small grove where the creamery now stands. Florence Jodoin was the first teacher, finding employment in this district for several terms. The building is said to have been very primitively furnished. The customary long, unpainted and unvarnished benches were used, and these, together with a box stove and a few primers, completed the interior equipment. Only ten children attended the first term, and since these were all small (or at least beginners) it is not surprising that the primer was the only book used. Miss Jodoin was succeeded by Miss Sommers, Miss Odell, M. Caruthers and Emma Caruthers. The following year a two-room schoolhouse was built on the river bank across the street to the north of the mill. The teachers in this building were Joseph Kunkler, G. Schmit, Mr. Hertle, Fr. Ellenbecker, Joseph Walz, Pierre Schomer, Stephen Mondschein and Michael Kummer. In 1886 a new brick schoolhouse was erected about half a mile west of the former location. The assistant teachers were William Bold, John B. Glass, Mary Phlepsen, Michael Meinz and Barbara Tschumperlin. Since 1887 John Wocken has been employed as a teacher in this district and it is only fair that a little more than passing mention be given this pioneer teacher. Mr.

Wocken is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born in 1855. He was graduated from the Diocesan Teachers' Seminary at Osnabrueck in 1874, after which he taught in the old country for seven years. In 1881 he came to America on the promises of a man who had painted glowing pictures of what he would do for the young teacher, only to learn that he was basely deceived and deserted upon his arrival. But the treachery of one person alone was not sufficient to drive the young man to despair. By strenuous efforts he learned the English language, spending a year in St. John's University for the purpose, after which he took up the work in the school room again. He taught in Districts Numbered 33, 81, 106, in the village of St. Martin, and in 1887 became principal of the Cold Spring village school. In this position he remained for twenty-seven years. In the fall of 1914, in order to lessen his responsibility, he relinquished the principalship and took the place of first assistant. Mrs. Wocken was Katherine Schlick of St. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Wocken have eight children living, three others having died in infancy. Since September 1914 Martin J. Jahn has held the principalship in the Cold Spring school.

District Number 17, which came into being on the same day with Districts Numbered 14 and 15, embraces the southeastern part of the township. Its school is known as the Old St. Nicholas school. Jacob Lentz was the first teacher, instruction being first given in a little log building which stood half a mile north of the present building and which was also used as a church in the early days. Angela Schmit and Nicholas Hoffman also taught in this building. In the early seventies a frame structure was erected about half a mile west of the present building. Twenty years later the present schoolhouse was built on the present site and the old frame building was sold to Jacob Doetzel, on whose farm it is now serving a variety of purposes. One of the early teachers, in order to save a few dollars out of his meager salary, placed a couch in the little frame schoolhouse upon which he slept, thus saving the expense of fuel and room rent. Observing that the practice was productive of good results he sought further to increase his savings by doing his own laundry work. He accordingly invested in a tub and washboard, and before the arrival of the pupils on Monday mornings got out his weekly edition of shirts, underwear, stockings and handkerchiefs. During the summer months this domestic journal was flung to the breeze on the playground, but during the cold winter months a less painful method prevailed. The good man simply stretched a line diagonally across the schoolroom whereon he suspended his rejuvenated garments, not a whit abashed by the presence of the pupils. Whatever additional economy the gentleman planned to apply is not known, for his practice came to an abrupt end. One day, when a rather larger output of wearing apparel than usual was in evidence, the county superintendent drove up to the schoolhouse and before the discomfited schoolmaster could remove his regalia the official was upon him. It may be easily surmised what the superintendent's instructions were, for thereafter the pupils were obliged to learn their lessons without the invigorating odor of drying clothes. Shortly thereafter a midnight rover forced an entry into the schoolhouse in search of warmth and shelter, and the frightened schoolmaster resolved to sleep in a near-by farmhouse after that. Following Mr. Hoffmann, school was held in the little frame building and in the present structure, and the teachers were Mr. Meyer, Mr. Ziegler, Joseph Lemm, Gotthard Harren, Philip Lemm, Joseph Heinen, Hubert Miller, Nicholas Steil, Joseph Gillitzer, Michael Lutgen, Mathias Schmidt, Valentine Henkel, Clara Streitz and Margaret Keil. Among the pupils who attended this school were the Rev. Benedict, O. S. B., the Rev. Theodore Peters, and Charles Schmit, the present assistant county superintendent of schools.

District Number 18, the school at Jacob's Prairie, was organized April 26, 1861. It is not known who the first school officers were. The first school was taught in a little log building which stood near the road a short distance west of the present school building. The first teacher was Nicholas Fuchs. After him were Miss Lustig, Math Gans (father of the Rev. Dr. Leo Gans), Pierre Schomer, Joseph Broker, Joseph Ruf, Lucas Lembeck, Stephen Mondschein, H. Eldrich, Joseph Hilt, Jo-

seph Heinen, F. X. Statz, W. A. Boerger, John A. Maus, William Bloms and Joseph N. Huss. Among the pupils who attended this school were the Rev. James, O. S. B., the Rev. Polycarp, O. S. B., and the Rev. Pius, O. S. B.

Zion Township.—The first school in the township of Zion was taught in 1866 by John Moore in a log schoolhouse. This was in District Number 45, now known as the Salem school. The first officers of the district were M. F. Plantikow, David Moede and Michael Nehring. In the beginning there was a large attendance, but for a number of years the enrollment has steadily decreased, so that at the present time there are only five pupils. The teachers following Mr. Moore were George Haller, David Kirchner, Herman Bretzke, Herman Plantikow, Silas Utzinger, Albert Utzinger, C. W. Walthousen, Robert Helmer, Emmet Helmer, Martin Eppert, Harrison Schmidt, Ida Manz, Adolph Sack, Ada Michaelson, Gustav Reeck, Violet Hislop, Olive Waite, Miranda Plantikow, Mary Hiller, Elsie Klampe, Lydia Groenig and Cecilia Dignan.

District Number 63, known as the Wolf Settlement, was organized in 1866. Jacob Mehr, Christ Heisler and Christ Bach were the first school officers. Mary Jane Heisler was the first teacher, twenty-five pupils attending. Other teachers were Rudolph Schweitzer, John Fischbach, Philip Richter, John Schmit, Peter Henricy, J. M. Gillitzer, P. J. Limperich, John Weyrens, N. K. Weber, Jacob Nohner, Joseph Kruchten, Henry Lembeck and Joseph Lahr. The district supplies a cottage for the use of the teacher.

District Number 104, whose schoolhouse is situated on the southwest corner of section 23, was organized in 1876. August Sack, Charles Schmidt and Fred Wendtland were the first officers. The schoolhouse originally stood about three-fourths of a mile northeast of the present location. Agatha Blattner, now Mrs. A. L. Riley of St. Cloud, was the first teacher. Others employed in this district were Julia Krugel, Joseph Hemmesch, Ferdinand Arndt, Mr. Hengstebeck, Gustav Koepp, Ida Snow, Calcie Davis, Martha E. Passer, Gustav Koepp, Lena Moede, Magdalen Preice, Ruby Griebler, Gladys Latterell, Grace Haines, Lila Plantikow and Martha Moede.

District Number 193 the Roscoe village school was organized in 1902. The first officers were F. W. Hilger, A. Schmitt and Nicholas Kotschevar. Oscar Voss, now living south of Paynesville, was the first teacher, forty-one pupils attending. In 1911 an addition was built to the schoolhouse and since then two teachers have been employed. The teachers after Mr. Voss were Barney Reiter, Conrad Diekmann, C. A. Boerger and Valentine Henkel. Miss Ottilia Hartel was the first assistant. She was followed by Rosalie Weisser (now Mrs. John Ebnet of St. Cloud) and Hildegard Molitor.

Conclusion.—This is a brief, and—it is candidly admitted—imperfect history of the Stearns county schools. Owing to the lack of records and the utter absence, in some sections, of old settlers, it has been impossible, in the limited time at the writer's disposal, to collect all details, many of which would have added greatly to the value of this history. However, it is hoped, and urged, that in the future greater pains be taken to keep and to safeguard the records of the several school districts, so that a coming generation may with greater facility and exactness compile a more creditable review, for there are great changes in the making.

Fifty-eight years have passed since Father Cornelius taught his little school in the pioneer home of Joseph Edelbrock, and out of that humble beginning a system has unfolded of which Stearns county may well be proud. But if during this first period the changes have been great, the next half century will witness still greater. The legislature in 1913 created an education commission to make a careful study and investigation of conditions in this state with respect to public education, including the public school system and public educational institutions, and the relation of the educational institutions one to another and the public school system; to recommend a general plan for the organization and administration of public education and public educational institutions. The general purposes of the commission are to effect economy and efficiency with respect to the several branches of public education in this state.

Briefly stated, the existing conditions which are said to operate against this

economy and efficiency are as follows: The common schools are managed by local school boards with limited supervision by the county and the state. The county now exercises its supervision through the county superintendent of schools, elected by the people. The local districts are of three classes—common, independent and special. A common district is created by the county board upon petition of the freeholders and is governed by three trustees elected by the district. An independent district is created from, and may be reduced to, a common district by action of the voters and is governed by a board of six directors. It differs from the common district chiefly in the power to establish and maintain graded schools and high schools, and in the tax levy, fixed by popular vote in one case and by the board in the other. Special districts are those created by special act of the legislature and they are in each case coterminous with a city. There are also consolidated rural districts, formed either by amalgamation of several districts or by joining several districts to one graded or high school; districts covering ten or more townships, under a peculiar organization, and unorganized districts managed by county school boards.

The teachers in the several districts are employed and their salaries fixed by the local school board, quite independently of other districts and of the superintendent's office. Local school boards, upon the direction of the districts, acquire land, build schoolhouses and in short have general control of all the affairs pertaining to their respective schools. It is now proposed to make of the county a financial agency only, a large common school district, governed by one board elected at large, by whose will and pleasure the county superintendent and all the teachers outside of the independent districts shall hold their positions. The purposes aimed at may be learned from the following extract from the commission's report:

"It is the rural school that needs skilled supervision most and gets it least. In the rural schools the untrained and inexperienced teacher is most apt to be found. Those who display marked ability or acquire superior knowledge of the art of teaching are soon called to other schools. With splendid exceptions the rural schools pay the least perforce and obtain the poorest service.

"While they need special supervision for this reason, the rural districts are least able to obtain it. Districts that can pay for the best teachers and equipment can also provide competent supervision. The district that is hardly able to pay the minimum for teachers has nothing at all to spare for the supervision that it peculiarly needs. The small school district, the rural school in general, is dependent solely on the county superintendent for the sort of oversight that strengthens the weak teacher and tones up the school.

"Since these schools are so much in need of trained leadership and since it is offered to them only through the county superintendent's agency, it is of the highest importance that the county superintendent should have knowledge, capacity and experience. Teachers and pupils are alike entitled to the benefit of such qualities in their supervisor.

"It is recognized that the method of engaging county superintendents by popular vote does not reasonably insure such a choice. Popular election is indeed the only fit method of choosing representatives; the selection of trained men for any service is, in turn, best delegated to a representative body.

"Among teachers it has long been held as eminently desirable that the men and women who are to oversee teachers should invariably be fitted for the duty, the most delicate and influential in the whole range of county activities. By assigning this selection to a representative body, it is reasonable to expect that the desired result will be gained.

"Your commission therefore recommends that all the territory of each county outside the independent districts shall constitute a common school district; that its government be lodged in a common school board to be elected by the district, and that first among its duties the board shall have the responsibility of choosing a superintendent of schools for the district who shall have the capacity and authority to put the rural school in every respect within its means on an equal footing with the best city schools.

"This common school board will also de-

velop a trained body of school directors. Their position will be conspicuous and honorable. The responsibilities of the position will attract men who can shoulder responsibility. Their individual character and the broad basis of their election will be the best guarantee that schoolhouses will be located where they will most conveniently serve the largest number, that personal reasons will not govern in the election of teachers, and that the funds will be spent for the benefit of the entire district. To place a building where it will ill serve half the people in a district is to waste public funds; to engage a teacher who is not competent is to throw away money. Yet from personal bias or want of comprehension, both these mistakes are too common.

"In the district governed by the common school board, elected by the people, and administered by the school superintendent whom this board deliberately chooses, mistakes of this character should be eliminated.

"Moreover, in contracts for school buildings and in the purchase of supplies, positive economy will be introduced to a degree seldom attainable by the more limited experience of the local school board in the small district. It is reasonable to expect this, and so far as experience is available it confirms the anticipation.

"The people do not, by this rearrangement of authority, surrender their control of the schools. They transfer it from one agency which has often proved unsatisfactory to one which will be not less responsive to their wishes but will be better equipped to carry them out, an agency that will be more adequate for spending to the best advantage the funds raised by taxation and for achieving the truest economy."

It is not within the province of the writer to call the wisdom of such sweeping changes into question. As the past has guarded its most sacred interests so will the future be equally vigilant.

Another change, less ostentatious and affecting practically the schools of Stearns county alone, is also approaching. Ever since the first school was taught in this commonwealth religious needs were not lost sight of. Various sections of the county are settled by the adherents of different creeds, and these have always been supplied with teachers of their own faith. In some of the exclusively Catholic communities nuns of the Order of St. Benedict have been employed, whose work to this day stands unexcelled in the entire county. In a very large number of these schools the children were given fundamental instruction in their religion, being thus provided with the only firm foundation for true citizenship. It is here not denied that there may have been technical violations of the law. But this much is generally admitted: the practice has produced no evil effects.

However, in 1914 the state high school board decreed that from and after August 1, 1914, no graded or high school, in which religious instruction is given and in which teachers wearing a distinctive religious garb are employed, shall share in the state funds distributed by apportionment and special aid, and the superintendent of public instruction, being a member of the board, was obliged to extend this ruling to the rural and semi-graded schools. The result will be an increased number of parochial schools and the consequent collapse of many districts.

May the future historian of Stearns county's educational institutions be enabled to tell of harmony and cooperation between the public and the parochial schools as cordial as it has been in the past!

(Written by William A. Boerger at St. Cloud, Minnesota, January 1, 1915.)

CHAPTER XLI.

INCIDENTS AND EVENTS.

Destruction of the St. Cloud Visiter Printing Plant—Reminiscences of John Rengel—Reminiscences of George F. Brott—The Grasshopper Scourge—Decoration Day—The Boom of 1887—Some Old Landmarks—Indian Wedding—A Young Recruit—Freshets—Letter of P. Lamb—Experiences of a Pastor's Wife—Meteorological Statistics—Creameries—Lime and Brick—Miscellaneous Notes.

Destruction of the St. Cloud Visiter's Printing Plant.—Within a few months after the arrival of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm in St. Cloud, in June, 1857, the Minnesota Advertiser, which had been started the first of the preceding January by George F. Brott and which had failed to receive proper support, was offered to her by the proprietor on the sole condition that she should continue its publication. Mr. Brott was an active townsite projector, having large interests in St. Cloud and other embryo metropolises in the northern part of the territory, and believed that a newspaper would aid materially in attracting new settlers. A published statement gave the receipts of the Advertiser from its start as having been $462.55, while the running expenses during the same time were $2,500, leaving a difference of $2,037.45 for Mr. Brott to pay personally as a contribution toward sustaining a newspaper in St. Cloud, this in addition to the $800 paid as the purchase price of the press and material. His proposition was accepted by Mrs. Swisshelm with the distinct understanding that she was to be at liberty to express such views editorially as she might see fit. It was well known that she was an out-and-out Abolitionist, while Mr. Brott was a Democrat, but by no means extreme in his political views.

The first number of the St. Cloud Visiter, the name by which the paper was to be known under its new management, appeared December 10, 1857, with Mrs. Swisshelm as editor, and James Mowatt, a practical newspaper man who had been in charge of the Advertiser, as publisher. The prospectus announced that it was hoped to publish the paper regularly each week, but as the number of patrons was limited, as the transportation of paper by wagon or sled was expensive, and as "a large proportion of the people must eat potatoes and cornmeal this winter for want of money to buy flour," it might not be possible to have a continuous weekly issue, but subscribers would be charged for only the numbers sent them. The political announcement included the declaration that "the Bible and the Constitution of the United States are anti-slavery, and human slavery is unconstitutional in any association professing to receive either as fundamental law." The editorial columns were extremely radical in their opposition to slavery, the editor neither asking nor giving quarter, although freely throwing open the Visiter's columns to those who desired to present the opposite views.

The Democratic leader in Northern Minnesota and a man of strong personal influence was General Sylvanus B. Lowry, who had been connected with an Indian agency, had been a member of the territorial council and adjutant general of the territory. His voice was dominant in the party councils. A southerner by birth, he believed in slavery as being both right and constitutional. When approached to give pecuniary support to the Visiter, he declined to do so because of its abolition principles, but indicated that if the paper would support the administration of President Buchanan he would give it liberal assistance. Ostensibly accepting the proposition, Mrs. Swisshelm, in the Visiter of February 18, 1858, published an extended editorial article entitled, "A Change and the Reasons," in which while announcing preliminarily that the paper was to be an administration organ, supporting Mr. Buchanan's measures and advocating his reelection, made

a most scathing attack, in the garb of ridicule, upon the president, his administration and his policies on the score of their affiliation with human slavery. Very soon afterwards, James C. Shepley, General Lowry's attorney, delivered a public lecture in which he assailed "women's rights' women," women who spoke in public, conducted newspapers or mingled in politics. In reviewing this lecture in the Visiter of March 18, 1858, Mrs. Swisshelm drew a pen picture of "coquettes," a class, she said, which had seemed to enjoy Mr. Shepley's especial favor and admiration.

On the morning of March 24, or past midnight of the twenty-third, the office of the Visiter (a small frame building on what is now First avenue south, near the foot of Tenth street) was broken into, the type thrown into the street and the Mississippi river and necessary parts of the press taken away and presumably also thrown into the river. On a table in the office was found a letter reading as follows:

"St. Cloud, March 24, 1858.—Editor of the Visiter: The citizens of St. Cloud have determined to abate the nuisance of which you have made the Visiter a striking specimen. They have decided that it is fit only for the inmates of brothels, and you seem to have had some experience of the tastes of such persons. You will never have the opportunity to repeat the offence in this town, without paying a more serious penalty than you do now. By order of the Commannder of Vigilance."

The people of the town, almost to a man and without regard to party, denounced this outrage against free speech and the liberty of the press. The following evening, March 25, a largely-attended meeting of citizens was held at the Stearns House, C. T. Stearns being chairman and N. N. Smith secretary. After an address by Mrs. Swisshelm, the chair appointed a committee on resolutions, consisting of T. H. Barrett, Leander Gorton, N. Mason, J. D. Hyke and Henry G. Kilbourn. In her address Mrs. Swisshelm made the direct charge that the destruction of the printing outfit had been the personal work of General S. B. Lowry, James C. Shepley and Dr. B. R. Palmer. The committee reported a strong series of resolutions in which the attempt to control the course of the Visiter was denounced; the fullest confidence was expressed in Mrs. Swisshelm, who was assured of support "in publishing whatever she pleases on all subjects and on all occasions, against all opposition, force or violence, from whatever source it may come," and the declaration made that "the St. Cloud Visiter shall be sustained and we will sustain it."

Another committee, consisting of Miles Brown, James Mowatt, N. N. Smith, J. E. West, Henry Swisshelm (a brother-in-law), H. J. Fowler and A. Scofield, was appointed to devise ways and means to ensure the speedy reestablishment of the Visiter.

While the citizen's meeting at the Stearns House was in progress a meeting called by Mr. Shepley at the Everett schoolhouse was addressed by him. In his speech he admitted that he had destroyed the Visiter office and said he was willing to abide the consequences, justifying his action by the claim that the article published in that paper reflected on his family.

In a letter dated March 29, to the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, James C. Shepley assumed the responsibility as "the principal actor" for the destruction of the printing office. He gave as justification for this that in reviewing his lecture on "Woman," Mrs. Swisshelm had "published an infamous attack" on his wife, although this review had mentioned no names and made no personal insinuations. She always maintained and publicly declared that the destruction of the office had been directly instigated by General Lowry for political reasons alone.

A number of the citizens formed a stock company and purchased a supply of new material, with which the paper made its reappearance May 13, 1858. At a somewhat later date a libel suit was brought by James C. Shepley against the stockholders of the paper, some twenty-five in number, in which damages to the amount of $10,000 was claimed by reason of the republication in the Visiter of the review of Mr. Shepley's lecture on "Woman," this being done by Mrs. Swisshelm to show that her "coquette" portrait had been that of a class and not of any one person, saying definitely in a separate editorial article that she had no thought of making any

reflection on the character of Mrs. Shepley, whom she regarded as "a person of lady-like accomplishments and many good qualities, although not a model woman." A proposition having been made by Mr. Shepley's attorney to the members of the printing company to withdraw the suit provided a card of retraction should be published in the Visiter, "without comment and without repetition," and that there should be no further discussion of the destruction of the printing press and type in its columns, its acceptance was strongly urged by Mrs. Swisshelm. This was finally, although reluctantly, done by a majority of the persons comprising the company, although several refused to agree to the terms. The card was published in conformity with the proposition outlined and the suit was withdrawn. Mrs. Swisshelm immediately afterwards became the sole owner of the paper. She changed the name of the paper to the Democrat, the first number of which appeared August 5, with Jane G. Swisshelm's name at the head of the columns as editor and proprietor. It was ostensibly printed by "the two imps" of the office, whose "brethren of the Visiter had decamped," and contained an extended obituary of the St. Cloud Visiter, the demise of which was announced to have taken place July 29, 1858—the date on which the proposed card of retraction had been published.

In the columns of the Democrat Mrs. Swisshelm resumed and continued the warfare on General Lowry and Mr. Shepley, along both political and personal lines. In later years, subsequent to treatment for a serious mental malady with which the former was afflicted, the controversy was permitted to die out and a comparatively friendly personal understanding with General Lowry followed.

The title of the action brought by Mr. Shepley in his libel suit for $10,000 damages was entitled: James C. Shepley and Mary F. B., his wife, against N. N. Smith, Stephen Miller and Henry Swisshelm, doing business as partners under the name of "Miller & Swisshelm," H. Z. Mitchell, James Mowatt, T. Jones, E. Child, A. J. Cutter, R. A. Smith, Geo. E. Kelly, J. E. West, T. H. Barrett, C. T. Stearns, Frances Worcester, James F. Kennedy, Francis L. Smith, A. Scofield, Henry Worcester, William R. Hughes, Francis Talcott, Miles Brown, H. J. Fowler, A. E. Hussey, J. W. Tuttle, John Emerson, John D. Hyke, Leander Gorton, W. Garcelon and J. N. Mason associated together as "a Mechanical Corporation," under the name, style and title of "The St. Cloud Printing Company."

The summons and complaint were dated at Sauk Rapids, June 8, 1858, and the complaint was sworn to by James C. Shepley before I. H. Day, justice of the peace; Edward O. Hamlin being the plaintiff's attorney.

Reminiscences of John Rengel.—I was born in Rhine, Prussia, August 15, 1830; arrived in America with my parents August 1, 1847. Lived on a farm in Illinois until 1855, coming to Minnesota April 6, 1855; leaving St. Paul for St. Cloud Easter morning, meeting J. P. Wilson at Big Lake. When I reached my destination there was but one house in the place. We made our claims, and my brother-in-law, John Schwartz, went to Chicago leaving me in charge of his claim. While he was gone some men with surveyors tried to jump the claim and burn his house. After considerable argument they left. While working at the Schwartz house I went to see my partner, Anton Ruehle. He was covering his shanty when one of the party of men with the surveyors came along and tried to make trouble for us. Then I went back to Schwartz's and found the surveyors on his land. I ordered them to leave, which they did when my cousin appeared with his gun. Previous to that time they had burned a house Mr. Schwartz had built and they would have burned this one had I not been there. We were not disturbed further for a month.

Father Pierz came at that time and established the parish of St. Cloud, saying his first mass in the log house belonging to Mr. Schwartz, which I had put a roof on while Mr. Schwartz was in Chicago, where he married my sister. The altar was prepared by cutting tamarack poles which were driven into the ground, there being no floor, and on these poles were placed boards which were covered with clean sheets. The first mass was said May 20, 1855, about twenty-five persons being present. Mr. Schwartz returned that afternoon with his wife, when we finished the house so that we could live in it. He

brought with him eight head of cattle, two yoke of oxen and four cows.

As it was necessary to have seed potatoes, I agreed to go to Long Prairie, sixty miles distant, with oxen and get some. After going twenty miles, I met Anton Edelbrock, who said he had bought all the potatoes that were there, but offered to pay me one dollar a bushel for hauling them down. I went, returning with twenty-eight bushels, of which I bought fifteen bushels, and Mr. Edelbrock sold the rest for $2.50 a bushel.

One day while I was cutting wood on my claim a team loaded with lumber, accompanied by eight men, drove up. I asked them what they wanted and they said they intended making a claim there. I told them they would have to kill me before they got me off the land. They began unloading the lumber, and as soon as a board struck the ground I split it with my axe. This was repeated, when a man with an axe threatened to strike me with it. Just then Mr. Schwartz with four other men appeared. C. Bridgman came up and told the party to take up the pieces that were split and they drove off.

John Becker sold his relinquishment to a man by the name of Stokes from Tennessee. John Tenvoorde took charge of Stokes's claim, as the latter was a non-resident. The law at that time required that a married man must live on his land and three young men from Sauk Rapids jumped the place. Then the people got the claim association together to move the three boys off. After much urging, Mr. Schwartz and I consented to go with them. Three team loads of men started for the place, leaving the teams at Mr. Keough's, about half a mile this side of the claim, walking the rest of the way. The boys were ordered to get out of the shanty, which they did. The crowd then tore down the shanty, took out the beds, piled all together and set fire to the heap. While the demolished shanty was burning, a number of the men, against the protest of myself and one or two others, took the three boys and switched them, afterwards tying their hands behind them and marching them to where the teams had been left. It was freezing cold weather and the young fellows suffered from their hands being tied. They were then taken to St. Cloud to a newly-built warehouse, where they were again whipped by one of the crowd with a black-snake whip. Later another fellow proposed repeating the punishment and when I objected I was set upon by several of the crowd and beaten over the head with the black-snake whip and the butt of a pistol. I had great difficulty in getting out after my brother-in-law came to my assistance Very soon a crowd came from Sauk Rapids and threatened to blow up the building unless the boys were released, which was done soon afterwards. We heard nothing more about them until the land was put on the market, Stokes having filed on the claim, as had also the boys. Before Stokes could secure the land he had to pay them five hundred dollars for the whippings they had received. (This case, while typical of much of the spirit of the claim-jumping, a claim association performance of those days was somewhat extreme, and was the occasion of great local excitement with much threatened litigation.—Editor.)

In 1856 Mr. Schwartz and I raised some wheat, but there was no mill near by where we could have it ground. It so happened that two old bachelors had a big coffee mill which two men could turn by hand, so we took some of the wheat and ground it into flour from which our bread was made, and it certainly tasted good when we came home tired and hungry. We made flour that way until about New Year's, when I took a load of wheat to Elk River, about thirty-five miles from St. Cloud, where there was a grist mill, and had it ground. As we were returning home I tried to get water for my oxen. Some people told me where the water hole was and I found it after I had fallen in. Before I could climb to the bank of the river my clothes were frozen stiff and I could not walk. A couple of men helped me to the house and gave me some clothes which were about half as big as those I had been wearing. The next morning we started for home and when about five miles up the line at Clear Lake we got some water, the first the oxen had in twenty-four hours. Two other men were with me, Mr. Hartman and Mr. Spinneweber, and when we got within a mile of St. Cloud their oxen gave out, the snow being so deep, so they had to leave their

sleds and go back after them the next morning.

From the Autobiography of the Late George F. Brott.—In 1854 I met Governor Ramsey at Sauk Rapids returning from a trip to Pembina. He gave me a description of the beautiful Sauk river valley, its rolling prairies interspersed with timber and many clear water lakes stocked with fish. The Sauk river flows into the Mississippi opposite the town of Sauk Rapids, which then was but a trading post. I concluded that at or near the mouth of Sauk river would be a good site for a town, but at that time it was included in the Winnebago reservation, which soon after was ceded to the United States. The Winnebago Indians floated down the Mississippi in their "dugouts" and then paddled up the Minnesota to their new reservation.

Anton Edelbrock was the first to occupy the present site of St. Cloud above the ravine. I purchased from him an interest in his claim, also all that portion below the ravine extending to the ridge or boundary of the highlands. I also purchased another claim adjoining below which was covered with timber. I offered to share with my partner (Robert Cummings) in the purchase, but he declined. I then formed a partnership with Orin Curtis, afterward mayor of St. Anthony, to be known as Brott & Curtis. In the month of April, 1855, I left St. Anthony with a two-horse wagon loaded with a cooking stove and food supplies, together with spades, carpenter's tools, blankets, etc. When we reached Emmerson's log house on the east side we found that the ice still covered the river, but was not safe for the weight of our team, so we tied a rope to our cooking stove and hauled it across by hand, and in like manner we crossed all of our load. I had with me J. C. Shepley, Newton N. Smith and a Mr. Shepherd. We first built a shelter of logs to sleep in. Soon after I erected a two-story log house which was occupied by Sisson and Seymour as a residence and hotel. The next improvement was a sawmill, then a three-story hotel, known as the Stearns House, kept for years by the Hon. C. T. Stearns, for whom the county is named.

John L. Wilson purchased Edelbrock's remaining interest in his claim and at a meeting in St. Anthony with his brother (J. P. Wilson) and me he named our town St. Cloud. During this time the title to the land was still in the government, as the lands were not yet surveyed. The upper portion or Wilson's claim was held under the townsite act and my portion under an act of congress granting to mail contractors west of the Mississippi in territories the right to preempt 640 acres at each of their stations twenty miles apart. I had been granted a special contract from the post office department to carry the mails from Minneapolis to St. Cloud on the west side of the river, and I made St. Cloud one of my stations and claimed my rights under this act. I afterwards got a special act from Congress to enter my claim where there was no prior preemption right.

About this time I became the managing owner of the steamboat H. M. Rice, which with the Governor Ramsey made regular trips from Minneapolis to St. Cloud. The owner of the Ramsey purchased the boat and made expensive repairs in order to run the boat in opposition to the steamer Rice. This resulted in cheap transportation and his financial ruin.

In order that the merits of the Sauk valley and St. Cloud in particular should be well advertised I at the time purchased a printing press and type of the Hon. Joe Brown, one of Minnesota's historical pioneers. The paper was christened the Minnesota Advertiser, one page of which was occupied by a map of the state, on which St. Cloud was very prominent with many imaginary railroads from all points of the compass centering there. Referring to the map, the St. Paul Pioneer stated that "Brott's gas town was like the signs of the zodiac or like the sun in the sidereal heavens, while St. Paul was no more than a fly speck." I edited the paper for about a year, but found that it took too much of my time, besides I had no fighting man to attend to that branch of the business, and on two occasions came very near having my earthly career cut short. I was fortunate in securing the services of Henry W. Cowles, a graduate of Yale college, as editor, relieving me of that responsibility. Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, a very noted writer, visited our embryo city soon afterwards, and wanted to know on what terms

I would sell the Advertiser. I was looking for an opportunity to dispose of my elephant and suggested in reply that I would make her a present of the establishment if she would advertise by editorials, etc., our town and locality to induce immigration, and that she would be free to advocate women's rights or anybody else's rights. On these terms the Advocate was made over to Mrs. Swisshelm, whose advanced theories so wrought up James C. Shepley that he gave a lecture and had for his theme the class of women of which Mrs. Swisshelm was a type. In the next issue of the Advertiser she wiped the floor with Mr. Shepley, using him for a mop. This so angered him that he with others forced an entrance into the printing establishment at night and dumped the type and press into the Mississippi river. The citizens at once bought her a new press and type and she continued the publication of the paper until it was merged into the St. Cloud Journal, now one of the most influential papers in the state.

In 1856 our city of St. Cloud was growing rapidly. I gave quit-claim deeds to lots, as the land was still unsurveyed and title not acquired from the government. Among the settlers had come enterprising lawyers who concluded that my claim to the townsite could be successfully contested, as my mail contract was a special one instead of being obtained at a regular letting. Several of the parties who had purchased city lots filed claims to forty acres each on my station claim; also the Northern Pacific railroad contested for a fractional section, which, being an odd number, they would be entitled to under the land grant act had there been no prior right. The cases were decided in my favor at the local land office and afterwards appealed to the land office at Washington. This appeal to Washington caused me to go there to engage counsel and look after my land case. The property was in litigation eleven years before I succeeded in securing my title. The tract claimed by the Northern Pacific railroad continued in litigation and was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, and a decision was rendered in my favor after a lapse of thirty years.

In the summer of 1857 I with others formed the Red River Land company and sent men to occupy three points as townsites, one at the mouth of the Bois de Sioux river, one at Graham's Point, and one at the mouth of the Cheyenne river. A number of ox teams and wagons with canvas covers were purchased, each wagon having painted on the canvas in large letters, "The Red River Land Company," and were paraded through the streets of St. Paul as an advertisement. The machinery for a large sawmill was ordered from Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, Conn., to cost $15,000. I was the only one of the company who had any property subject to execution and I became alarmed at so much indebtedness, as everything had been bought on credit. It resulted in my purchasing the interest of my partners and in forming a new company composed of, including myself, Henry T. Welles, John J. Knox, Richard Chute, Franklin Steele, Henry M. Rice, H. H. Sibley and McKubbin & Edgerton. I called on the secretary of war, Mr. Floyd, with letters and documents and had Fort Abercrombie established at Graham's Point. Our location near the mouth of the Cheyenne was where the town of Moorhead, opposite the city of Fargo, is now located. We abandoned the lower settlements and concentrated at the junction of the Siouxwood and the Ottertail, which form the Red river. The townsite embraced about 3,000 acres, the title to which was secured with half-breed scrip. We named our city after Vice-President Breckenridge and the county after Senator Toombs (now Wilkin county). I afterwards met the vice-president at Kirkwood's in Washington and told him that if he did not change his political course he would ruin our town named after him. He replied that I would live to see his course approved by the country. Afterwards he became a general in the Confederate army, which was one of his mistakes.

In March, 1857, I fitted out seven teams loaded with supplies, farming implements, seeds, etc., to go to Breckenridge. I employed Pierre Botineau to guide the teams as the old Red river trail was then covered with more than a foot of snow. T. H. Barrett, afterwards a general in the Union army, went with the party to make the surveys for the new city. The estimated distance from St. Cloud to Breckenridge

was 170 miles. The men that were with the expedition erected quarters for their domicile not unlike a lumber camp, about 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, and this camp house was the commencement of the town of Breckenridge, now the county seat of Wilkin county. The whole county around is one vast, treeless prairie. Owens in his geological report says that it is the most level spot on earth.

The sawmill machinery purchased at Hartford arrived at St. Paul on the last boat of that year. The boilers, engines, pulleys, etc., weighed 55 tons and the bill of freight amounted to $4,000. (Mr. Brott narrates at some length the difficulties he encountered in meeting this claim and securing possession of the machinery.) I was two years hauling this machinery with ox teams but finally got it in running order. I had a lumber camp in the Ottertail region where the logs could be floated down to Breckenridge. When I had sufficient lumber sawed I erected a four-story hotel with a cupola which could be seen 15 miles. During the Sioux war of 1862 this hotel and the sawmill were burned by the Indians, who at the same time had invested Fort Abercrombie and burned the outhouses.

Mr. Brott gives a history of the location of the townsite of Alexander in 1857. Alexander and William Kinkead, both well known during after years in St. Cloud, of which the latter became a resident, had built a cabin on the shores at White Bear lake (now Whipple lake, at Glenwood, Pope county) with a view of laying out a townsite there. Mr. Brott, being consulted in the matter, advised that they select a location on the line of the proposed state road from St. Cloud to Breckenridge. At the end of a day's journey they camped at the spot finally selected for their town and Mr. Brott christened the embryo city Alexandria in compliment to Alexander Kinkead. Mr. Brott adds, "Soon after my return to St. Cloud a commodious log house was constructed for a tavern and our townsite was surveyed into lots by a man named Ball. Peter L. Gregory occupied the house with his family and received as a bonus the house and a square of ground. He subsequently sold his interest to a man named Brown, from Indiana, who became landlord for a time and then sold out to me. He gave me a quit-claim deed, which I still have in my possession."

The Grasshopper Scourge.—The grasshoppers, or Rocky Mountain locusts as they are sometimes called, made their first appearance in Minnesota in the years 1856 and 1857, when they played sad havoc with gardens and fields. Their ravages in this part of the state began at the Crow Wing agency, there being nothing west of that place for them to devour except the grass on the prairies and the leaves on the trees. They were of an unusually large size, and when they came to a field of grain the ground was quickly left bare. Some of the settlers who had gardens thought to save their vegetables by covering them with blankets, but this was in vain, as the grasshoppers ate their way through the blankets to the choice green growth beneath. David Gilman, one of the first settlers at Watab, had a fine field of about fifty acres of wheat ready for the cradle. Thinking that if it were cut and lying on the ground it would escape the ravages of the pests, Mr. Gilman with a large force of men worked all night by moonlight and cut the entire lot, but during the next forenoon a cloud of grasshoppers settled on the field and by night not a kernel of wheat was to be found. They traveled about ten to fifteen miles a day, and their whereabouts was known by the track of desolation they left behind. Great hardship was inflicted on the scattered settlers of those early days in Stearns county, whose fields were stripped and having no surplus from previous years to depend on, many were reduced to hard straits. But they were by no means discouraged, and as the grasshoppers did not deposit their eggs here there was no return to the scene of devastation the next year.

The results which followed their second appearance in 1873, were altogether different, as after devouring every green thing in the fields they deposited their eggs, which were hatched out the following spring. As the numbers of grasshoppers multiplied, the territory they occupied widened. They covered not only gardens and fields, shrubs and trees, but houses and barns, wagons and fences, and were so thick at times on the railway

track that their crushed bodies prevented the wheels from taking hold and trains were actually stopped. When they rose for a further migration the sound of their wings was little short of deafening, and their unnumbered millions formed clouds which partially obscured the light of the sun. Their fluttering bodies reaching up and up into the air and stretching for miles, shimmering in the light, presented a most remarkable spectacle, but not a welcome one until the time came when they took their final departure, which was not until 1877. For five consecutive years had they taken possession of the land, devouring the substance of the people, whose courage never failed them and who continued to plant and sow hoping to be able to gather and reap.

Every conceivable method of fighting the pests was employed by the farmers, among the most favored being the "hopperdozer," a simple piece of mechanism made of sheet iron with a trough filled with tar into which the insects were forced as the machine, drawn by horses, passed over the field. Deep trenches were dug in the pathway of their march, and they were gathered by the bushels, but without very encouraging results in most instances.

The scourge had become so serious by 1876 that in compliance with a request from Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, a convention of delegates from the different states and territories affected was held at Omaha to take concerted action for the extermination of the pests and to secure from congress a thorough investigation of the means to be employed for the general protection from future incursions. In his message to the legislature of 1877, Governor Pillsbury gave this subject a large space. Appropriations were made for the purchase of seed grain for farmers whose crops had been destroyed, and the governor gave the local conditions throughout the state his personal investigation. In response to the requests of the churches in the spring of that year he issued a proclamation appointing April 26 as a day of fasting and prayer for deliverance from this long-continued affliction. It is a coincidence worthy of record that at practically the time designated for these services the grasshoppers disappeared, and have never since returned in numbers to do any serious damage.

Decoration Day.—The first observance of Decoration Day in St. Cloud was May 30, 1885, the exercises being under the direct charge of the newly-organized J. M. McKelvy Post of the G. A. R. A procession formed at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, headed by the St. Cloud Guards, whose ranks were parted to make room for the old soldiers, forty-two in all, including several members of the Sauk Rapids organization. In the procession were a hundred or more conveyances filled with citizens.

The first halt was at the Catholic cemetery, where the Decoration Committee, consisting of Commander Perkins, Harvey Raymond and C. T. Smith, placed flowers on the graves of the soldiers buried there: Anton Tremp, private, Company G, Fourth Minnesota Infantry; Joseph Tremp, private, Company G, Fourth Minnesota Infantry; Michael Lauermann, private, Company D, Minnesota Mounted Rangers; George Heinen, private, Company D, Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Gerhard Lieser, private, Company D, Minnesota Mounted Rangers. Proceeding to North Star Cemetery, a halt was made by the grave of Judge James M. McKelvy, for whom the post was named, and here the Decoration Day ceremonies of the order were held, led by Commander G. S. Spencer and Judge L. W. Collins, and the graves of the following-named comrades were strewn with flowers: James M. McKelvy, captain, Company I, Seventh Minnesota Infantry; Caleb West, private, Company I, Seventh Minnesota Infantry; M. C. Tolman, surgeon, Second Minnesota Infantry; Ambrose Freeman, lieutenant, Company D, Minnesota Mounted Rangers; William Kinkead, lieutenant, Second Minnesota Battery; Fred Schilplin, lieutenant, Company I, Third Minnesota Infantry; Charles Leug, captain, Company G. Fourth Minnesota Infantry; Fred Wyman, private, Company A, Minnesota Mounted Rangers. An address was delivered by the Rev. J. K. Chandler, the exercises closing with the singing of America.

Decoration Day was also observed by the F. W. Johnston Post, G. A. R., at Fair Haven, where the graves of the departed veterans were decorated with flowers, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. R.

R. Coon of St. Cloud, and the Rev. A. Ringer of Fair Haven.

During each succeeding year at St. Cloud May 30 has been observed as Memorial Day. The exercises have included a procession, singing of patriotic songs, reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, invocation and prayer and usually a formal address. In the earlier days these exercises were at the North Star cemetery, but later were at Empire Park or the Davidson Opera house. The decoration of the graves has followed the general exercises.

The following is a list of the speakers who dlivered the address subsequent to 1885: 1886—Lieutenant Governor G. A. Gilman, the Hon. D. B. Searle and D. W. Bruckart. 1887—A procession was formed which marched first to the Catholic and then to the North Star cemetery. Here, following other brief exercises, Judge L. W. Collins read the order instituting and calling for the observance of Decoration Day, issued May 6, 1868, by General John A. Logan, then commander of the National G. A. R. There was no formal address. 1888—D. E. Myers, of St. Cloud. 1889—Judge Henry G. Hicks, of Minneapolis. 1890—Rev. R. R. Atchinson, St. Cloud. 1891—A. Barto, ex-Department Commander, St. Cloud. 1892—Joseph Carhart, St. Cloud. 1893—Wm. Mattoon, Minneapolis. 1894—R. B. Brower, St. Cloud. 1895—Hon. Charles A. Towne, Duluth. 1896—Hon. Moses E. Clapp, St. Paul. 1897—Hon. D. B. Searle, St. Cloud. 1898—Ell Torrance, Past Department Commander, Minneapolis. 1899—Hon. Henry G. Hicks, Minneapolis. 1900—Hon. John Day Smith, Minneapolis. 1901—Col. A. F. Foster, Litchfield. 1902—Hon. Eugene Hay, Minneapolis. 1903—Hon. Daniel Fish, Minneapolis. 1904—Capt. W. H. Harries, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha Park. 1905—Hon. R. B. Brower, St. Cloud. 1906—Mayor J. E. C. Robinson, E. A. Macdonald, Rev. J. Frank Locke, St. Cloud. 1907—Rev. A. B. Marshall, D. D., Minneapolis. 1908—Hon. A. H. Hall, Minneapolis. 1909—Col. J. Ham Davidson, St. Paul. 1910—Daniel Lawler, Mayor of St. Paul. 1911—Capt. A. L. Sorter, Jr., Minneapolis. 1912—Judge C. S. Jelly, Minneapolis. 1913—Judge John W. Willis, St. Paul. 1914—C. E. Faulkner, St. Paul.

The following lists give the names of the soldiers buried in the cemeteries at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids: North Star Cemetery—Capt. J. M. McKelvy, Capt. Charles Leug, Lieut. Ambrose Freeman, Lieut. Frederick Schilplin, Lieut. Kincaid, Surgeon M. C. Tolman, Samuel Holes, Caleb West, Bradford Lufkin, Fred Schultz, Mathias Mickley, Major M. J. Kenyon, Lieut. Charles Ketcham, Q. M. S. George T. Potter, W. L. Spooner, Surgeon William Beebe, Major D. M. Murphy, P. R. Griebler, Fred Wyman, Christ Huber, Edward Haskins, James S. Mitchell, Milton Slosson, Samuel Dayton, James Biggerstaff, John Riley, Albert Wood, W. C. Davis, Charles Robins, A. E. Hussey, E. A. Garlington, George W. Smitten, John Dressler, Frank Hall, George Fuller, John Jones, Charles Neal, George E. Krieg, William F. Knowlton, John H. Raymond, Jacob V. Brower, Samuel A. Blood, Dolson B. Searle, John Schaefer, Nathaniel Getchell, Perry Baxter, Alfred Francis, S. G. Williams, Josiah E. West, Jos. Schroyer, David Harvey, William C. Scherferberg, George McCullom, Loren W. Collins, Mrs. A. F. Perkins (nurse).

Calvary Cemetery—John Heinen, Gerhard Leiser, Michael Lauerman, Joseph Tremp, Barney Kersteins, B. McMahon, A. Bebensee, Antoine Tremp, Lieut. Abner St. Cyr, Joseph Pendl, Andrew B. Meyer, Warner B. Meier, John Plattes, John B. Scherer, Timothy McCarthy, Fred Hartz, John Grandlemeier, Fred Berg, Xavier A. Honer, Ferdinand A. Weiser, Louis Dezelar, Terrance Carr, Theo. Bauler, John Yanker, Dennis Shields, Barth. O'Brien, Michael Mitchell, George E. Heinen, John G. Fox, Joseph W. Bunt, Louis Dimler, Anton Trask, Nicholas Gasser, Clovis Bookie, Peter Valley, Joseph Hoffman, John A. McDonald, Andrew Fritz, John Steffes, John Leisen, Kasper Kinsel, Rudolph Huhn, Christian Bach, Charles Yaeger, Patrick McKinney.

Sauk Rapids Cemetery—Robert W. Leyerly, James S. Wood, Charles Hemmenway, John Reinard, Lieut. George V. Mayhew, Josiah A. Kellum, Nathaniel G. Grant, Enjamin G. Rushton, Nathan Lease, Herman Schneider, A. C. Johnson, R. Burnham, Henry M. Orcutt, Thos. Van Etten.

The "Boom" of 1887.—The "boom" epidemic struck St. Cloud as it did almost all the towns and cities throughout the length

and breadth of the country in 1886-88. The symptoms were rather mild in 1886, reaching their most serious aspect the year following, andp ractically passing away by the close of 1888, A wild scramble was made for real property in the immediate vicinity, and even for several miles out. The most reckless prices were paid, and enough acreage was platted into city lots to provide homes for a population of fifty to a hundred thousand souls. Syndicates were frmed and farms that under ordinary circumstances would not have had a market value of over a hundred dollars an acre were scrambled for by eager buyers at from three hundred to a thousand dollars per acre. For one tract, when the "boom" was at its crux, the owner was offered fifteen hundred dollars per acre, which he refused, and the syndicate of would-be purchasers afterwards regarded his refusal as the best streak of luck they had had during the entire season. Everybody was eager to buy lots, prices fairly doubled over night and real estate agents were knee-deep in clover.

The immediate cause of this speculative fever in St. Cloud was the improvement of the water power in the Mississippi river and the location of the Great Northern Shops at this place. But aside from these, the microbe was in the air, and our citizens were simply in a fit mental condition for it to get in its deadly work. As is almost invariably the case when prices of real estate are unduly inflated, the bottom dropped out of the boom, many were disappointed and not a few were financially seriously embarrassed. For a time the effect was to retard the natural development of the city, but the recovery, while gradual, was substantial and the growth which followed has been healthful, the demand for lots for improvement and occupancy reaching past the city proper out into the multitude of additions platted from farm acres.

It may be worth while to note some of the syndicates formed during the boom days—practically all in 1887—and the property purchased to be platted as additions:

Southside Park—40 acres, consideration $13,000; J. E. West, W. B. Mitchell, D. B. Searle and F. E. Searle equally, and F. M. Morgan and D. A. Hoyt, one-tenth each. D. B. Searle soon afterwards sold his one-fifth interest to Dr. Price of St. Paul for $10,000. McClure & Whitney's Addition, 40 acres, west of Southside Park, consideration $16,000; C. P. McClure and A. G. Whitney. An offer of $56,000 for the plat soon afterwards was reported. Central Park, 192 acres, at from $200 to $500 per acre; H. C. Waite, 15-54; D. B. Searle, 12-54; Clara C. McClure, 10-54; F. E. Searle, 9-54; L. W. Collins and W. B. Mitchell, 8-54. Syndicate Addition, 40 acres, $11,000; D. B. Searle, F. E. Searle, J. E. West, W. B. Mitchell, N. P. Clarke, D. A. Hoyt. Normal Park, 30 acres, $30,000; J. E. West, D. B. Searle, F. E. Searle, W. B. Mitchell, L. W. Collins, F. M. Morgan. West Side Addition, 35 acres, $13,655; D. B. and F. E. Searle, F. M. Morgan, W. B. Mitchell, Baldwin & Troutman, L. W. Collins. Cottage Place Addition, 60 acres, $16,000; D. B. Searle, F. E. Searle, O. W. Baldwin, Tolman & Troutman, W. B. Mitchell, C. S. Mitchell, McClure & Whitney.

Waite Park—Comprising the Carter, Becker and Hollenhorst farms, about 350 acres, $36,000; H. C. Waite, John Cooper and D. E. Myers of St. Cloud, H. P. Upham and Howard James, St. Paul. Collins Addition, 40 lots, $7,600; F. E. Searle, Baldwin, Tolman & Troutman, W. B. Mitchell, C. W. Kingsbury, C. S. Mitchell. Water Power Co. land, East St. Cloud, 80 acres, $10,000; C. D. Kerr, T. P. Wilson, St. Paul. Prospect Park, 20 acres, $5,000; O. W. Baldwin, F. Tolman, L. T. Troutman. John Rengel, Sr., farm, 130 acres, $10,400; W. L. Rosenberger and H. C. Metzl. From this, 20 acres was sold to E. J. Myers, St. Paul, for $6,000 and 20 acres for $6,000 to C. F. Macdonald, M. J. Nugent, F. Fandel, J. A. Donahue and Wm. Russell. J. W. Metzroth purchased of Jos. Hall for $10,000 ten acres of land a short distance west of Lake George, which afterwards became Metzroth's Addition. L. W. Collins bought of J. W. Tenvoorde, eight acres just west of the city liimts, comprising all of the Tenvoorde homestead, except two acres surrounding the house, for $600 per acre. This was platted as Collins' Second Addition. A tract of 113 acres on the east side, belonging to Governor Alex. Ramsey, J. P. Wilson, N. P. Clarke and others was platted as St. Cloud Park. Another east side tract, south of the dam, owned by

Baldwin, Tolman, Troutman and Mitchell, was platted and called Riverside Park.

The Everett Schoolhouse.—This building, the first schoolhouse erected in Stearns county, has been torn down and removed, says the St. Cloud Journal-Press of October 27, 1887. It was built in 1856 by citizens of St. Cloud, the site being selected for its convenience, but there was no title to the lot save that of occupancy. It was not until the winter of 1857 that the building was lathed, plastered and made properly habitable. It was named for the Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, the well-known author and orator, who in 1858, in recognition of the compliment, sent to the school a carefully selected library of 130 volumes, which for years did good service to young and old, and the remains of which are now in the city library. The district in these early days, we are told by C. Bridgman, one of the first directors, extended to the township limits, and outside of "lower town" was a howling wilderness with hardly half a dozen families in it. It is about twenty years since the building has been used at all for school purposes. In the early days it was used for church meetings and party gatherings, and afterwards for all First ward caucuses and the polling place for that ward for all elections.

Some Old Landmarks.—The original Central House building has been torn down (says the St. Cloud Journal-Press of March 22, 1883,) and has passed into history. It was one of the first frame houses built in St. Cloud, having been commenced in July, 1855, and finished that season, Wolfgang Eich doing the work for Anton Edelbrock. The frame was made of tamarack poles, some of the sills being single pieces a foot square and over forty feet long and all perfectly sound. At the time it was built there were only two other frame buildings in town. John L. Wilson had a small dwelling built in 1854, on the property that is now in the city park, which was moved a year or so ago and is now occupied by R. A. Armstrong; and Joseph Edelbrock had a small dwelling on the lot opposite the Central, which was finished about the time the Central was begun. Besides these houses a few log cabins were all there then was of the present city of St. Cloud. That was twenty-eight years ago, and last week $150 a front foot was refused for a vacant lot in the same block. The first landlord of the Central was Anton Edelbrock, who used a half bushel measure as a cash box and put it under his bed for safe keeping. County Commissioner Pierz says that he has often seen that measure in early days nearly full of gold pieces. The second landlord was James Lusky, the third Willis, the fourth Silsby, the fifth the present proprietor, J. E. Hayward, who on the twelfth of the month will have been host almost uninterruptedly for twenty years, and it is to be hoped that he may be host in his handsome new hotel for twice twenty years to come. The old building has been on fire on an average of once or twice a year since it was built, but it seemed impossible to burn it down. Peter Smith has purchased the old timbers and will rebuild the house in the same form on a lot in block 32, near the old Washington House, for rent as a tenement.

Almost the only landmark of St. Cloud's earliest days still left standing is a log building located at No. 20 Sixth avenue south, at the rear of the business building of that number. It is a low, one-story structure of logs and with the exception of a porch at the south side is exactly as it was when originally built in 1855 by Joseph Niehaus. There is a small loft, entrance to which was gained by means of a ladder placed against the gable end. Low, old-fashioned windows of small panes of glass gave light to the interior. In 1857 the building was sold by its owner to B. Rosenberger, who in turn in May of the following year sold it to Bernard Overbeck, by whom for several years it was used as a hotel. Besides being used as a hotel and saloon, one corner was utilized as a courtroom and men were tried for offenses against the law within its log walls. Charles Ketcham was a justice in those days and stories are told of how he would fine a witness or an attorney "the drinks" for the crowd for some infractions of the rules of practise as laid down by the court. The loft was the general sleeping place and it was not an uncommon thing for twenty men to find lodging between the roof and the ceiling of the first floor. The building is still in a good state of preservation.

In making repairs on the Stearns House in 1869 for occupancy as a normal school the old log house which stood a few rods below it was torn down. It was built in 1855, and was said to be the first house in lower town and the third in St. Cloud. It was occupied first as a hotel, and sheltered beneath its roof many of those whose names are associated with the early days of the town—Brott, Stearns, Sisson, Curtis, Taylor and others. The first paper in St. Cloud, the Minnesota Advertiser, was printed in this log house in 1857. As the town grew this "old settler" degenerated into a shop, and finally into a lumber and storage room for the Stearns House. It is unfortunate that it could not have been preserved as a memento of the days of St. Cloud's beginnings, and a place on the Normal campus might have been provided.

The old Normal Home, formerly the Stearns House, is being torn down (May 17, 1895). In its day it was the largest and finest hotel building north of Minneapolis. It was built (in 1855-56) and run by C. T. Stearns, one of the first settlers of St. Cloud and the man for whom Stearns county was named. Many of the old settlers in Northern Minnesota stopped there in the early days and it has a historic place in St. Cloud's annals. It was beautifully located on the high bluffs of the Mississippi and when the old Burbank & Co.'s stages drawn by four big horses would each evening dash down the road with the horses on the gallop, the driver cracking his long whip and the warning toot of the horn was heard, every man, woman and child who could get there saw the grand entre and watched the passengers descend. In those days this house was the practical head of navigation, while later it was chosen as the location of the Third state Normal school and for years was used as the school building. Later it was made the first ladies' home in the state and now has been sold to A. G. Whitney for a few dollars, the material to be used in building farm houses.

An Indian Wedding.—The first Indian wedding ever performed in St. Cloud—and the last—was on November 16, 1862, when Elizah Tanner married Agnes McGillis, of Crow Wing, the ceremony being performed at the American House by L. A. Evans, justice of the peace. The father of the groom was a civilized Chippewa Indian, who for many years had been an interpreter and had lectured on Indian affairs in the eastern cities. At the outbreak of the Sioux war both father and son had joined the state troops, going with Captain Berger's command to the relief of Fort Abercrombie.

A Young Recruit.—St. Cloud had the distinction of furnishing one of the youngest, if not the youngest, soldiers who entered the Union army during the Civil War. This youth was Lawrence Garlington (a nephew of Judge J. M. McKelvy) who enlisted as a drummer boy for Captain J. E. West's command, Company I of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, in November, 1862, when but a few weeks over thirteen years of age, and was discharged July 4, 1865, for disability. He lived some twenty years after the close of the war.

Freshets.—Fortunately the topography of Stearns county renders it immune from the floods which almost annually bring great losses—sometimes reaching the proportion of terrible disasters, involving not only destruction of property, but a terrible toll of human lives—in so many other parts of the country. The Mississippi river, which borders the county on the east and is the great drainage artery by which all surplus water is carried away, has high banks which are a sure protection against anything in the nature of a flood. The stage of water in some of its tributaries at times has been sufficient to sweep away bridges and dams, to overflow meadows and fields, but the damage has been in the aggregate comparatively slight and there have been few if any lives lost. In the following paragraphs an account is given of the freshets which have been most noteworthy.

A freshet on the night of September 2, 1865, swept out the dam at J. L. Wilson's sawmill at St. Augusta; the boom at Sims & Arnold's sawmill at the mouth of Sauk river was broken and the logs carried down the Mississippi, many lodging in Tobey's boom; and the bridge across Sauk river at Cold Spring was swept away.

The worst freshet known in the history of Stearns county, or of Minnesota, since 1850, occurred July 17 and 18, 1867. Heavy and continuous rains raised the Mississippi river and its tributaries far beyond their

usual stage, with much resulting damage. In St. Cloud the sawmills were the chief sufferers. At Bridgman's mill 300,000 feet of logs were swept away and the entire machinery in the mill was under water. His loss amounted to about $5,000. Tobey & Co. lost 1,000,000 feet of logs, and their loss, including the damage to machinery, reached $16,000. The lower floor of J. H. Owen & Co.'s factory and planing mill was covered to the depth of three feet, but the machinery was not injured. The boiler in Dr. Hunter's shingle mill at the mouth of the ravine was carried away, but the frame of the mill was left standing. Wright's, Wilson's and Fowler's ferries all suffered, and for several days crossing of the Mississippi at this place was done in small boats.

The Union flouring mills owned by Gorton & Burbank, and located on Sauk river, about three miles from St. Cloud, was saved by the building of a dike, the water having risen twelve feet. At the Sauk City saw and grist mills, located about one mile farther down Sauk river and owned by Sims & Arnold, the water completely covered the dam and the lower part of the mills. A large quantity of logs and lumber were carried away, but the dam stood the strain. The loss was $1,000. The building in which C. W. Clark's carding mill, close to Sims & Arnold's mill, was wrecked by the flood, the machinery having been removed to a place of safety. A large quantity of wood was lost. The building was owned by F. Arnold.

At Sauk Centre the water in Sauk lake rose rapidly and notwithstanding the untiring efforts of the citizens swept away the dam built at the mouth of the lake where it empties into Sauk river, completely submerging the grist mill, which in less than five minutes afterwards was a total wreck. The terrific force of the water rapidly wore away the banks, and soon afterwards the miller's house, occupied by A. J. Cannon, which stood ninety feet from the mill, was carried down the raging stream. During this time the water was rushing through and around the saw mill, which in the afternoon of Thursday gave way and went down the stream. Fortunately this relieved the pressure against the opposite bank, saving the new mill. The cooper shop, owned by Moore & McClure, shared the fate of the other buildings. With great difficulty the new brewery built by George Groover was saved. The residences of Dr. Palmer, Mr. Prendergast and others, located on the island, must inevitably have been swept away had not the waters from the lake worn a channel back of them into the river. The direct loss, amounting to $30,000, fell almost entirely on Moore & McClure, owners of the mills.

The solid character of the dam at Cold Spring saved that mill, and doubtless saved the Union and Sauk City mills from being swept away by the immense volume of water from Sauk Centre, which was held back, spreading into the lakes between Richmond and Cold Spring through which the Sauk river runs.

Practically all the bridges between St. Cloud and Fort Abercrombie were carried away, as were also the bridges up the Mississippi.

During these rains Webb's grist mill at Fair Haven was swept away, the large volume of water bursting through the dam. The mill was owned by Linscot, Vye and Mayall. The saw mill was not injured.

The Clearwater mills dam on the Clearwater river, was carried out by high water on the night of May 25, 1868, together with the bridge below. The loss to the owners, Davis & Beal, was quite heavy, but they rebuilt the mill at once.

High water swept away the wagon bridge at the mouth of Sauk river on the night of April 10, 1873, and some of the earthwork near Arnold & Stanton's mill was carried away. The dam at J. E. Hayward's flouring mill, also on Sauk river, was partially destroyed, which decided Mr. Hayward to build a much more substantial dam. The most serious damage was to the Sauk Rapids dam, two sections of two hundred feet each of the wing dam being carried away by the ice.

Letter of P. Lamb.—The following letter, hitherto unpublished, was written several years ago by the late P. Lamb, of St. Cloud and Sauk Centre. It contains many interesting facts, given from personal knowledge, of the early days in Stearns county and other near-by parts of northern Minnesota.

"In October, 1851, I left my home in Vermont for Minnesota (at that time supposed

to be the jumping off place in the West), and after a long and tedious journey arrived in St. Paul early in November. My destination being Watab, after a good deal of trouble I obtained transportation to that place. Watab at that time was an Indian trading post, being situated on the east side of the Mississippi river, just across from Winnebago Prairie, which was a sub-agency of the Winnebago Indians where there were about 500 of the tribe living in tepees. There were at Watab the trading houses of S. B. Lowry and Nathan Myrick and at Winnebago Prairie those of Manes & White and George Culver. At Watab there was a hotel, at that time called a stopping place, kept by a family named Lauterdale; a bakery owned by George Humphry and the dwelling house of David Gilman, who had made a claim there and moved with his family in 1848 or 1849 and had opened quite a farm. There was another small farm at Little Rock creek occupied by one Thomas Hardin. There was also another settlement on the bank of the river near what is now known as Rice station. John Depew kept a stopping place at the crossing of the Platt river and had opened quite a farm. George Stone (I think in 1852) lived on what is now the town-site of Little Falls. There was also quite a settlement at Belle Prairie and Baldwin Olmstead had opened a farm across the river from Fort Ripley. These are, as I remember, all of the settlements as early as 1852.

"There were, as there always are, a good many hangers-on around the agency. In 1851 a treaty was made with Sioux for the land on the west side of the river. In 1852 I was in the employ of S. B. Lowry, and in the spring of 1853 he had one of the trading houses on Winnebago Prairie taken down and rafted; and Chris Highhouse, an old lumberman, H. G. Fillmore and myself ran the raft over Sauk Rapids to a point just below, and took it out and put it up again on the bank of the river on the squatter's claim made by S. B. Lowry. (Mr. Lamb's recollection is evidently at fault. The Lowry house was built of logs, as is testified to by a number of the old settlers still living here, and as is distinctly remembered by the editor of this history. The first frame house on the west side of the river above Minneapolis, was built at St. Cloud by John L. Wilson in 1855, unless it be, as is claimed, that in 1852 a frame house was built at Otsego, Wright county, by John McDonald, of that place, and his son.—Note by Editor.) This was said at the time to be the first frame house on the west side of the river above what is now the city of Minneapolis. Mr. Fillmore kept bachelor's hall here during the summer and broke up quite a large farm on the claim.

"About this time a Swede named Ole Burgson squatted on the claim adjoining Lowry on the south, upon which is now the city of St. Cloud, but getting into trouble with some one was obliged to leave the country and sold his right to John L. Wilson. There were several other claims made during the summer of 1853. This brings me up to the fall of 1853, when I left Minnesota and went to California, returning in 1857. I will not try to remember all the changes that have taken place since then, but will say, however, that on my return I found nearly all the land near St. Cloud claimed and occupied and on the old sub-agency ground at Winnebago Prairie were settled J. E. Hayward, Dr. Tolman and others whom I cannot recall."

Experiences of a Pastor's Wife.—Those early years brought some experiences which are very amusing to look back at, although they were not so amusing at the time. The pastor at the beginning, found it necessary to teach school as well as preach, in order to live, as the salary paid by the Board of Home Missions was only $400. The first two years we received only $20 from the people. Ten of these dollars came in a rather amusing way. The pastor had preached the Thanksgiving sermon. A day or two after, Mr. L. C. met him on the street and told him that it was the best Republican sermon he ever heard and then gave him $5. Later the minister met Mr. P. L., who told him that the same sermon was the best Democratic sermon he ever heard, and he gave the minister $5. There must have been some very shrewd straddling about that sermon.

When we came to St. Cloud, we found many things decidedly new and not all of them pleasant. At that time the railroad was built to Anoka only. The rest of the journey had to be made by stage. As there was not room on the stage for our trunks they were left at Anoka, where they

remained for six weeks, and we had to get along with what we had in our grips. We took two rooms upstairs in a one and a half story house near the present Great Northern freight depot. People talk about high cost of living; that was a time when it certainly did cost more to live than it does now. We bought a No. 7 stove, without the necessary cooking utensils, and paid for it $47. A second-hand bedstead, with an old husk tick, but no springs, cost us $26. Three wooden-seat chairs and a kitchen table were the extent of our furniture. A bread tin was all we had to cook anything in, but as we lived mostly on bread and black-jack molasses, the cooking did not trouble us so very much. Coming from a country where fruit was plentiful and finding here only dried apples, they seemed pretty dry, until we got used to them. The first can of peaches, such as are now called pie-peaches, cost 65 cents, and everything else on a like scale. Finding the work too hard upstairs, we moved into a small house near the present Great Northern freight office. Here we had only two small rooms and a shed at the rear. The floor was made of broad, unplaned boards, and these had shrunk so that the cracks were about a half inch wide. It was in this little house that we got our first missionary box, and this is the story of it. The Rev. Robert Sutton, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, sent us word that he would visit us and spend the Sabbath with us. It was good that he forewarned us. Then the question arose with terrible reality, "What shall we do with him?" We had no money to pay for him at the hotel, and we had but one bed. After considerable planning, we settled the matter by taking the boards that were laid down in the backyard for a walk and making a box, somewhat like a wagon box, then nailing bits of boards on the ends for feet. This we filled with hay which a kind neighbor furnished, and by letting the quilt hang over the ends and sides, it looked quite well. Then we had but one pair of pillows, which of course were given to him and we slept very well on the hay bed.

But the minister evidently had been closely observing things, for shortly after his return to St. Paul we received a rag carpet and a bureau, the drawers of which contained a pair of pillows and some clothing for the baby. When we put down the rag carpet we could do no less than kneel upon it and thank God for His mercies and ask His blessing upon the givers. Of all the good things we have since had, none has been more thoroughly appreciated than was that rag carpet. It was homely, the ends of the rags were knotted instead of being sewed, but it was a great comfort to us. Our next help was a real missionary box, which was sent to us from Philadelphia by express, with charges amounting to $22. We did not have the money, but by selling the best things we managed to raise the amount. What a help that box was! Missionary boxes are usually good things, but the senders should provide for the shipping expense. Without such help, the missionary could not stay on the poorer fields, where the people, however willing, could not give sufficient support to enable the missionary to live and carry on the work.—(By Mrs. E. V. Campbell.)

Meteorological Statistics.—For very full data from which the following tables have been prepared we are indebted to U. G. Purssell, in charge of the Weather Bureau at Minneapolis. The records were made by the local observer at the St. Cloud station located at the Minnesota state reformatory, the highest and the lowest, respectively, being given under each year, the highest being above zero and and the lowest below zero Fahrenheit. 1881, highest, Aug. 28, 90 degrees; lowest, no record. 1882, highest, July 24, 91; lowest, Jan. 20 and Dec. 7, 20; 1883, highest, July 1, 97; lowest, Jan. 22 and Feb. 4, 31. 1884, highest, Aug. 19, 88; lowest, Dec. 25, 41. 1885, highest, June 20, 93; lowest, Jan. 2, 50. 1886, highest, July 6, 94; lowest, Jan. 23, 36. 1887, highest, July 14, 96; lowest, Jan. 7, 40. 1888, highest, July 11, 96; lowest, Jan. 21, 50. 1889, highest, July 7, 102; lowest, Feb. 23, 31. 1890, highest, June 26 and July 30, 96; lowest, Jan. 21, 30. 1891, highest, Aug. 8, 104; lowest, Feb. 28, 30. 1892, highest, July 23, 100; lowest, Jan. 19, 30. 1893, highest, July 24, 99; lowest, Feb. 1, 30. 1894, highest, July 1, 96; lowest, Jan. 25, 40. 1895, highest, Sept. 19, 94; lowest, Jan. 27, 30. 1896, highest, Aug. 4, 98; lowest, Jan. 4, 25. 1897, highest, June 15 and July 2, 90; lowest, Jan. 24, 30. 1898, highest, July 14, 96; lowest, Dec. 31,

28. 1899, highest, July 23 and Aug. 27, 90; lowest, Feb. 9, 35. 1900, highest, Aug. 3, 103; lowest, Feb. 15, 24. 1901, highest, July 20, 105; lowest, Dec. 14, 32. 1902, highest, July 29, 92; lowest, Dec. 26, 25. 1903, highest, July 7, 91; lowest, Feb. 16, 30. 1904, highest, July 16, 95; lowest, Feb. 23, 23. 1905, highest, July 16 and Aug. 10, 93; lowest, Feb. 2, 29; 1906, highest, Sept. 9, 96; lowest, Feb. 14, 25. 1907, highest, Aug. 31, 95; lowest, Feb. 4, 29. 1908, highest, July 10, 96; lowest, Jan. 29, 20. 1909, highest, July 19, 94; lowest, Jan. 6, 29. 1910, highest, June 20, 96; lowest, Feb. 19, 26. 1911, highest, June 22, 98; lowest, Jan. 3, 31. 1912, highest, June 29 and Sept. 5, 95; lowest, Jan. 12, 40. 1913, highest, Aug. 15, 97; lowest, Jan. 12 and March 2, 24. 1914, highest, July 10 and Aug. 8, 95; lowest, Dec. 26, 27.

The mean or normal temperature from 1878 to 1914, inclusive, has been: January, 9.4; February, 12.7; March, 27; April, 44.3; May, 56.3; June, 65.8; July, 70.9; August, 67.9; September, 59.3; October, 49.6; November, 29.7; December, 17.6; annual, 42.6 above zero.

It may be noted in passing that while on December 26, the coldest day in the year 1914 in St. Cloud, the mercury registered 27 degrees below zero, it was 30 degrees below at Gloversville, 32 degrees at Ogdensburg and other points in New York; 32 degrees below at Pittsfield and various other places in Massachusetts; while Vermont registered 30 degrees below at Montpelier and 52 degrees below at Barre.

The following table gives the last killing frost in the spring and the first in the fall, with the length of the growing season: 1881, first April 12, last October 15, growing season 186 days. 1882, May 22, October 18, 149. 1883, April 11, October 1, 173. 1884, May 2, October 8, 159. 1885, May 7, October 4, 150. 1886, May 3, September 30, 150. 1887, April 17, October 4, 170. 1888, April 15, September 27, 165. 1889, April 13, October 6, 176. 1890, May 7, September 27, 143. 1891, May 6, October 6, 153. 1892, May 20, October 20, 153. 1893, April 11, September 22, 164. 1894, April 11, September 24, 166. 1895, May 19, September 30, 133. 1896, April 21, September 19, 151. 1897, May 3, October 9, 159. 1898, April 19, September 10, 144. 1899, April 7, September 26, 172. 1900, May 4, September 27, 146. 1901, April 22, September 18, 149. 1902, May 10, September 13, 126. 1903, May 1, September 24, 146. 1904, May 15, September 21, 129. 1905, May 9, October 16, 160. 1906, May 28, September 30, 146. 1907, May 27, September 25, 142. 1908, May 2, September 27, 148. 1909, May 10, October 12, 155. 1910, May 11, October 6, 148. 1911, May 3, October 7, 157. 1912, April 27, September 26, 152. 1913, May 25, September 22, 120. 1914, May 12, October 14, 155. Average, first May 3, last September 30, growing season 157 days.

The annual precipitation for the twenty years from 1894 to 1914 has been as follows: 1894, 29.90 inches; 1895, 20.48; 1896, 31.79; 1897, 41.01; 1898, 24.01; 1899, 35.14; 1900, 29.69; 1901, 18.30; 1902, 21.09; (1903 and 1904 not given); 1905, 36.69; 1906, 34.11; (1907 not given); 1908, 29.31; 1909, 27.27; 1910, 16.64; 1911, 32.69; 1912, 28.88; 1913, 31.21; 1914, 28.37. The mean or normal precipitation during the period was: in January, 0.70; February, 0.57; March, 1.29; April, 2.40; May, 4.24; June, 4.22; July, 3.73; August, 3.37; September, 3.38; October, 2.51; November, 1.05; December, 0.52; annual, 27.98.

The heaviest rainfall during this period was in July, 1897, the total for the month being 12.81 inches, followed by 10.52 inches in the same month in 1903, 9.68 inches in May, 1912, and 9.49 inches in August, 1913.

Creameries.—In 1887 Stearns county had three creameries—Kemmel & Son and Woods & Buck at Sauk Centre, and J. Savercool at St. Cloud. There were three cheese factories at Sauk Centre, operated by S. Beidelman, W. R. James and Johnson & Stark. During the following seven years the progress in this direction was slow, there being in 1894 but four creameries in the county, located at Avon, Richmond, Melrose and Sauk Centre, with a total of 358 patrons. The next two years witnessed almost a revolution, the number of creameries having increased to 14 with 1,465 patrons.

The latest published statistics, those for 1913, give Stearns county 17 co-operative, 14 independent and 2 central creameries, 33 in all. The number of patrons is 2,824; number of cows, 28,516; pounds of cream received, 15,256,384; pounds of butter

made, 5,330,536. The nearest competitor is Freeborn county, with 28 creameries, receiving 9,798,239 pounds of cream and making 4,351,001 pounds of butter. This excludes the two counties of Ramsey and Hennepin with the great centralizing plants at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

It may not be known that Minnesota has nearly one-third (614) of the co-operative creameries in the United States. Their annual volume of business amounts to $21,675,252—that much wealth coming directly to the farmers of the state, 42 per cent of whom are patrons of the co-operative creameries.

Lime and Brick.—St. Cloud was fortunate in having ready at hand the material both for lime and brick. A bed of marl was found in the low tract of land in the vicinity of Normal Park, where in the summer and fall of 1857 N. N. Smith began the manufacture of lime. It was made into the form of brick and burned. Among those who assisted in this were Wm. Holes, Andrew Holes, Carl Herberger and Wm. Cartledge. The manufacture of this lime was afterwards continued by J. E. West and H. J. Fowler. The product sold for from $1 to $1.75 per barrel. Lime from marl was made in 1865 by J. F. Noel and James Bowes.

Clay suitable for brick, although of an inferior quality, was discovered some distance south of the marl bed, and in the spring of 1857 J. Ladd burned a kiln of brick, which found a ready market at $6 per thousand. The business later passed into the hands of J. E. West. In 1864 brick were made by H. J. Fowler, who continued the manufacture until 1868, although on a limited scale. They were red in color.

In the year 1858 a brick yard was opened a short distance north of Governor Gilman's present residence by George Dunton and Isaac Parks and brick of the prevailing red color were made for several years. Brick from these kilns were used in the Edelbrock building at the corner of St. Germain street and Fifth avenue, and of the Metzroth and Burbank buildings at the corner of St. Germain street and Sixth avenue. None of these deposits of clay were extensive and after a time were exhausted.

Miscellaneous Notes.—St. Cloud's first directory was issued in 1888 by E. F. Barrett. It was a book of 292 pages, and contained 2,800 names, with 217 from East St. Cloud. The second was published in 1892 by Chas. Pettibone & Co., who followed with biennial editions until 1903, which was the last by that firm. The field was taken in 1904 by John H. Ley, who has produced a very satisfactory directory from that date until the present time, the last having been Vol. VI in 1914, including the City of St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Waite Park and Sartell. In this edition St. Cloud has 5,199 names of persons above the age of eighteen years, and using the multiple of 2½ this would indicate a population of 12,997; the same estimate giving Sauk Rapids a population of 1,938, Waite Park, 580, and Sartell, 288.

The first financial statement of Stearns county that was published covered the period from December 30, 1859, to September 3, 1860. The balance shown on the credit side was $6.19.

The government census for 1910 gave St. Cloud, with its population of 10,600, a total of 2,013 homes, being an average of about one home to each five of the inhabitants. Of these homes 849 were free, 279 were encumbered, and 827 were rented, the remainder being "unknown."

The completion of the new Catholic high school building in St. Cloud, costing approximately $70,000, was celebrated with appropriate exercises January 10-14, 1915.

The sale of Red Cross seals at St. Cloud for 1914 totaled 27,000.

Peter Thome was the first policeman in St. Cloud to wear a star.

The Tileston flouring mills, which had just been overhauled and put in excellent running order by its new owners, the Great Northern Flour Mills Company, was entirely destroyed by fire the evening of February 16, 1915. The loss was $135,000, with $71,000 insurance. The company proceeded at once to rebuild. At noon of the following day, February 17, a fire broke out in the storeroom of the Granite Tablet Company, located in the Carter block, causing $25,000 damage to the building and its occupants. The heaviest losers were the Tablet company, $12,500; the Freeman wholesale grocery company, John Carter (owner of the building), the Grinols com-

pany and the Commercial Club, while other tenants had smaller losses, all covered by insurance.

Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, for 33 years a resident of Stearns county, died March 6 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rosena Morgan, at Holdingford. She was born in Kentucky in 1803, and at the time of her death was 112 years of age, being probably the oldest woman in Minnesota.

The original outlay for improvements on the Lake George boulevard was $13,600, for which the city has practically nothing to show.

CHAPTER L.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Early Efforts—The Pioneer Newspapermen—St. Cloud—Sauk Centre—Melrose—Albany—Belgrade—Cold Spring—Freeport—Holdingford—Kimball—Paynesville—By Alvah Eastman.

The history of the newspapers of Stearns county is limited to fifty-eight years. It starts in St. Cloud and covers the three cities and several villages. It is a history of public spirit, hard work and for the most part, distinguished ability. In St. Cloud it is remarkable for the length of service of the editors, and for the comparatively few changes in the three surviving papers. Another remarkable feature, and which illustrates the law of the survival of the fittest, is that in the cities and villages outside of St. Cloud there is only one paper in each—a most wise policy for the cities and villages and for the papers. But there have been some strenuous times in arriving at this happy solution, and these represent the personal phases of pioneer journalism, when lack of news was supplemented by attacks of the editors on each other, which were clearly libelous. But it was a give-and-take game, and on the whole the libel suits were few, if any. One printing office was sacked and the press thrown in the river, which is the only instance of the laying on of hands, and public indignation and public assistance soon righted this act of vandalism.

St. Cloud early gained fame through Jane Grey Swisshelm, famous author, lecturer and journalist. She was a most forceful writer, and none of her successors have quite equalled her sizzling editorials or the vitriol of her attacks. But she was true to her convictions, a woman unafraid, and who did a great service to the city and the county in making St. Cloud and Stearns county known at the time when the tide of immigration was rolling westward to the Mississippi and beyond, and her value as a publicity agent of the fertile acres—now cultivated by many thousands of prosperous farmers, and the various villages and the three cities within the county— is beyond measure. Her successor was W. B. Mitchell, who for nearly a third of a centurn published and edited one of the strongest and best known papers in the state. He was succeeded in 1892 by Alvah Eastman, who is still in the harness.

C. F. Macdonald has the longest editorial record of any man in the county for continuous service, and at this writing is entering upon his forty-first year, a man of great ability and who has made his paper one of the leaders of his party in the state.

Gerhard May has been editor of the German paper, which is today one of the best known papers in the state published in the language of the Fatherland, for thirty-one consecutive years. He has seen other German papers come and go, and is today the sole survivor of editors of papers printed in a foreign language not only in Stearns county but in Central Minnesota.

Three St. Cloud editors have been honored with the presidency of the Minnesota Editorial Association, and two of these have been secretary of the association—a record probably not equaled by any other city of the size of St. Cloud.

There were other attempts to establish papers in St. Cloud, among them being the St. Cloud Tribune, by Walter C. Brower, which lasted only a short time; Der Anzeiger (German), and the St. Cloud Herald, a labor paper, but the people of St. Cloud wisely decided that two English and one German paper were sufficient, and that it was better to have three excellent papers, vigorous and prosperous, than to have more of poorer quality.

Sauk Centre has been the home of editors of note, who did their share in pushing the development of their city and the county. In the early days there was C. F. Hendryx, orator and polished writer, one of the old type of editors, who was zealous of his editorial columns, but who was an indifferent business man; J. V. and Walter C. Brower, men of great energy and ability; E. P. Barnum, a man of pleasing personality, prominent in his party, and his son Frank, energetic, good-hearted and erratic; Frank M. Eddy, congressman for four terms, one of the ablest men of the state, and a witty paragrapher and profound writer; A. M. Wells, a thorough newspaper man, who combined keen business ability with the newspaper instinct, and who is now published of the Worthington Globe. The worthy successor of these and other shining lights at Sauk Centre is Asa M. Wallace, a genial and experienced newspaper man, who is president of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association.

Among the pioneer editors is Dr. J. E. Campbell, of Melrose, who started the Sun and maintained it largely at his own expense probably until it was able to make its own way when he retired. He is one of the honored men of the medical profession, and of his city and county, and has served Melrose as mayor many terms.

This much by way of preface. The following history of the individual papers is prepared from data furnished by the respective editors, and tells the story of a half century that has converted the unbroken prairies and the primeval forests into the fourth most wealthy county in Minnesota, with three cities and many villages and towns, all progressive and prosperous—and in this development the press has been the leader and the prophet, the poet and the sage.

ST. CLOUD.

The Journal-Press and Its Predecessors.—The first paper published in St. Cloud was the Minnesota Advertiser, the initial number being dated January 1, 1857. It was a seven-column sheet, motto: "Neutral—but Independent," with Democratic leanings. Geo. F. Brott, proprietor, of Lower St. Cloud, was owner of the paper; Caleb West was publisher, and for the first two or three months H. W. Coles was editor. He was succeeded by James C. Shepley, an attorney. In running off the first numbers the printer was forced to use buckskin balls, in place of rollers for inking the type. During the fall of that year the Advertiser ceased to exist. On December 10, 1857, with the old material of the Advertiser, was issued the first number of the St. Cloud Visitor, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, editor; James Mowatt, publisher. Its size was reduced to six columns to the page. In politics it was strongly anti-slavery. Before daylight on the morning of March 24, 1858, (after the outside of No. 9 of the Visitor had been printed) the office was broken into by parties who were displeased with Mrs. Swisshelm's policy, the press was taken to pieces and the more necessary parts of it, together with a large portion of the type, were thrown into the Mississippi river or scattered along the street. A threatening letter signed by a "Committee of Vigilance" was found on the editorial table. A meeting of the citizens was promptly held, and the perpetrators of the outrage denounced and measures taken for procuring a new press and type. On May 13, 1858, No. 9 of the paper, printed from the new material, appeared as a six-column sheet—Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, editor; Mr. Mowatt, publisher. Mr. Mowatt's relations as publisher ceased after this issue, and the mechanical part of the paper was placed in the hands of a journeyman printer.

The material was owned by a joint stock company, the editorial control only being under charge of Mrs. Swisshelm. A libel suit of $10,000 having been instituted against the company by James C. Shepley, on account of a certain article in the paper alleged to be personal, the publication of the Visitor was suspended on July 29, 1858. The office, type, press, etc., were at

that time transferred to Mrs. Swisshelm for the nominal sum of one dollar. On the fifth of August, 1858, appeared the first number of the St. Cloud Democrat (same size as the Visitor), with Mrs. Swisshelm as editor and proprietor. On June 11, 1863, the establishment was purchased by W. B. Mitchell; and on November 26 of the same year the paper was enlarged to a seven-column sheet and various improvements were made in its make-up. On September 13, 1866, a new power press having been put in the office, the paper was enlarged to nine columns to the page and the name changed to the St. Cloud Journal.

In 1872 a stock company composed of several of the then prominent citizens started the St. Cloud Press, and this was continued for four years, under the management of various editors, Charles McKinney serving for the longest time. In 1876 it was purchased by Mr. Mitchell, and consolidated with the Journal under the name of the Journal-Press, which title it still retains. Mr. Mitchell sold the paper and plant in September, 1892, to the Journal-Press company, have been continuously connected with the Journal-Press and its predecessors for thirty-five years, being the sole owner and editor for nearly thirty years.

The Journal-Press company on the date of its purchase of the plant, September 3, 1893, established the Daily Journal-Press, and it has since been continuously under the editorship of Alvah Eastman. It has in these years been equipped with linotype machines, perfecting press, and besides the eight-paged daily, issued a twice-a-week paper, eight pages each, and was the first paper in central Minnesota to get its general news by wire.

One noteworthy experience of this paper is the many men who have won success, who were for a time connected with the Journal-Press company, either as city editors or in a business capacity. C. S. Mitchell, the brilliant chief editorial writer of the Duluth News-Tribune, was its city editor for ten years. He was succeeded by Harvey W. Grimmer, now president of the Fritz-Cross Printing Company, and for several years Governor Johnson's executive clerk. Other men who have held this position are Arthur Gorman, private secretary to Congressman Lindbergh; Dr. Philip E. Stangl, St. Cloud; W. C. Hammerel, of St. Paul; Harold Knutsen, St. Cloud; Wm. McGregor, attorney, St. Paul; and Fritz Stangl, who is attending the Chicago University—all city editors. Those graduating from the business and mechanical departments of the paper are James R. Jerrard, secretary and manager of the Security Blank Book and Publishing Company, St. Cloud; Earl D. Cross, manager of the Fritz-Cross Printing Company; Andrew E. Fritz, public examiner of Minnesota, St. Paul; Peter E. Honer, editor of the Cold Spring Record, and Calvert S. Eastman, assistant of the W. F. Hall Printing Company, of Chicago.

Three of those who have answered the final call were Maurice W. Eastman, who was successively newsboy, printer, city editor and vice-president of the company, and who during these years graduated with honors from Dartmouth College; John W. Eastman, editor and proprietor of the Thief River Falls News, and H. C. Henderson, editor and proprietor of the Verndale Sun.

The present business manager is J. F. Gaspard, who has successfully held this position for eleven years, and is secretary of the company; Henry Z. Mitchell is city editor, and Edward Hedlund, superintendent of subscriptions.

Daily and Weekly St. Cloud Times.—The St. Cloud Times is an outgrowth of the St. Cloud Union, which was established on July 7, 1861, by Gen. S. B. Lowry with material formerly used by W. H. Wood in the publication of the New Era at Sauk Rapids; Gen. C. C. Andrews was the editor. In 1862 the office reverted to Mr. Wood, by whom the Union continued to be published until 1863, when it was sold to Spafford & Simonton. In 1864 R. Chaning Moore assumed the editorial management and changed the name to the St. Cloud Times, the publishers being Spafford & Simonton. The Times has been owned by Simonton Bros., Simonton & Barnes, A. J. Reed, L. A. Evans & J. J. Green, L. A. Evans, R. W. Delano, Lamb & Rhodes, William H. Lamb, and finally C. F. Macdonald, the present editor and principal owner, into whose hands it passed on January 13, 1875. During the first fourteen years of its existence the Times had fourteen editors or publishers. In the last forty

years, Mr. Macdonald has been the sole editor of the paper. In November, 1872, the office together with all the material, presses, files, etc., were destroyed by fire; but in a short time new material was secured and the publication was continued. On September 27, 1887, C. F. Macdonald established the Daily Times, being the first daily published in St. Cloud. January 1, 1903, Fred Schilplin bought an interest in the Times and became business manager. The concern was incorporated under the general laws of the state June 1, 1907, under the name of "The Times Publishing Company," with a capital of $30,000. June 1, 1914, the capital was increased to $38,500, because of the purchase of a building and lot valued at $10,000. During all its history the Times has been Democratic in politics and has advocated the principles of the party and the election of its candidates.

Der Nordstern.—At the time Der Nordstern was started there was a real demand for a local German Newspaper to be published in the city of St. Cloud. In the month of December, 1872, Peter Brick and P. E. Kaiser issued two sample copies, two weeks apart, of Der Nordstern and sent the sample copies to all addresses they were able to obtain from the tax lists in Stearns county, with the request to the recipients to subscribe for the new German newspaper. On January 1, 1873, Der Nordstern had over 800 bona fide subscribers, and this number has been growing ever since until now the paper has over 7,000 subscribers. The paper was published under the firm name of Brick & Kaiser. In politics Der Nordstern has at all times been a Democratic newspaper. Mr. Brick edited the paper the first year; after that he sold his interest to his brother Leo Brick, an accomplished printer. Mr. Kaiser took charge of the editorial department of the paper until he sold his interest in 1875 to Joseph L. Meyer. The firm name of the publishers was changed to Brick & Meyer. Mr. Meyer was editor of the paper until 1876, when he sold his interest to P. E. Kaiser, the former owner. The firm name was again changed to Brick & Kaiser. In 1882 John Rentz, William L. Rosenberger and Joseph L. Meyer bought out Brick & Kaiser, the firm name being now Meyer, Rosenberger & Rentz; the same year Joseph L. Meyer sold his interest to Wm. L. Rosenberger and John Rentz. In 1887 J. P. Hammerel bought a third interest from Rosenberger & Rentz, Mr. Rentz later selling his interest to Wm. L. Rosenberger. The following named gentlemen were at different times editor of the paper: R. Rueppling, Gerhard May, Theodore Bruener, H. J. Hengstebeck, Nic Bohnen and J. L. Stagemann. On December 1, 1892, Rosenberger & Hammerel sold Der Nordstern to the Nordstern Publishing Company, a corporation. The first officers of the company were: Rev. James Weysters, president; P. E. Kaiser, secretary; Frank Zins, treasurer and manager. The first board of directors were: Rev. J. P. Bauer, Rev. B. Richter and Peter Brick. The present officers of the company are: Frank Zins, president; J. B. Himsl, vice-president; G. L. Rosenberger, secretary and manager. Gerhard May has uninterruptedly been the efficient editor of Der Nordstern from 1884 to this day. For the last eighteen years Carl Thiele has been the outside manager of the publishing company's business.

SAUK CENTRE.

Second in importance to St. Cloud have been the papers published in Sauk Centre. The first attempt in this line was made in 1866 by George McLaughlin in the establishment of the Sauk Valley News. Its life, however, was of short duration, measured by months. The real editor made his appearance upon the scene in the following year, in the person of Joseph H. Simonton. Picking up the derelict paper he started the Sauk Centre Herald, the first issue appearing on June 6, 1867. In the transfer from McLaughlin to Mr. Simonton there was one asset possessed of historical significance. It was the press. This was the first printing press brought into the territory of Minnesota; it had formerly been the property of James M. Goodhue, of St. Paul, who printed upon it, on April 28, 1849, the first newspaper ever published in Minnesota, the Minnesota Pioneer. Joseph Simonton was joined by his brother Samuel in July, 1867, and together they conducted the Herald until its disposal to Charles F. Hendryx in 1879. Hale and hearty, and in his seventy-fifth year, Joseph Simonton still resides at Sauk Centre, one of the city's most highly esteemed

citizens. The Herald continued under the management of Mr. Hendryx until 1903, when it was sold to the Hon. Frank M. Eddy, by whom it was transferred in turn in 1907 to A. M. Welles. From the possession of Mr. Welles it passed, in 1913, into the hands of Asa M. Wallace, its present energetic and popular editor.

In 1880, Walter C. and J. V. Brower brought into existence the Stearns County Tribune, with Walter C. Brower acting as editor. The paper after a few years was removed to St. Cloud. Upon the heels of this newspaper venture, a peregrinating printer by the name of Max Nicolas established the Sauk Centre Avalanche. This paper ran a varied course. Controlled by Nicolas only a few years, it passed into the possession of E. P. Barnum by whom it was ably edited until his death. After the death of his father, F. E. Barnum managed the Avalanche until its disposal to J. M. Michaelson in 1901. The active administration of Mr. Michaelson raised the standing of the paper in the community to a remarkable degree, but failing health compelling him to relinquish his undertaking, it was merged with the Herald and sold to Mr. Eddy in 1903.

MELROSE.

Melrose's first paper was the Record, started in 1877 by Donald R. Macdonald and who sold it in 1881 to Charles F. Hendryx, who six months later removed it to Sauk Centre and consolidated it with the Sauk Centre Herald. In the fall of 1882 Campbell & Dorcy established the Melrose Sun. Dorcy sold his interest in 1884 to D. Grein, who died the following year. Dr. Campbell then obtained the entire ownership, and published it until 1893, when he removed it to Belgrade. Two years later he returned to Melrose with the paper, changing its name to the Melrose Beacon. The paper was leased to Mr. Batchellor, who published it until 1897, when he was succeded by Sid Hunter, for a few months. That year it was purchased from Dr. Campbell by J. C. Martin, who was an energetic newspaper man, but sold it in a short time, owing to ill health, to D. W. Bath. The latter published it for four years, and was succeeded by A. F. Steffin, who was its publisher until 1913, when he disposed of the paper, which is now owned by Elmour D. Lum.

ALBANY.

The history of newspaperdom in the village of Albany has had many changes in the trials of its career of nearly nine years, when the first paper was launched within its boundaries. Will R. Schutz is honored with the establishment of the Albany Tribune in November, 1906, which he conducted until April 30, 1909, when he sold it to Alois Lenarz, who ran the paper for some time, after which it suspended publication. Being without a paper for a short time only convinced its citizens that a town needs its local paper, and on March 30, 1910, a new sheet was born and christened the Albany Enterprise, under the management of S. D. Pierce. On August 4 of the same year found the Enterprise without a publisher and Editor Nelson, of the Holdingford Advertiser, was induced to come down to Albany and revive it. After three weeks a deal was completed whereby Editor Nelson took over the plant. He held the reins until March 4, 1912, when he disposed of the business and outfit to W. M. Kommerstad, who has conducted the paper up to this time. The Enterprise has for its size one of the best equipped plants in the county.

BELGRADE.

The Belgrade Tribune, published by W. P. Lemmer, is the representative of the southwestern section of the county. It is in its nineteenth year, according to the volume number, but the writer has been unable to obtain any information regarding its history. The Tribune of today is a well-edited and enterprising paper.

COLD SPRING.

The Record was started by Honer Brothers (X. A. and Peter T.) in 1899, the first issue appearing October 11. The partnership continued until January 1, 1900, when Peter T. Honer became sole owner, buying the half interest of his brother for $50, the field being too small for two owners. The Record, now under the continued ownership of Mr. Honer, occupies its own building, is well equipped mechanically and is enjoying prosperity.

FREEPORT.

The Informant was established in 1911, and A. E. Anderberg is its editor and proprietor. It is an excellent local paper, and represents one of the best sections of the county.

HOLDINGFORD.

The Advertiser was established in November 12, 1908, by F. O. Hanson, "who led the paper and the town a merry chase" until December 2, 1909, when he sold the plant to C. O. Nelson, who has been in command since, and has made the Advertiser one of the bright and sparkling papers of the county.

KIMBALL.

The Kimball Kodak was established in March, 1901, and is a worthy representative of its enterprising village. Frank E. Smith is the editor and proprietor, and his popularity is attested by his appointment as postmaster, which honor came to him without opposiiton.

PAYNESVILLE.

The Paynesville Press, which is the survivor of one of the fiercest newspaper wars in the history of the county, was established by George R. Stephens December 8, 1887. The building of the "Soo" road started a rival town to the one on the Great Northern line, and the Press was starter to boom "New Paynesville." Paynesville on the Great Northern was championed by the News, published by Krause Brothers. The Soo location proved the stronger, and soon had most of the old town moved over to the present village site, and the News soon tired of the unequal fight and sold out to the Press. Mr. Stephens was an excellent newspaper man, and a good business man as well, and made it a good property. The office was destroyed by fire, but no issue of the paper was omitted, being printed by the Journal-Press until the new equipment arrived. Mr. Stephens is now a resident of Oklahoma, and his successors have been Charles Henke (now publisher of the Dassel Anchor), W. W. Holmes, of Montana; C. F. Folsom (publisher of the Wayzata Reporter), and George A. Hanna, the present owner and editor of the Press. Mr. Folsom started the Paynesville Leader in 1908, and two years later bought the Press of W. W. Holmes, publishing it under the name of the Leader-Press. Mr. Holmes retained the job printing plants of both papers. Editor Hanna purchased the paper of Folsom and the job plant of Holmes in 1912, and restored the original name of the Paynesville Press.

RICHMOND.

The Richmond Standard was founded by James H. O'Leary, making its first appearance June 21, 1900. On September 19, 1901, J. W. Wilcox bought the paper from Mr. O'Leary and continued it until July 4, 1902, when he sold it to M. A. Bussen. On May 1, 1913, Joseph M. Bussen bought a half interest in the business from his father and since that time the paper has been published by M. A. Bussen & Son. The Standard is one of the most reliable of the county publications and is a paper of much influence.

CHAPTER LI.

POSTAL HISTORY.

Pioneer Mail Facilities at St. Cloud—Growth of the St. Cloud Office—County Offices — Dates of Establishment and Lists of Postmasters — By C. D. Grinols, Postmaster at St. Cloud.

St. Cloud.—The first post office in the county was established at St. Cloud August 16, 1855, with Franklin Sisson postmaster. He kept the office in his clothing store that was located on the bank of the river just north of Tenth street south and east of First avenue. The building was of logs 16x24 feet in size, was lighted by four twelve-light windows, glass 8x10 inches. The mail was kept in a small box under the counter and all persons helped themselves. Mr. Sisson was postmaster eight months. His compensation for the time was less than twenty-five dollars. The mail was carried from St. Paul in a two-horse hack and delivered semi-weekly. The hack did not cross the river at St. Cloud, but left the mail bag at a log hotel on the east bank of the river, and any person coming over brought the mail. The ferry-boat crossed the river at a point just east of the normal school building. The west side landing was under the high bluff. A road led along the bluff and came up from the river on what is now Tenth street south.

A very close second was the post office established at Arcadia, September 5, 1855, with Joseph Edelbrock postmaster. This was the name of that part of the present city which came to be known as Lowry's addition. The office at Arcadia was discontinued May 2, 1856, at which date Mr. Edelbrock was appointed successor to Mr. Sisson as postmaster at St. Cloud. He moved the office up town into a small frame storebuilding situated on the southwest corner of St. Germain street and Fifth avenue. He had a case of twenty-four call boxes made and placed in the rear of the store. The mail up to this time had been delivered at Sauk Rapids, where it could be had whenever the St. Cloud postmaster felt like making the three-mile trip across the river to get it, which Mr. Edelbrock said he did "whenever it came handy." But from the date of the consolidation of the two offices, which was brought about through the influence of Gen. S. B. Lowry, the mail was left at East St. Cloud, where, almost directly opposite the present state normal school buildings, was a log blockhouse, which had been built probably by Martin Wooley. The next year, 1857, frame additions were built to this by John Emerson, and for a number of years afterward it was a stopping place for teams going to the pineries on the upper Mississippi. One of the three "swing" ferries which conveyed teams and passengers across the river at lower, middle and upper town, was located here, and it was at this place that the stage line which carried the mails and passengers from St. Paul crossed until a bridge was built at St. Germain street.

In 1857 there was a semi-monthly mail which was carried by a man by the name of Evans—we called him "Traverse des Sioux." He carried the mail on his back and tramped from St. Cloud to a point near Big Stone lake to a place called Traverse. Camping nights in all kinds of weather, he seldom had to exceed two or three letters, and often none, but Gen. S. B. Lowry had a contract with the government to carry the mail on this route. In addition to his pay under the contract, he was permitted to enter 640 acres of land every 20 miles along the route by paying the sum of $1.25 per acre for the same. On this land he was supposed to erect stations, but it was not compulsory. It was under this mail contract law that General Lowry finally perfected his title to what is now Lowry's addition, and it was a similar mail contract that George F. Brott finally succeeded in perfecting the title to St. Cloud city, Curtis survey.

About this time a mail route was established on the west side of the river, but the

mail continued as a semi-weekly. In 1857 a four-horse daily stage line was operated on the west side of the river from St. Paul to Ft. Ripley, but St. Cloud did not succeed in getting a daily mail until the fall of 1858.

Joseph Edelbrock held the office of postmaster at St. Cloud until January 22, 1859, (his first year's salary being $90.69), when Louis A. Evans was appointed to succeed him. The office was moved diagonally across the street, to the Wilson building. He was postmaster a little more than two years, his last year's salary being $252.63.

Following the election of President Lincoln in 1861, Henry Z. Mitchell was appointed postmaster April 13 of that year. He moved the office into the one-story frame building that now stands on Fifth avenue south, opposite the Methodist church. He made important improvements in the boxes, and for the first time in the history of the St. Cloud postoffice the mail was handled exclusively by the postmaster and his clerk. During his term of five years, the salary increased from about $400 for the first year to $1,200 the last year. It was during Mr. Mitchell's term of office that several mail routes were established running into the interior of the county.

On August 21, 1866, Reuben M. Richardson was appointed postmaster. He moved the office up street to a small frame building located just south of Reichert's bakery on Fifth avenue north. Mr. Richardson occupied the building for a family residence and placed the postoffice in the front room which was about 16x20 feet in size. He was postmaster a little over two years. The last year his salary was $1,500.

One month and one day after General Grant was inaugurated president of the United States, April 5, 1869, he commissioned Josiah E. West postmaster at a salary of $1,600 a year. At that time the postmaster was required to pay the rent of the office building, to pay his clerks, and for light and fuel, and also furnish the postoffice boxes and furniture of every description. Mr. West purchased the frame building of C. F. & W. Powell that is still standing on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue (then Washington avenue) and First street south (then Lake street). He discarded all the old boxes and furniture and installed a case of 300 call boxes and 26 lock boxes, with a new distributing table, at a cost of about $400. The boxes were located about 40 feet back from the front door, and the front part was occupied by a stationery store and news stand. The back part of the building was partitioned off for West's real estate and insurance office, where the postmaster and the clerks in the insurance office could be easily called to asist in distributing the mail and to take the clerk's place at meal time. Henry J. Emmel (twice since then elected to the legislature from a district in the western part of the county), was West's first clerk. He was in the office from 6 o'clock a. m. until 9 o'clock p. m. He slept in the office to receive and give out mail, as the mail stages arrived and departed at all hours day or night. This one clerk made up and stamped all the mail, registered letters and packages, issued money orders and attended to the delivery. He was frequently called up in the night to give some one the mail. For all this he received $50 a month. In 1873 J. E. West was reappointed. The salary had been increased to $1,700. In 1878 he was again reappointed postmaster. During this term, at the expense of $1,850, he fitted up the building now occupied by the Fifth Avenue hotel, with modern postoffice furniture, with Yale lock boxes, and moved the office to that location. St. Cloud then had the best equipped third-class office west of Chicago, and it is doubtful if there was any its equal in the United States. The salary was increased to $1,800, with no allowance for rents, clerks, light or fuel. After paying the expenses of running the office and a small allowance for wear and damage to furniture, there was not to exceed $300 a year for the postmaster.

In 1882 he was again appointed. The business of the office had increased to the extent that at the next readjustment of salary the St. Cloud office would have been named second class, with a salary of $2,000 and allowance for rent and clerk hire, but just at that time, in 1883, letter postage was reduced from three cents to two cents per one-half ounce. This kept the office in third-class and reduced the salary to $1,700.

In 1883 Mr. West moved the office into the south rooms of the West House. In January, 1886, the post office was made

second-class with a salary of $2,000 and some allowance for rents and clerks.

A change of administration having taken place, President Cleveland, March 1, 1886, appointed Joseph Edelbrock, St. Cloud's second—almost first—postmaster, to the position after an interval of thirty years less two months. Mr. Edelbrock moved the office into the building now occupied by B. F. Carter for a drug store. He purchased the boxes and office furniture of Mr. West, and was the first St. Cloud postmaster to get the benefit of the allowance made to second-class postmasters, as Mr. West only had the office three months after it was made a second-class office. It was during Mr. Edelbrock's administration, October 1, 1889, that the mail carrier system was established at St. Cloud, with three carriers—George A. Dickinson, who had lower town; Michael B. Miller, who had upper town, and J. J. Jackson, who had the east side and the reformatory. Today seven carriers are employed, the three above named being included in the number, their services having been continuous during this quarter of a century. Then the salary was $600 per year, now it is $1,100 for the older carriers, new ones starting in at $800, with an increase of $100 per year until $1,100, the maximum, is reached. Three of the carriers have wagons, Mr. Jackson having had one from the beginning for his long route.

J. E. West was again appointed February 25, 1890. He then built a brick building 33x80 feet with a good substantial fireproof vault, with steam heat and electric lights, and leased this building to the postoffice department for the post office. It was located on Fifth avenue, where J. P. Bisenius' plumbing establishment now is. He personally re-purchased the postoffice boxes and fixtures, and they were his personal property. During this term of four years the salary was increased to $2,400, with rent of building and an allowance for clerks.

The Democratic party having returned to power, Andrew Henneman was appointed postmaster April 23, 1894. He purchased the boxes and furniture and fixtures, but soon afterwards sold them to McDonald and Howe, who leased to the postoffice department one side of the building known as the Times building, with the postoffice boxes and furniture, and Hennemann moved the office to that location.

Following the election of a Republican president in 1896, Harvey G. Wire was appointed postmaster, March 31, 1898. At this time the McClures fitted up the McClure block and put in new postoffice furniture complete and leased the building furnished to the postoffice department. Wire then removed the office to that location. Mr. Wire was postmaster for nearly seven years, and during his term the government completed the handsome granite building as a permanent home for the postoffice and for the land office until its removal to Duluth. It was also during this time, February 1, 1902, that the rural service was established at St. Cloud. Rural route No. 1 crossed the Tenth street bridge, passing by the state reformatory into the Cater district, returning by the river road to the bridge. Mrs. Leslie W. Allen was the first carrier and continuing in the service until quite recently. There are now six rural routes from the St. Cloud office.

James A. Martin was appointed January 30, 1905, serving for a little more than a year and a half.

He was succeeded August 29, 1906, by Clinton D. Grinols, who has completed his second term, and has entered on his third, awaiting the appointment of his Democratic successor. (This appointment has since been made, March 13, 1915. Joseph D. Kowalkowski being the appointee.) The salary of the postmaster at St. Cloud is now $2,900 per year.

Much credit for the efficiency of the office is due Frank J. Bach, who began January 1, 1880, when a mere boy, as a clerk under J. E. West, and has been almost continually in the service ever since, having for a number of years past filled the office of assistant postmaster.

The first domestic money order was issued July 7, 1865, to Henry W. Weary, and was payable to the Rock River Insurance company at Rockford, Ill.; amount, $8.50; fee, 10 cents. At that time this was the minimum fee for any postal order; now it is 3 cents. During July of that year but 9 orders were issued, and in August only 28. At the present time as many as 126 are issued in a single day. The first

domestic order paid at this office was issued at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July 7, 1865 (the same date on which the first order was issued here) in favor of J. E. Putnam, of Big Lake, and was paid July 19th.

The first foreign money order was issued June 13, 1874, to C. Schulten, $20.00; fee, 50 cents (present fee, 20 cents), drawn on Germany and payable to F. Schulten. Only 4 foreign orders were issued up to February 1, 1875. The average issue of this office is now 80 per month. The foreign orders drawn on the St. Cloud office from 1874 to 1880 would indicate that it was during these years the only foreign money order office in this part of the state, as orders were paid to persons whose address was Perham, Litchfield, Big Stone Lake, Long Prairie, Morris, Rush Lake, White Earth, etc. In the earlier years the larger proportion of foreign orders were received, but now they are sent to various countries in the old world, showing how conditions have changed.

The St. Cloud postoffice has always stood high with the postoffice officials at Washington, and strangers visiting St. Cloud have often spoken of it as one of the best conducted offices in the country.

During the past 60 years the St. Cloud postoffice has grown from a small box under a counter in a small log building to its present magnificent home, and the receipts of the office have increased from $90.69 (which was all paid to the postmaster the first year) to the sum of $41,438.75, for the calendar year ending December 31, 1914.

This much space has been given to the St. Cloud office because of its importance and because the material was available.

Following is a list of the postoffices of Stearns county, together with a list of the postmasters who have served, together with the dates of their appointment. In some instances, the dates of the establishment and discontinuance of the offices is also given.

Albany.—Isador Obermiller, (established) Dec. 30, 1870; Joseph Zeis, May 19, 1873; Carl Herberger, June 26, 1874; Joseph Kraker, Oct. 22, 1874; Geo. Winner, Jr., Feb. 6, 1882; Frederick Weitzel, Jan. 23, 1883; Joseph Weitzel, Jan. 23, 1890; Thos. Schultz, Jan. 9, 1894; Joseph Weitzel, Dec. 6, 1894; Geo. A. Garreis, July 14, 1896; Nicholas Young, Sept. 20, 1898; J. B. Pallansch, Feb. 10, 1909; Henry J. Schafer, Jan. 8, 1915.

Arban.—Henry Stoetzel, (established) Apr. 29, 1895; Henry Backer, Dec. 17, 1898; discontinued, Feb. 28, 1905.

Arcadia.—Joseph Edelbrock, (established) Sept. 5, 1855; discontinued, May 2, 1856.

Avon.—Wm. Murphy, (established) Apr. 1, 1873; Discontinued, July 20, 1874; reestablished Aug. 25, 1874; Wm. Murphy, Aug. 25, 1874; J. W. Eich, Aug. 17, 1882; Thos. Hussey, Feb. 18, 1886; Elizabeth A. Eich, Nov. 20, 1889; T. F. Roche, Nov. 21, 1893; John Schneider, July 19, 1897; Wm. S. Bartholomew, Mar. 15, 1899; John Grutsch, Dec. 19, 1914.

Belfast.—Thos. V. Phelps, (established) April 14, 1879; site changed into Stevens county.

Brockway.—Nathaniel Getchell, (established) Sept. 24, 1867; Wm. Gordon, Nov. 16, 1870; W. N. Caughey, Sept. 2, 1872; Appleton Webb, May 19, 1873; William N. Caughey, Sept. 27, 1875; J. L. Gray, Jan. 19, 1876; Alma M. Getchell, Oct. 10, 1879; Wm. Gordon, Apr. 5, 1883; Lawrence Slamnik, Apr. 9, 1892; discontinued, Feb. 28, 1905.

Crow Lake.—C. H. Johnson, (established) Aug. 9, 1871; Daniel Beckwith, Nov. 21, 1878; W. B. Reed, June 9, 1879; David Beckwith, Oct. 16, 1882; Daniel Peterson, May 8, 1883; K. P. Knutson, Aug. 29, 1884; name changed, Dec. 30, 1886.

Belgrade.—K. P. Knutson, Dec. 30, 1886; C. F. Farup, Jan. 30, 1889; J. A. Berg, Apr. 12, 1890; O. P. Stevens, Feb. 24, 1894; C. M. Iverslie, Mar. 21, 1898; O. C. Reiquam, Jan. 22, 1909; W. P. Lemmer, June 17, 1913.

Brooten.—E. E. Knudson, Dec. 4, 1886; C. H. Thingelstad, Apr. 6, 1891; J. M. Wenger, Jr., Dec. 5, 1891; B. M. Anderson, Apr. 16, 1897; O. R. Hatton, Feb. 11, 1909; P. D. Mitchell, June 17, 1913.

Cold Spring City.—Seth Turner, (established) Jan. 6, 1857; J. J. Gibson, Aug. 7, 1861; Chas. Buss, Oct. 10, 1864; Marcus Maurin, Aug. 3, 1877; Michael Kummer, June 1, 1887; J. N. Gilley, June 28, 1889; name changed, Sept. 25, 1889.

Cold Spring.—J. N. Gilley, Sept. 25, 1889; Ignatious Kramer, Aug. 26, 1893; J. H.

Krag, Sept. 13, 1897; P. P. Maurin, Feb. 11, 1914.

Colchester.—T. J. Anderson, (established) Dec. 1, 1903; discontinued July 30, 1904.

Collegeville.—Henry Broker, (established) Sept. 12, 1879; Andrew Kugler, Oct. 21, 1901.

Eden Lake.—Elihu Suisher, (established) Nov. 19, 1872; J. S. Reeves, Mar. 18, 1877; Samuel Cossairt, Oct. 11, 1886; name changed, Mar. 15, 1887.

Eden Valley.—Samuel Cossairt, Mar. 15, 1887; site changed into Meeker county.

Elrosa.—Joseph Evans, (established) Aug. 11, 1913.

Fair Haven.—J. K. Noyes, (established) July 9, 1857; James Jenks, Mar. 12, 1859; B. F. Butler, Jan. 22, 1861; Martin Coates, July 17, 1861; Wm. Cooper, Apr. 17, 1874; R. M. Vandervort, Mar. 8, 1882; J. H. Bliler, Feb. 18, 1886 J. D. Abell, Aug. 5, 1893; W. A. Dehart, Mar. 16, 1894; Emma Baldwin, Mar. 17, 1898; Wm. W. Thayer, Dec. 13, 1906; E. J. Baldwin, Mar. 4, 1907; D. C. Neeley, June 12, 1913; C. R. Thom, Mar. 11, 1914.

Farming.—J. B. Dingman, (established) Apr. 26, 1883; Nicholas Hemmesch, Apr. 17, 1886; Theodor Weeres, Apr. 18, 1895; John Hemmesch, July 31, 1896; Frank Willenbring, Oct. 30, 1897; discontinued, June 30, 1904.

Oak Station.—Frank Benolken, (established) Jan. 15, 1875; name changed, Apr. 8, 1881.

Freeport.—Frank Benolken, Apr. 8, 1881; John Hoeschen, Feb. 18, 1886; Henry Benolken, Mar. 10, 1894; Moritz Hoeschen, Dec. 18, 1896; J. W. Kuhn, Aug. 22, 1905.

George Lake.—Matheis Eis, (established) Apr. 2, 1869; discontinued, Jan. 12, 1871.

Georgeville, late in Kandiyohi county.—Swan Gunderson, (established) Feb. 16, 1888; Nils Trulson, Apr. 13, 1891; P. T. Quisberg, Dec. 13, 1905; Carl Garversen, May 9, 1913.

Getty.—F. M. Bissel, (established) May 15, 1871; discontinued, Oct. 16, 1872; re-established, Sept. 6, 1875; Gilbert Gilbertson, Sept. 6, 1875; T. E. Rice, July 31, 1877; Gilbert Gilbertson, Oct. 8, 1877; J. H. Bruce, June 17, 1878; discontinued, Feb. 24, 1879.

Greenwald.—Nic Kraemer, (established) June 7, 1910.

Holding's Ford.—Randolph Holding, (established) Sept. 16, 1872; Oliver Rasnick, Nov. 16, 1877; Randolph Holding, Dec. 10, 1877; E. Morgan, Jan. 25, 1882; M. O. Warde, Nov. 24, 1882; Augustus Parish, July 9, 1883; Wm. Murphy, Feb. 18, 1886; Wm. J. Andrews, July 24, 1889; name changed, Feb. 19, 1894; Holding Ford, Valentine Batz, Feb. 19, 1894; Ira P. Ferrin, Feb. 17, 1898; Wm. E. Murphy, Apr. 14, 1902.

Isabel.—M. J. Hoeschen, (established) July 6, 1903; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

Kalisch. Gerhard Stalboeger, (established) Sept. 4, 1861; John Schoenborn, Nov. 18, 1863; discontinued, Mar. 22, 1865.

Kandotta.—Edwin Whitefield, (established) Aug. 22, 1859; J. C. Hoffman, May 13, 1863; Wilfred J. Whitefield, Jan. 27, 1864; discontinued, Feb. 13, 1865.

Kennebec.—Wm. O. Pillsbury, (established) Oct. 31, 1857; Wm. Buchanan, Dec. 17, 1863; Frank Kent, Mar. 22, 1865; Wm. S. Herbert, July 23, 1867; discontinued, Mar. 2, 1868.

Kimball.—Eliel Peck, Jan. 25, 1887; H. L. Tompers, Aug. 26, 1893; M. F. Greely, Apr. 25, 1896; Eliel Peck, June 18, 1898; F. E. Smith, Nov. 25, 1914.

Kimball Prairie.—M. L. Patten, (established) June 4, 1867; discontinued, Apr. 29, 1870.

Lake George.—J. P. Breitbach, (established) June 8, 1892; J. C. Breitbach, Oct. 14, 1897; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

Lake Henry.—Michael Kraemer, Jr., (established) Apr. 3, 1883; Edward Hess, Feb. 8, 1895; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

Long Hill.—N. G. Bradley (established) May 5, 1868; Martin Loomis, Mar. 12, 1870; C. D. Lamb; Mar. 27, 1871; Stephen Kells, May 23, 1873; discontinued, June 16, 1873.

West Saint Augusta.—John Kraus, (established) Dec. 18, 1863; name changed, Nov. 14, 1865.

Luxemburg.—John P. Hammerel, Nov. 14, 1865; Jacob Lemm, May 13, 1873; J. P. Hammerel, Dec. 13, 1875; Peter Hammerel, Apr. 30, 1878; J. B. Loehrer, Feb. 18, 1886; Geo. Trazewik, Feb. 28, 1902; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

Lyman.—Edgar W. Smith, (established) May 23, 1889; discontinued, Nov. 18, 1890.

Maine Grove.—Michael Goodnen, (established) Mar. 4, 1879; discontinued, Jan. 27, 1880.

Maine Prairie.—Alex. Spaulding, (established) Mar. 13, 1863; D. F. Spaulding, Nov. 14, 1865; D. B. Stanley, Dec. 12, 1867; Geo. R. Whitney, Aug. 24, 1875; D. B. Stanley, Apr. 5, 1877; discontinued, Mar. 15, 1905.

Marty.—Louis Weiber, (established) Jan. 19, 1901; discontinued, July 15, 1904.

Marysville.—Philander Roberts, (established) May 8, 1857; Orlen Farwell, Aug. 5, 1858; discontinued, Feb. 21, 1861.

Meires Grove.—Wm. Heimert, (established) July 16, 1873; Michael Schmitt, May 4, 1876; Henry Imdeke, Apr. 30, 1880; Joseph Schulte, Apr. 17, 1883; name changed, Aug. 2, 1893.

Meire Grove.—John Bonemeyer, Aug. 2, 1893; Clemens Meyer, Apr. 21, 1897; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

Melrose.—Robt. Wheeler, (established) Aug. 17, 1859; M. W. Adley, Aug. 9, 1860; W. M. Adley; Oct. 7, 1861; Moses Martin, Mar. 21, 1862; August Lindbergh, May 11, 1863; M. A. Taylor, Oct. 26, 1865; S. R. Foot, Nov. 25, 1867; D. B. McDonald, Sept. 2, 1870; August Lindbergh, Nov. 7, 1879; H. B. Edelbrock, June 10, 1887; J. E. Campbell, Apr. 19, 1889; Nichalaus Koenigs, Apr. 17, 1893; John Kolb, May 12, 1897; Jos. H. Seal, June 17, 1913.

Merkling.—T. Pollance, (established) Nov. 7, 1883; discontinued, Dec. 10, 1884.

Naustdal.—J. J. Turtum, (established) Feb. 12, 1885; Andrew Mattiason, Feb. 18, 1886; A. O. Reikvam, Dec. 11, 1889; N. A. Kelland, Feb. 25, 1892; discontinued, Nov. 27, 1893.

Neenah.—H. B. Johnson, (established) May 24, 1856; C. B. Johnson, Sept. 25, 1857; discontinued, Oct. 16, 1866.

Oak.—Almon Sutton, (established) Oct. 27, 1859; name changed, Jan. 26, 1863.

New Munich.—Anton Q. Vogt, Jan. 26, 1863; Almon Sutton, Feb. 8, 1866; Jos. Buttweiler, Feb. 18, 1886; John Frevel, Aug. 17, 1886; Barthel Frevel, Sept. 2, 1889; Herman Terhaar, Apr. 3, 1894; Jos. Altman, May 14, 1898; Martin Ehresman, July 8, 1901; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905; re-established, George Frevel, Oct. 19, 1907.

North Fork.—Embrick Knudson, (established) July 22, 1868; Ole O. Rand, Oct. 2, 1871; K. E. Knudson, July 23, 1874; H. E. Knudson, June 17, 1878; K. E. Knudson, July 15, 1878; A. J. Johnson, Jan. 24, 1882; E. E. Knudson, Apr. 29, 1884; Austen Olsen, Nov. 12, 1886; discontinued, Mar. 16, 1888.

North Prairie.—S. A. McNeal, (established) Dec. 3, 1867; Samuel Lambert, July 15, 1870; S. A. McNeal, Sept. 24, 1872; Chas. Berens, Feb. 6, 1873; site changed into Morrison county.

Opole.—Lawrence Pasch, (established) Oct. 22, 1890; Mary Nodo, Jan. 28, 1896; John Nodo, June 30, 1898; Oliver Chirhart, Feb. 23, 1901; John Welna, Apr. 29, 1904; discontinued, Dec. 31, 1905.

New Paynesville.—Geo. R. Stephens, (established) Apr. 17, 1891; Wm. A. Huntington, Dec. 1, 1893; A. L. Elliott, Sept. 13, 1897; name changed, Jan. 27, 1905; Paynesville, A. L. Elliott, Jan. 27, 1905; M. S. Elliott, Oct. 12, 1906.

Prairie Lake.—Patrick Donahue, (established) Sept. 26, 1879; M. J. Nugent, Oct. 10, 1879; discontinued, Nov. 30, 1880.

Raymond.—L. B. Raymond, (established) July 7, 1870; discontinued, Oct. 30, 1878.

Rockville.—L. P. Gaylord, (established) Jan. 6, 1857; Newton Smith, June 6, 1861; J. R. Weaver, June 24, 1863; Michael Hanson, June 5, 1865; Wm. B. Luther, Oct. 26, 1865; Orlando Tenny, May 28, 1866; Rudolph Enderle, Apr. 19, 1867; Peter Lommel, July 31, 1868; Joseph Beck, Aug. 23, 1887; C. L. Ahles, Jan. 13, 1888; Peter Hengel, Jan. 16, 1889; Jacob Weisman, Apr. 16, 1908.

Padna.—Wm. Murphy, (established) Jan. 8, 1900; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

Paynesville.—E. C. Payne, (established) July 11, 1857; Wm. N. Darnell, June 11, 1860; J. H. Boylan, Nov. 20, 1860; D. S. Twitchell, May 8, 1861; John Phipps, Dec. 15, 1864; J. L. Wait, July 21, 1865; J. W. Darby, Nov. 27, 1867; Wm. P. Bennett, June 10, 1869; J. W. Darby, Oct. 13, 1870; J. H. Boylan, Feb. 11, 1888; A. L. Elliott, Dec. 24, 1889; Alexander Chisholm, Dec. 13, 1893; I. G. Swanson, June 22, 1894; D. De L. McGoon, Feb. 7, 1896; J. S. Ryff, Feb. 8, 1900; C. F. Wendlandt, Oct. 15, 1901; discontinued, Nov. 15, 1904.

St. Anna.—Peter Luckeroth, (established) Mar. 7, 1884; Nick Hennek, Dec. 26, 1894; Albert Jakubek, Feb. 25, 1898; Adam Waldowski, Nov. 9, 1900; discontinued, Feb. 28, 1905.

St. Augusta.—C. W. Wilson, (established) Aug. 8, 1857; Henry Krebs, Dec. 24,

1867; Henry Feitsam, Oct. 27, 1879; Mary Beumer, Sept. 13, 1881; Henry Feitsam, Sept. 16, 1885; Henry Beumer, May 29, 1889; Henry Feitsam, Aug. 4, 1893; Herman Beumer, July 23, 1897; Joseph Beumer, Aug. 28, 1900; discontinued, Nov. 14, 1903.

Gates.—John Mally, (established) Feb. 18, 1886; Jas. Cremers, Aug. 17, 1889; name changed, Apr. 11, 1899.

Saint Anthony.—James Cremers, Apr. 11, 1899; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

Leedston.—Jos. Zimmerman, (established) June 8, 1868; Anton Miksche, Apr. 27, 1870; Matthias Wardiens, Dec. 5, 1871; Henry Loosbrock, Nov. 21, 1878; F. X. Wenck, July 20, 1889; name changed, Mar. 3, 1891.

St. Martin.—F. X. Wenck, Mar. 3, 1891; Henry Loosbrock, July 29, 1893; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

St. Jacob.—Peter Meyer, (established) June 12, 1866; discontinued, Jan. 8, 1867.

Clinton.—John H. Linnemann, (established) July 23, 1856; C. S. Weber, Aug. 29, 1864; J. T. Durr, Nov. 25, 1867; C. S. Weber, Jan. 31, 1868; Geo. Berger, Nov. 30, 1868; Peter Loso; Mar. 1, 1870; name changed, Mar. 25, 1870.

St. Joseph.—Peter Loso, Mar. 25, 1870; H. L. Durr, Feb. 2, 1873; Michael Pfarmenstein, Jan. 9, 1874; Thomas Danzl, Nov. 23, 1877; J. H. Linnemann, Feb. 12, 1886; Martin Loso, June 17, 1889; Nicholas Rassier, June 7, 1893; F. E. Davis, June 19, 1897; Susan Muller, Apr. 15, 1902; J. C. Klein, Nov. 25, 1914.

St. Nicholas.—J. P. Schmit, (established) July 20, 1877; Peter Decker, July 10, 1886; Peter Wirtzfeld, Aug. 10, 1891; John Lutgen, July 16, 1897; Peter Wirtzfeld, Dec. 29, 1898; discontinued, Oct. 14, 1905.

Spunk Brook.—E. J. Barrett, (established) Mar. 25, 1873; name changed, July 24, 1874.

St. Wendall.—Bernard Murphy, July 24, 1874; Thos. Barrett, July 12, 1880; Barney Murphy, Oct. 25, 1883; Michael McNulty, Jan. 8, 1887; Bridget McNulty, Nov. 20, 1896; Wm. Huls, Dec. 24, 1900; P. J. Callahan, July 29, 1903; discontinued, Feb. 28, 1905.

Sartell.—Anton Smudde, (established) Nov. 20, 1906; Lou E. Parish, Jan. 8, 1910.

Sauk Centre.—Warren Adley, (established) Oct. 31, 1857; George Green, June 25, 1858; J. W. Smith, June 30, 1859; P. F. Chase, July 24, 1860; C. S. Harrison, Sept. 3, 1861; Solomon Pendergast, Jr., Apr. 16, 1862; Philomon Lamb, Aug. 19, 1868; Samuel Simonton, Apr. 26, 1869; C. F. Hendryx, Dec. 12, 1882; U. M. Tobey, Feb. 14, 1887; J. M. Thomason, Dec. 23, 1890; Wm. O. P. Hilsdale, Mar. 22, 1895; C. F. Hendryx, Dec. 19, 1899; O. B. Boobar, Nov. 23, 1903.

Scandia.—Thos. Thomason, (established) Dec. 3, 1867; site changed into Stevens county.

Spaulding, late in Todd county.—Thos. Keating, Aug. 6, 1892; discontinued, Jan. 18, 1893.

Spring Hill.—F. W. Lenz, (established) Sept. 11, 1867; M. J. Hogan, May 20, 1874; H. J. Emmel, Jan 21, 1878; M. Weier; May 2, 1881; J. H. Bock, Aug. 17, 1882; H. S. Ley; Mar. 8, 1886; M. J. Hogan, Apr. 24, 1889; Otto Nickol, Aug. 4, 1893; E. C. Hogan, Feb. 3, 1897; J. H. Bock, July 14, 1897; Leonard Kirchner, Mar. 5, 1901; discontinued, July 15, 1907.

Torah.—R. M. Richardson, (established) July 24, 1856; G. H. Middendorf, Nov. 9, 1858; O. S. Freeman, July 20, 1861; G. H. Bruning, Jan. 11, 1865; Henry Broker, Dec. 18, 1866; G. H. Bruning, May 5, 1870; Jacob Simonitsch, Mar. 6, 1872; M. A. Bussen, May 24, 1886; J. J. Ahmann, Aug. 1, 1893; Wm. Wieber, June 17, 1897; M. A. Bussen, Sept. 13, 1898; name changed, May 4, 1909.

Richmond.—M. A. Bussen, May 4, 1909; E. L. Wurst, Nov. 28, 1914.

Thierse.—J. F. Thierse, (established) Oct. 26, 1871; J. L. Patrick, Sept. 9, 1872; Chas. Barnes, Mar. 21, 1873; discontinued, Jan. 15, 1874.

Tyrol.—Arne Arneson, (established) Apr. 3, 1883; Nils Olson, Nov. 18, 1884; Arne Arneson, Feb. 13, 1896; discontinued, June 15, 1900.

University.—O. E. Richter, (established) June 8, 1896; Emil Ulbricht, July 18, 1899; discontinued, Dec. 31, 1901.

Waite Park.—J. M. Smith, (established) May 7, 1897; Effie M. Du Bois, Sept 1, 1899; F. J. Zaczkowski, May 16, 1900; Ferdinand Zabel, Oct. 12, 1904; A. H. Kendall, June 14, 1907; E. F. Stein, Jan. 10, 1910; J. P. Otto, Apr. 5, 1912.

Woodstock.—David Wood, (established) July 15, 1858; Discontinued, Oct. 25, 1859.

Yarmouth.—Geo. W. Cutter, (established) Jan. 5, 1859; discontinued, Oct. 22, 1860.

Zions.—August Knebel, (established) May 11, 1865; Herman Knebel, May 18, 1866; John Baitinger, Dec. 9, 1869; Anton Schmitt, May 17, 1887; F. W. Hilger, Aug. 2. 1893; Anton Schmitt, July 20, 1897; J. M. Weis, Sept. 27, 1906; changed to Roscoe, Feb. 1915.

Eighteen offices were established in Stearns county prior to 1860. They were: St. Cloud, Aug. 16; Arcadia, Sept. 5, 1855; Neenah, May 24; Clinton (now St. Joseph), July 23; Torah (now Richmond), July 24, 1856; Cold Spring City, Jan. 6; Rockville, Jan. 6; Marysville, May 8; Fair Haven, July 9; Paynesville, July 11; St. Augusta, Aug. 8; Sauk Centre, Oct. 31; Kennebeck, Oct. 31, 1857; Woodstock, July 15, 1858; Yarmouth, Jan. 5; Melrose, Aug. 17; Kandotta, Aug. 22; Oak, Oct. 27, 1859. Seven of these offices were located at townsites which for many years have not had an existence. It is a noteworthy fact that in almost every instance these offices were located at or near to a water power, where there was a grist mill or a saw mill.

In all about 75 offices have been established in the county. They are now only 24, much of the territory being served by rural carriers.

The postmaster longest in service was David B. Stanley, of Maine Prairie, 25 years and 8 months; the second was M. A. Bussen, of Torah (now Richmond), 23 years and five months; the third, Eliel Peck of Kimball, 23 years; the fourth, J. E. West, St. Cloud, 21 years and 1 month. The first and fourth are dead; the second and third have given place to their successors within the past few months.

CHAPTER LII.

EARLY ST. CLOUD.

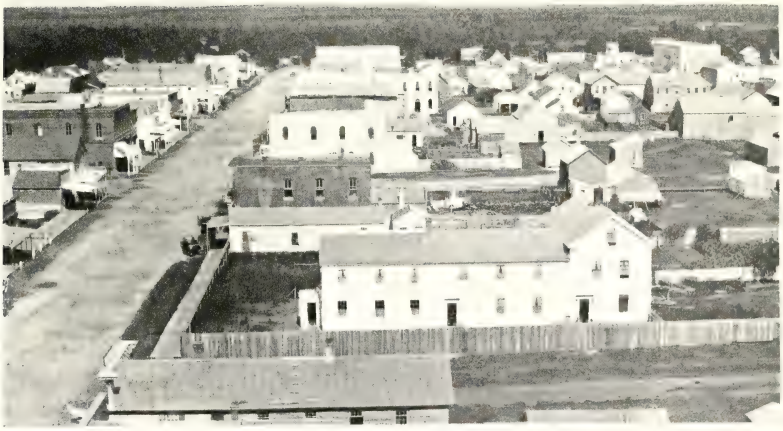
Beauties and Advantages—Testimony of Early Travelers—Upper, Middle and Lower Town—Wilson Names and Plats St. Cloud—Early Buildings—German Colony Arrives—Brott and Curtis Plat St. Cloud City—Developments in Middle Town—Controversy Over Title—Lowry and His Upper Town—Middle Town Gradually Becomes the Business Center—Ancient Copy of the Minnesota Advertiser—Early Business Activities.

The natural beauty and the many surrounding attractions of St. Cloud, aside from anything that man has done, excite the immediate and enthusiastic admiration of visitors. Located on the high banks of the Mississippi river, many feet above any danger from floods or freshets, it commands most attractive views of this greatest of American rivers. Practically in the centre of the city the river makes a deep bend, almost to the extent of a half circle, opening to the north a densely-shaded water avenue to the rapids near the mouth of the Sauk river, one of the more important of its northern affluents. To the south the river cleavage reveals the Thousand Islands, which cluster for a distance of miles, the channel winding past their wooded shores.

The city itself, along the bank of the stream and in places for a considerable distance back, is embowered in groves of great oak trees, which nature had spent ages in rearing and which promise to remain for ages to come. All have been most carefully preserved, none being removed except in the case of necessity to make room for some one's home. The scenic value of these



EARLY BUSINESS CENTER.
(Present Site of First National Bank.)



EARLY ST. CLOUD.
(Showing First Catholic Church in Foreground.)

groves is beyond any price, and to them have been added rows of maple, elm and other hardy trees just within the curbed lines of the residence streets. Well-kept lawns feature all the residence districts and clumps of flowering and foliage plants at the street intersections give delight to the eye and add beauty to the landscape during the spring and summer months.

A deep ravine furnishing an outlet to the Mississippi river for the waters of Lake George, a pretty little sheet just one mile in circumference within the city limits, offers almost unlimited possibilities in the way of parking and terracing, and when the people of the city awake to the importance of these possibilities much more will be done along that line than has yet been attempted. This ravine is an asset of picturesque beauty which should command instant appreciation.

The general consensus of opinion among those who come to St. Cloud from almost all other localities, either within or without the state, is that for a home city it is equaled by few and surpassed by none.

The natural attractions of St. Cloud as well as its future importance from its exceptionally fortunate geographical location were recognized even when the town was in its infancy. A special correspondent of Harper's Magazine who accompanied a hunting party which had gone in 1858 to the Red River of the North in search of buffalo, made a report of the trip published in Harper's for April, 1859, from which the following extracts relating to St. Cloud and the Sauk valley country are taken:

"St. Cloud is a town of only three years' growth, and though it has a couple of fine hotels, a large number of stores and is tastefully laid out, it is less remarkable for its size, its rapid progress and the good quality of its components, than for its natural beauties and picturesque location. It stands on a high-wooded bluff, at the bend of the Mississippi and is literally embosomed in trees.

"Some two miles from town our party struck the old Red river trail, which they barter for provisions, merchandise and necessaries of all descrip- to St. Paul, whither they convey valuable freights of furs and buffalo robes, which they barter for provisions, merchandise and necessaries of all descriptions. Pembina is four hundred and sixty miles from St. Paul and this is (or was) its nearest market. But now that St. Cloud has come to be a town of considerable size it naturally aspires to a hope that it may, at no distant day, secure this valuable trade of the Red river people, since it cannot but be an object to them to shorten their long and tedious journey a distance of seventy-five miles. It seems strange to think of a people traveling twenty or thirty days to do their shopping, but how much more wonderful must it seem to these hyperboreans themselves, during each successive year, to witness the rapid advance of civilization, and find thriving towns where all was unsettled the year before.

"Three miles from St. Sloud we crossed the Sauk river on a bridge and after a ride of four miles further over prairie and oak openings, considerably cultivated, reached the settlement of St. Joseph's. (Gracious, what a catalogue of saints! Minnesota abounds in that staple.) Bidding adieu to St. Joseph our party proceeded gaily on their way. The scenery of the Sauk

valley is beautiful and varied. Lakes and streams we met successively, and pleasant groves of oaks diversifying the undulating prairie, which stretches away in graceful curves until in the dim distance it meets the horizon, while the seprentine course of the river is plainly traced by the dense belts of oak and willow that skirt its banks. It is one of the most favored spots of earth, and nature has here surpassed the perfection of art in laying out and adorning her lawns and parks and groves and terraces. As the party advances a gigantic crane starts up from the river with its shrill, harsh voice, and flapping its huge wings sails lazily away to some place of fancied security; the prairie chicken rises with its windy whir, and wild pigeons in the oaks and willows, while on a distant ridge a herd of deer are quietly feeding."

J. A. Wheelock, editor-in-chief of the St. Paul Press, accompanying Governor Ramsey and his party en route to the Red Lake country in November, 1863, to form a treaty with the Indians, wrote: "While the nucleus is riding on through the smooth and beautiful prairie west of St. Cloud, I turn back to look at the beautiful town spread out thinly but far and wide, like an eagle spreading his wings for flight, to the green verge of the bluffs which here line the Mississippi. It is a livery town, though how it got here, away out on what most people think the farthest edge of the frontier, seems a little strange to the casual observer. None of your sickly, mushroom vegetations this, but a sapling of vigorous and lusty growth, firmly rooted in the strong Teutonic subsoil which is the ethnological base of the county of Stearns, while the rich mould of Yankee wit which overlies it furnishes the luxuriant and rapid growth. Of course I am not trying to account for St. Cloud by these ethnological metaphors. Back of ethnology in the chain of causation—though some of our philosophers do not see it—lies geography, and back of the St. Cloud Dutchman and Yankee lies the wonderously beautiful Sauk Valley, west and south of it, millions of acres like it of the best soil in the world in which lie stores of undeveloped wealth, sufficient to make the whole green plateau on which St. Cloud is scattered, up and down for two or three miles along the river, one thronged and compact mart of golden grain.

"St. Cloud is destined to be one of the largest commercial cities in the state. Its geographical position relative to the head of Lake Superior and the head of navigation on the Mississippi, gives it the command of both of the great outlets toward the East. It occupies, so to speak, the confluence of two great commercial currents, and when the railroad from St. Cloud to St. Paul and the Land railroad from St. Cloud to Superior are completed, it will spring at once to the rank of the chief interior emporium of all the trade of this Northwest."

When St. Cloud came into existence it was as a triplet. There was St. Cloud (Wilson's survey), known as Middle town; St. Cloud City (Curtis survey), known as Lower town; and Lowry's Addition (first Arcadia), known as Upper town. In the course of years the three parts, stretching north and south along the west bank of the Mississippi river, became the City of St. Cloud.

John L. Wilson, familiarly called the "Father of St. Cloud," arrived in Minnesota in 1851, locating first at St. Anthony Falls. In 1853 he came to

Sauk Rapids to build a saw mill for the "Minnesota Outfit," in which company Borup & Oakes, the St. Paul bankers, with others were interested. Sauk Rapids was then a thriving hamlet, with stores, saloons and about a hundred inhabitants, but Mr. Wilson felt attracted to the west side of the river as offering better prospects of future development, and July 19, 1853, he purchased of Ole Bergeson, a Norwegian squatter, his right to the land on which the business part of St. Cloud now stands, paying him $250 therefor. Based on this purchase Mr. Wilson claimed 320 acres of land under the town-site act, the tract including the land between the north and south ravines—extending across the latter as far as Fifth street south and north of the former to the section line which separated the Wilson and Lowry claims. When the land was platted in the fall of 1854 it was found to consist of 297 acres, falling short of the contemplated 320 acres. The plat was filed for record September 1, 1855, at Sauk Rapids, that being the county seat of Benton county, to which Cass county (at that time including the land on the west side of the Mississippi river which afterwards became Stearns county) was attached for judicial purposes. The choosing of St. Cloud as the name for his new town was due to the fact that while reading the life of Napoleon I, Mr. Wilson had observed that the Empress Josephine spent much of her time at the magnificent palace at St. Cloud, a few miles out of Paris, a circumstance which appealed so strongly to his fancy that he adopted it.

The first sale of lots from the new town was made by Mr. Wilson, February 24, 1855, to Dr. L. C. Kenney, of St. Paul, the sale including twenty-five lots, the consideration being $250. This deed was the first recorded in the county of Stearns, which had just been organized, and for this reason is deserving of fuller mention. The property conveyed was described as follows: "Commencing at a point on Washington Avenue four rods south 43 degrees east, from the northwest corner of Block "B," thence south 43 degrees east, along the side of said avenue eight rods; thence at right angles with said avenue to the Mississippi river, being a strip of land eight rods wide in Block "B" in the town of St. Cloud, County of Stearns, 'late Cass,' according to the plat and survey thereof made by John L. Wilson, surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Benton." This is the block on the north end of which the present water works station is located.

When Bergeson, who had been a member of a government surveying party, made his claim he built a log cabin on that part of it known as the upper levee. This Mr. Wilson occupied, first keeping "bachelor's hall." The first settler with a family to arrive in St. Cloud was Anton Edelbrock, who came in 1854. He rented this house from Mr. Wilson, who remained with him as a boarder, and in this kept St. Cloud's first hotel, although after a very primitive fashion, many of his guests having to sleep out of doors or in their wagons.

In order to attract newcomers and have them become permanent residents, Mr. Wilson was very generous with his lots, some of those most valuable today being given away. To Anton Edelbrock he gave four lots where the Grand Central hotel now stands and who built there the Central house. To Joseph Edelbrock, who came in 1855, he gave the lots on the opposite corner, on

which was erected the first general merchandise store building. J. W. Tenvoorde was given the lots on which the First National bank building with others adjoining it stand, where Mr. Tenvoorde also in 1855 erected a store building, occupying the lot on which is the P. E. Kaiser residence. On the remaining corner in this locality Mr. Wilson himself later built the Wilson store building, with a public hall occupying the second floor, which is the only one of the original buildings still remaining. Lots were given to other business enterprises and to those who would erect dwellings, as well as to a number of the churches.

The first frame house built in Stearns county was built by Mr. Wilson in the fall of 1855 when he was about to be married. The lumber had to be brought with much difficulty from Little Falls, so that from necessity it was of small dimensions—15 by 20 feet, with 11-foot studding. It was located on the present Empire park, where it stood until the land was purchased by the city in 1880 from Lewis Clark, who had become the owner, and was then removed to Second street south between Fifth and Sixth avenues, being occupied as a tenement until about three years ago when it was torn down to give place to a fine residence.

While occupying the log building on the original Bergeson claim, in the summer and fall of that same year, 1855, Anton Edelbrock built a frame hotel, which he called the Central house, on the lots given him by Mr. Wilson. It was so far completed that season that a term of the United States district court was held there, and until the Stearns house was opened was regarded as a first-class hotel. For a time it was business headquarters. Town meetings were held and the county business was transacted there, and when the stages from St. Paul and St. Anthony Falls first began to arrive it was the northern terminus. This hotel has the unusual history of having had, in more than half a century, fewer than half a dozen landlords. Anton Edelbrock's successors were J. Lusky, J. A. Willis and L. B. Silsby until 1861, when the property was purchased by J. E. Hayward, who was the proprietor until his death, when the hotel—the Grand Central—became the property of his son, D. S. Hayward, who is still the owner.

A company of Germans who became well known arrived in St. Cloud May 9, 1856, having left Cumberland, Md., April 13. The party comprised B. Rosenberger, Joseph Emmel, Sebastian Reichert, Anton Schmitt and Stephen Steinbaur, all of whom located with their families in the new city. At St. Louis they were joined by M. Luebbesmeyer and family who also became residents of St. Cloud. The late Henry I. Rosenberger, then a lad of eleven years, speaking in after years of their landing at the upper levee from the steamer Alexander Ramsey said: "Going up the hill from the levee, with practically no wagon road, we found the John L. Wilson house in Empire Park. J. W. Tenvoorde occupied a log house about where the Kaiser house now stands. Joseph Eich, L. Lodomeier and Joseph Niehaus occupied small log houses. Joseph Edelbrock had a frame house, and Anton Edelbrock occupied the Wilson house, but was building a hotel on the Grand Central corner. Mr. Tenvoorde agreed to keep us over night but no longer, as immigration was coming fast. So my father set out at once the next day to build

a shanty and we moved into it the same day, living in it until fall, when our permanent residence was ready to be occupied."

In the summer of 1855 George F. Brott and Owin Curtis platted St. Cloud City and organized the St. Cloud Townsite Company. The lots were divided into twelve equal parts, the other members of the company being C. T. Stearns, J. P. Wilson, H. T. Welles, J. C. Moulton, H. C. Waite, John H. Taylor, George Curtis, Franklin Sisson, J. H. Seymour and Leland Cram, the latter's interest being afterward taken by Rev. A. B. Cram, who became secretary. The addition of "city" to the name was doubtless intended to give it a tone of metropolitan superiority over its neighbors. Mr. Wilson deeded to this company that part of his claim lying south of the ravine in return for the relinquishment to him of a tract north of the ravine and along the river where the McClure-Freeman residence now stands. The survey was made by T. A. Curtis and the plat was filed for record October 13, 1855.

These gentlemen were "boomers" in the most modern sense of that word, the appellation being especially applicable to George F. Brott, who was all vigor and push and optimism. Every inducement was offered to secure permanent residents in the new town, and the results were very gratifying. The year 1856 witnessed many important improvements, in the way of business buildings, mills, shops, factories and dwellings. The Stearns house, a three-story structure, was the largest, best and most attractive hotel north of St. Anthony Falls. The business buildings generally were on the west side of First avenue south, facing the river. C. F. & W. Powell occupied with a stock of hardware one side of a double-two-story building owned by F. Sisson, the other half being occupied by Cutter & Bradley, dealers in groceries and general merchandise. Next to the south was H. Z. Mitchell's general store and dwelling and next C. & J. H. Taylor's store and dwelling—these being between Ninth and Tenth streets. Below Tenth was J. E. West's store and adjoining it a large store building he afterwards erected—now on Fifth avenue, the property of the John Cooper estate, near the public library. A small building next to the south was the office of the Northwestern Fur Company, and was occupied in the spring of 1858 by the St. Cloud Visiter when the plant of that paper was destroyed. The last building on that side was Thomas Jones's blacksmith shop. On the east side a little further down was Bridgman's saw mill and Raymond & Owen's sash, door and blind factory.

A year later a small grist mill was built by N. N. Smith at the mouth of a little creek which emptied into the Mississippi river near the present dam and did a thriving business. At the same time Miller & Swisshelm and H. Z. Mitchell built and occupied a large double store building—the former with a stock of groceries and the latter with dry goods and clothing—which was burned in 1889.

On the west side of First avenue, north of the buildings first described, was a small building occupied first as a real estate and loan office by Alden & Sisson, and afterwards by J. M. McKelvy as a law office. Further north were S. Marlatt's drug store and E. C. Smith's boot and shoe store. F. Talcott first had his jewelry store in a small building owned by Mrs. Brady, but soon built a store on the opposite side of the street about where J. E. Jenk's

residence stands. North of that was a small frame building occupied during the fall and winter of 1856-7 by Dr. B. R. Palmer, H. Z. Mitchell and Henry Swisshelm as "bachelor's quarters." Between this and the Stearns house stood a small log building in which was printed Stearns county's first newspaper, the Minnesota Advertiser. The only building remaining of those erected in 1856 is the little cottage at the corner of First avenue and Eighth street. The two-story building to the south was erected in 1858 by C. F. & W. Powell.

Two other of the 1856 buildings are below "the hill," one built by John Ball, and still in good condition from excellent care, and the other directly opposite it, built by Joseph Noel.

In the fall of 1855 a portable saw-mill, run by steam, was brought from St. Anthony Falls and erected at lower town, being operated by John Ball. During the following winter some logs cut out of the ice were manufactured into lumber for the use of the settlers.

In 1856 a company composed of George F. Brott, C. T. Stearns, J. P. Wilson and H. T. Welles employed Sidney C. Raymond to building a sawmill on the banks of the Mississippi in Lower town, about where the dam is now located. It soon thereafter burned, but was rebuilt, and afterwards purchased by Torbet, Inman & Co., who later sold it to Owen, Cook & Bridgman. In 1860 Bridgman bought Owen's interest and two years later that of Cook also, becoming the sole owner of the mill, which became known as Bridgman's upper mill.

Another saw mill built somewhat lower down the river in 1865 by E. M. Tobey was bought in 1868 by C. Bridgman and was called Bridgman's lower mill. Both mills were at later dates lost by fire. Raymond & Owen's sash, door and blind factory was established in 1857. In 1862 Lewis Clark operated the first machine shop in St. Cloud, at the same time selling threshing machines and other farm machinery. Dr. W. R. Hunter built a shingle mill at the mouth of the ravine. In 1863 F. H. Dam and W. T. Clark built a planing mill, and in 1867 Mr. Dam bought Mr. Clark's interest in the plant, which he greatly enlarged, adding sash, door and blind machinery. D. H. Spicer, who started in business in St. Cloud in 1855, patented a kitchen cabinet which he manufactured extensively, as also furniture. A number of other manufacturing plants were established during the early days, most of which prospered.

In the first years of the history of St. Cloud the greater growth was in Lower town. The inhabitants were almost entirely from the New England and Middle States. The Visiter of March 4, 1858, rather boastfully declared: "Lower St. Cloud has all the machinery—a grist mill, a saw mill, a planing mill, a sash and blind factory, two churches, the Everett school and library, a large temperance hotel open and another to be opened in a few weeks, over a hundred dwellings and stores and a fine lyceum."

But this boasting was not for long. The land on which Lower town was located was claimed by Mr. Brott under the provisions of a mail contract, before the government had made a survey, but after the survey it was found to be in an odd section and therefore was also claimed by the St. Paul and

Pacific railroad company as being included in its grant. This so clouded the title that men were loath to make improvements on lots of uncertain ownership. By 1860 a number of the business houses located in the lower part of the town were moved bodily to Middle town, the Wilson entry, made entirely under the provisions of the town-site act, being the only one having an unclouded title, a contest having been also filed against the land included in Lowry's addition. This migration continued until in the course of a comparatively few years there was not a single business house in Lower town.

Middle town had other advantages besides that of title. It was centrally located, it was readily reached from the settled parts of the county, and as the majority of the people in these tributary parts were Germans, they naturally preferred to barter and trade with business men of their own nationality.

The litigation over the Brott title continued through a number of years, involving decisions by the commissioner of the general land office, the secretary of the interior, the State and United States courts and an act of congress, until in September, 1866, the St. Cloud land office was directed by the commissioner of the general land office to allow Mr. Brott to enter lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the south west quarter of section 13, township 124, range 28, being all of Lower St. Cloud, 224.62 acres. In November following, this land was entered by H. T. Wells as attorney for George F. Brott. The patent was issued July 1, 1871, and recites that "in pursuance of an act for his relief, approved May 26, 1861," this patent for the land described above is given to George F. Brott, of Cameron county, Texas. It further recites that "whereas said tracts were, on the twenty-second of June, 1864, erroneously certified and on the twenty-fifth of June inadvertently approved to the State of Minnesota for the use of the branch line or route of the Minnesota and Pacific railroad as per list," yet the United States "does give and grant unto the said George F. Brott" these lands, "the aforesaid approval to the contrary notwithstanding."

A case involving this title having come up in the district court for Stearns county, Judge Baxter, March 30, 1888, filed a decision in favor of the railroad company. The case went to the supreme court of the state which held, August 8, 1889, that "Brott's pre-emption claim must be regarded as having attached to this land prior to the definite location of the railroad in December, 1857, so that their title did not pass under the assignment grant to the state." The case of C. A. Weeks vs. Coleman Bridgman, which had been appealed to the supreme court of the United States, was decided by that court in November, 1895, the Great Northern Railway company being an interested party. The decision sustained the supreme court of the state, which had been in favor of Bridgman and against the railroad company and Weeks, thus finally clearing the Brott title to the Lower town entry. But prior to this a number of lot owners had purchased quit-claim deeds from the railroad company.

In the spring of 1853 General S. B. Lowry, who had been in charge of a trading post with the Winnebago Indians located at Watab, took down one of the log buildings at the sub-agency at Winnebago Prairie, on the west

side of the Mississippi, which he had been occupying as a storehouse and bachelor quarters, and floated it down the river to a new claim he had made some distance below the mouth of the Sauk river. The logs were taken out and the building re-erected in a beautiful location under the bluff and among the trees on the bank of the river, about half a mile north of the present residence of C. A. Gilman. This claim was laid out as a town-site, the survey being made by T. H. Barrett and the plat filed, as Lowry's Addition, June 20, 1856. A previous survey of Arcadia, by which name the town-site was first known—a name given by Judge B. B. Meeker—had been made by J. L. Wilson, but the plat was never filed.

A number of buildings were soon erected, stores and warehouses, near the river bank, where the steamboats landed and where the ground was level. Further back, on the higher ground, were the dwellings. As Lower town was settled almost wholly by people from the New England States and Middle town by Germans, Upper town drew its settlers mainly from the south, that having been General Lowry's home. The houses were characteristic of the southern clime, low, one-story structures, with wide verandas, in many respects better suited to Minnesota's summer than winter months. (A print on another page shows how this part of the town looked in 1860.) In 1855 and as late as 1858 slaves, brought from the south, were with their masters in some of these houses. When the land office was removed from Sauk Rapids to St. Cloud in the spring of 1858 it first occupied a building in Lowry's Addition.

It was not long before the rapid growth made by Middle town, following the removal of so many of the business houses from Lower town—these distinctive designations have long since disappeared—to the central part, had its effect on this locality also, and one by one the stores and warehouses sought the more attractive part of the town. Before many years business of all kinds had been centralized in Wilson's survey, the north and south wings becoming residence districts, and this condition still exists.

Prior to 1855 the Mississippi river was crossed during the spring and summer seasons in boats or canoes or by fording. The crossing place of the Red river carts was at Sixth street north, this being where the "trail" reached the river. During the summer months the river was fordable at many places, and at times it was possible for persons on foot, by stepping from rock to rock, to pass from one side of the river to the other dry shod. In May, 1855, two ferries were swung, one at lower town, which came to be known as Fowler's ferry; the Wilson ferry, built by John L. Wilson and run by a son of Anton Edelbrock, Alexius, who afterwards became Abbot Alexius Edelbrock, O. S. B., St. John's Abbey; and later another ferry was launched in charge of P. Beaupre. The locations of the ferries were changed from time to time until the building of the St. Germain street bridge provided a more rapid and convenient method of crossing the river.

H. C. Waite, writing of the social conditions which prevailed during the first winter of St. Cloud's history, that of 1855-56, says: "The winter passed away and there was much merriment among the people. Nearly all were strangers to each other; all were poor beginners in life's struggle; social

equality existed everywhere. There were no attempts to ostracise this one on account of nationality, dress or lack of education. The barriers of so-called civilization were obliterated; at least they were wholly absent during that first winter's sojourn in St. Cloud. We had our social gatherings, games, dancing, etc., but there was no card playing as an amusement. It was a democracy of individuals and ideas brought together from all parts of the country."

In the fall of 1856 two large head of buffalo came from the far Northwest to the head of Sauk river and there passed the winter. They were the last buffalo seen in this part of the territory.

On the East side of the river, almost directly opposite the Normal school campus, was a hotel known as the Emerson House, kept by Col. John Emerson, a unique character of that day. A swing ferry, which made its first trip May 22, 1855, brought the stage coaches, as well as men, animals and teams wishing to cross, to the west side of the river. A road close to the water's edge wound around the bluff to the present Tenth street, where a single street led to the Stearns house and on to Middle town. This road was obliterated, covered deep out of sight, when the dam was built. But before this occurred three small wooded islands which were a short distance from the shore had gradually wasted away by the slow action of the current.

The only copy of the Minnesota Advertiser, St. Cloud's first newspaper, known to be in existence is of date August 27, 1857, a little past the middle of its first year's publication. A review of its columns will be interesting as showing who were here at that time—at least some of those who were here—what they were doing and what they were saying.

An extended editorial article favored the removal of the United States land office from Sauk Rapids to St. Cloud, for the reason that "nineteen-twentieths of the business done at the office is with people living west of the Mississippi." Senator Stephen A. Douglas was in St. Paul and was expected in company with the Hon. H. M. Rice, to visit this part of the territory. The suicide of Senator Rusk of Texas as the result of depression caused by excessive drinking, was made the text for a strong article on the evils of intemperance.

A meeting was held at the Everett schoolhouse on the evening of August 25 to organize a militia company to be known as the St. Cloud Rifle company. Col. George Barstow was called to the chair and Henry Swisshelm elected secretary. Remarks were made by Morris, Inman, Barstow, Cutter, Alden, Berlin, Gorton, Mitchell and others, after which the Rev. T. E. Inman was elected captain by acclamation. The other officers chosen were: John H. Taylor, first lieutenant; T. C. Alden, second lieutenant; C. W. Kelly, orderly sergeant; W. W. Hendricks, first sergeant. There were sixty signers, and a committee was appointed to present to Governor Medary a request for the necessary arms and equipment. Whether this company was to be organized in prophetic anticipation of the civil war or the Indian uprising or just on general principles was not stated.

A post office had been established at St. Augusta with C. W. Wilson postmaster. Wild pigeons were very numerous. J. J. Ladd advertised brick of

a superior quality for sale, with the statement that "the kiln is now open for the inspection of the curious." West & Mason (J. E. West and J. N. Mason) announced that they have removed their stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hardware, etc., to their new store-building one door south of the old stand. E. Curtis's "new flour and feed store" was located on River street, just at the ferry, Lower town. C. & J. H. Taylor, corner of First avenue and Curtis street, immediately at the lower ferry, offered a complete stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at the lowest cash prices. W. H. Bradley & Co. (W. H. Bradley and G. W. Cutter) were prepared to do a wholesale as well as a retail business in groceries, provisions, dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., at First street, Lower St. Cloud. The same firm also advertised a lumber yard. C. F. & W. Powell had received at the St. Cloud Hardware store a full line of stoves and tinware, shelf and heavy hardware, of all kinds, and were also prepared to do all kinds of work in the tin, sheet-iron and copper department. E. C. Smith announced to the public that he had just arrived from the East with a large stock of boots and shoes, also clothing and furnishing goods. W. R. Hughes, a practical shoemaker, was prepared to take care of custom work. S. B. Lowry & Co. (S. B. Lowry and R. W. Jones) acted as forwarding and commission merchants, and were dealers in grain, flour, pork, bacon and provisions generally. "Goods stored for the east side of the river above crossed free of charge." Store in Upper town. W. R. Hunter, M. D., physician, surgeon and dentist; office on Fifth avenue street. F. Talcott, watchmaker and jeweler, offered clocks, watches, jewelry, music boxes and other choice and precious articles at his store on First street, opposite the Stearns House.

C. T. Stearns called attention to his "new and beautiful hotel situated on the bluff just above the lower ferry." At the same time J. A. Willis informed the public that his hotel, the Willis House—by which name the Grand Central was for a time known—located at the corner of Washington avenue and St. Germain street, had been "recently repaired, refitted and refurnished." It will surprise many of those who knew L. A. Evans only in later years to learn that in these days he was merchandising, dealing in groceries, provisions, wines, liquors and cigars, his location being under the Masonic Hall, opposite Proctor & Clarke's, Upper St. Cloud. The attorneys at law were C. C. Andrews, in Upper town; J. C. Shepley, also land agent, with an office in Gen. Lowry's new building in Upper town; and Henry W. Cowles, in Lower town, fire insurance as well as law being included in his line of business. R. A. Smith & Co. advertised "a full supply of lime constantly on hand at their kiln in Lower St. Cloud." Also, called attention to their paint shop, on River street, one door east of West & Mason's. Clark & Carlisle, carpenters and joiners, had their shop on Cliff street, near Lowry's landing. J. V. Litchfield, carpenter, was located on First street, near the Stearns House. H. G. Fowler, carpenter and joiner, was also in Lower town.

There were real estate agents galore. Sisson & Alden (Thomas C. Alden and Franklin Sisson) also loaned money; office in Taylor building, corner First avenue and Curtis street. Miller & Swisshelm (Stephen Miller and Henry Swisshelm), who also sold land warrants; office on Water street,

Lower town. N. N. Smith, office on River street, opposite the ferry. Henry G. Kilbourne was also a notary public. John L. Wilson offered "a few choice lots in the original town of St. Cloud; price from $250 to $3,000." Also $15,000 of the Minnesota Mining stock and fifty shares in the Minneapolis and St. Cloud railroad. George F. Brott, with offices at St. Anthony and St. Cloud, offered lots for sale in St. Anthony, Minneapolis, St. Cloud, Shakopee, Brottsburgh, Syracuse, Newburg, St. Mary's and Mille Lacs. Most of the other agents offered lots for sale in the "boom" towns, described as "safe and permanent investments which will increase in value from 25 to 30 per cent per annum." There was never any doubt as to the "permanent" feature of most of these investments. The real estate business was not confined to the county seat. J. P. Richardson & Co. advertised their land agency at Richmond, attention being called to the fact that the office was on the west side of Sauk river. East St. Cloud was advertised as "the railroad centre of the Upper Mississippi," and the attractions of Brottsburgh, Newburg, St. John's, Granite City, Rockville, Clearwater and other coming cities were set forth in alluring colors.

Three civil engineers and surveyors had cards—T. H. Barrett, office on River street; M. P. Noel, county surveyor; George P. Hopkins, River street, second door below the Stearns House—all in Lower town. James F. Kennedy was the sole mason and plasterer. The Minneapolis and St. Cloud Packet company (George F. Brott and Edward L. Hall) announced the purchase of the "new and splendid steamer H. M. Rice" for the Upper Mississippi business. Z. E. B. Nash advertised that the light-draught steamer North Star, A. R. Young, master, would leave St. Anthony every Monday and Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M., and St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. The new steamer Enterprise would be run in connection with the North Star.

J. C. Burbank & Co., proprietors of the Northwestern Express Company, would transport money, valuables and light freight to Anoka, Itasca, St. Cloud, Sauk Rapids, Watab and Fort Ridgley, making semi-weekly trips. S. B. Lowry was the agent at St. Cloud. There were a number of advertisements of business houses at St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The entire fourth page of the Advertiser was occupied by a map of Minnesota Territory, fairly gridironed with lines of railroad, all centering in or radiating from St. Cloud. Sufficient space had been reserved for a description of "Saint Cloud—her Resources and Prospects." Appended was a "Table of Distances from St. Cloud." To St. Anthony was 64 miles; Superior City, on Brott & Wilson's Road, 120 miles; Otter Tail Lake, 60 miles; Brottsburgh, 30 miles; Hartford, 15 miles; Newburgh, 15 miles (three boom towns never since heard of); Rockville, 15 miles; while it was the misfortune of Dubuque to be 365 miles and St. Louis 805 miles from this hub of the universe.

In looking over the St. Cloud advertisements given above it may have been noticed that there was none (save two, J. L. Wilson's and the Willis House) from Middle town, although there were a number of good stores there. The fact was well understood that while the Advertiser was a St.

Cloud paper, it was devoted first, last and all the time to advertising the interests of Lower town. Very naturally this did not appeal to the people interested in the other parts, and so their patronage was withheld. During the earlier years, the residents of the three locations, like the Jews and Samaritans, had no dealings with each other—at least none that could be avoided.

CHAPTER LIII.

ST. CLOUD SCHOOLS.

Father Wittman's School — Everett School — Union School — Independent School—Washington and Jefferson Schools—High School Work Inaugurated—Districts Consolidated—Lincoln and Franklin Schools—Industrial and Physical Training—Board of Education—Independent District —Improvements—Site Controversy—Early Educational Efforts—St. Cloud University of Minnesota—St. Cloud Seminary.

The development of a public school system forms one of the most interesting and important parts in the progress of any community. The attention given by a people to education is often the best criterion for judging their advancement. Rich, indeed, is that city which has as a heritage the lives and influence of men and women who have given their time, energy and means gratuitously for the welfare of the children. Two, and in some cases three, generations have had to do with the upbuilding of the St. Cloud schools. No locality could have been more fortunate in its citizenship, no builders more generous.

The first family to settle in St. Cloud, that of Anton Edelbrock, arrived in October, 1854, and a private school was started in the fall of 1855 by Father Cornelius Wittman, O. S. B., in the dwelling of Joseph Edelbrock. This room was furnished by Mr. Edelbrock free and Father Wittman conducted the school on the same terms. The pupils were Mary, Anton, Barney and Joseph Edelbrock, Henry and Lizzie Rosenberger, Mary and Thompson Brown, Joseph Reichert and Louis Emmel.

In the fall of 1856 a school-house was built in "Lower Town" and named the Everett school in honor of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, who contributed a library of a hundred and twenty-five volumes and rendered other substantial aid. The first school taught in this building was in the winter of 1856-57, by Amelia Talcott, who later became Mrs. T. C. Alden. This school was supported entirely by tuition and subscription. The tuition charge was $1.50 and there were twenty-four pupils enrolled.

The first public school was opened in this building on Monday, September 20, 1858, with M. P. Noel as teacher, and an enrollment of thirty-three scholars. This was the foundation stone of the present city school system of St. Cloud. The Everett school building continued as a school-house until 1868. For many years this building was used as a community center—for church services, public meetings, as a polling place, etc. The building was razed to the ground a number of years ago.

The Rev. E. V. Campbell conducted a school of more advanced grade in 1868 in a building not far from where the Congregational church now stands. It had two departments and two teachers were employed. All the lower part was one room, in which were 120 pupils taught by Mr. Campbell, while Mrs. Nancy W. Allen had the smaller pupils in the room overhead.

In 1869 the center section of the present Union school building on Fifth avenue was erected. At the time it was built this was considered a substantial and modern building and was thought sufficient for many years to come. It was made of brick, was about seventy-five feet square,





FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN ST. CLOUD.
ORIGINAL ST. CLOUD FIRE COMPANY.

two stories high and cost in round numbers $17,000. In 1875 the city had grown so that it became necessary to form a new district. The St. Cloud Independent district was then formed and another building erected in the third ward. This was forty by fifty-five feet, two stories high and built at a cost of $6,000. The reports of these schools for 1881 show the following figures: The St. Cloud district, or that containing the first city building, employed one principal and five assistants at an aggregate salary of $2,845. The average daily attendance was two hundred and sixty-one scholars. The St. Cloud Independent district employed one principal and two assistants at an aggregate cost of $1,564. There were 150 scholars enrolled and an average daily attendance of 126. Soon after this the Washington building was erected in the southern portion and the Jefferson in the western part of the city.

On August 27, 1888, the school was placed upon the state high school list. George W. Stewart was president of the board; C. W. Kingsbury, secretary; C. C. Schmidt, principal, and Libbie Crandall (now Mrs. C. L. Atwood) and Emily Oblerin were assistants. Since this date the work of the high school has steadily advanced and many young people have been given a first-class secondary education.

By special act of the legislature in 1889 the Independent school and the east side district were annexed to the St. Cloud district, forming the special school district of St. Cloud, and the board of education received representation from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards making the directorate eleven in number. In the same year bonds to the amount of $11,000 were issued, the proceeds to be used to buy a site and erect the Lincoln building in East St. Cloud. It was not till 1898 that the $25,000 bonds were issued in order to put up the new Franklin on the site of the Independent school, and to add the north and south wings to the old Union. About this time the Seventh ward school was started, but later discontinued, the pupils going to the Lincoln school or to the Model school at the State Normal.

In June, 1909, being very much cramped for office and administration room and feeling the need of expansion along the practical lines of industrial and physical training, the board purchased the gymnasium building from Messrs. Hussey & Thursdale for $3,100 and equipped it for more efficient work.

During the 25 years covered by the special district, the following well-known persons served with honor and distinction upon the board of education: Mrs. Adelle Fuller, George W. Stewart, O. F. Carver, Mrs. Ella S. Collins, Joseph Edelbrock, C. W. Kingsbury, L. A. Evans, J. P. Fahnlander, C. S. Benson, D. T. Calhoun, S. M. Clayton, William Aiken, W. H. Brainerd, R. F. Perkins, N. Geib, Mrs. J. F. Boulter, A. Parish, A. D. Doane, Mrs. C. L. Atwood, August Edelbrock, H. A. Daniels, M. K. Nelson, H. J. Anderson, L. T. Troutman, D. H. Freeman, J. R. Bennett, Jr., W. T. Clark, J. I. Donohue, N. J. Steichen, L. S. Blood, Asa Libby, O. Doyle, Jacob Webb, John Cooper, J. C. Boehm, Mrs. Louise Shoemaker, Mrs. Inez Hill, Frank Lorinzer, M. F. Sweet, William Osgood, Mrs. W. L. Beebe, Andrew Henneman, Ben Kost, Andrew Gruber, Paul Koshoil, H. C. Ervin, Ebert Johnson, C. F. Ladner, J. W. Holes, O. H. Havill, Edward Zapp, F. M. Wright, J. E. Jenks, J. B. Himsl, J. F. Stephens, Alois Kustermann, C. L. Atwood, William Stratton, P. E. Kaiser, C. A. Swenson, John Knutsen, Edwin Harland, Joseph Wegler, L. C. Brown, Julius Adams, Robert Kuehn, J. W. Campbell.

An interesting reminiscence in the history of the schools is the career of the Hon. P. J. Seberger (now mayor of St. Cloud), who for over a quarter of a century was the efficient principal of the Franklin school. To such characters, with their remarkable stability, is due the solidarity and genuine worth of the present system.

On April 15, 1914, at a special election duly called for the purpose, the form of the district was changed by a majority of 467 votes from that of a special to an independent district, thus reducing the membership of the board from eleven members elected by wards to six members elected at large. The following were chosen as members of the new board: W. W. Smith, Andrew Schumacher, C. S. Bunnell, A. M. Simmers, Julius Adams, J. A. Harris. At the annual meeting held in July, Andrew Gruber was chosen to replace Andrew

Schumacher, who resigned. The board organized by choosing W. W. Smith president, Julius Adams secretary, and C. S. Bunnell treasurer.

On June 2, 1914, the proposition of issuing the bonds of the district was submitted to the people as follows: Seventy-five thousand dollars, at 4 per cent, running to the state of Minnesota, for a new high school building; fifteen thousand dollars, at 4½ per cent, to be sold to the highest bidder, for the purchase of a high school site, and ten thousand dollars, at 4 per cent, to the state, for an addition to the Lincoln school in East St. Cloud. All three of these bond questions carried by large majorities, as did also an additional issue of ten thousand dollars for the East Side school on January 29, 1915.

Since the election of the new board, extensive improvements have been made at the Washington school and plans are well under way for a four-room addition to the Lincoln, the old part of the building to be thoroughly remodeled and made sanitary and modern in every respect. Contracts for this work will soon be let, to be completed for the opening of school in September, 1915.

Perhaps the most exciting event that has ever occurred in the history of the St. Cloud schools was the high school site election held December 3, 1914, the so-called Lake George site situated in the southwestern part of the city being chosen over the old Union or Fifth avenue site and the Third avenue site by a majority of 209 out of 3,805 votes cast. Because of litigation involving this site and a division of public sentiment, the board has taken no definite action toward the purchase of the site or toward procuring additional funds for the proposed new high school building. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when the citizens can agree upon a satisfactory plan of action.

The present board is composed of six of St. Cloud's best business men, and they, together with the citizens generally, are very anxious to make no mistake in planning for the future. To these business men and to the intelligent and devoted men and women who have served on the board in former years is due largely the high standard that the school has always enjoyed. Many of these faithful and efficient directors have been returned to the board time after time, until feeling that they had fully performed their citizen's duties in regard to the schools, they have declined further service.

The teaching force has always been of a decidedly high caliber. Many former St. Cloud teachers have arisen to places of prominence. Each has added the imprint of his character and especial line of interest to the system. The devotion and unselfishness of these teacher workers is a wonderful thing. While they differ in attainments and ability, they are one in the loyalty and integrity with which they labor in behalf of the children entrusted to their care. The present corps numbers 45, and a finer body of teachers cannot be found; the ideal is high, the spirit beautiful and the work definite. All new teachers are either advanced normal or college graduates with two or more years' experience in accredited schools. The minimum salary in the grades has advanced to $60 and to $75 in the high school, while the average salary is $70 in the grades and $98 in the high school. The teachers' salary budget for the year 1914-1915 is $35,000, and the total budget $61,000. The policy of the board has always been, "Good teachers make good schools."

It is this policy and the progressiveness of our people that have made the schools prominent throughout the Middle West. Educators have come from neighboring cities and states to study the St. Cloud system, and have always gone away with nothing but words of praise. St. Cloud's "home credit" plan, her industrial and bird-house work, her remarkable work in reading and her true spirit of loyalty and good fellowship running throughout the grades and high school have been noted all over the country. The watchword has been "co-operation," or "The home and the school—we work together." Four active mothers' clubs or home and school associations meet with the teachers each month and a home and school visitor or visiting nurse is busy each day adjusting house and school problems. The splendid co-operation and spirit of good-will between the public, parochial and state normal schools have had a marked effect for good upon the schools and the community.

Of this condition St. Cloud is justly proud.

Another factor that has entered largely into the steady upbuilding of the schools has been the idea of an emancipated superintendent. This plan was brought forth and championed by the late G. W. Stewart and has since been the policy of the board. He believed that the district should employ a superintendent who knows his business, and that he should be allowed to manage the schools from a strictly professional standpoint, and be held responsible for results—in other words, that the duties of the board are chiefly the business management of the schools. The idea has since been adopted in all progressive cities. This policy has called to the service of the schools and developed some remarkably strong superintendents, among whom might be mentioned: S. S. Parr, W. A. Shoemaker, J. A. Cranston, A. N. Farmer and C. H. Barnes. St. Cloud knows her public schools are her most valuable asset, and she has no intention of letting that asset depreciate. To that end she will, without a doubt, erect in the near future a fine, new, commodious, sanitary, fireproof and up-to-date high school building that shall be a credit to the city and ample for years to come in training the boys and girls along lines that shall fit them for the everyday walks of life and help them to become better, truer and more efficient citizens.

Our public schools, our city's pride,
Her hope, her strength, her light,
We will support, defend, improve
This gift of God's great might.

Early Educational Efforts. If it should be assumed that the pioneer settlers of Stearns county were interested only in the material things of life, in lands and crops, cattle and corn, a serious mistake would be made. The men and women who came in those early days to make their homes here brought with them that insight into the future which led them to appreciate the importance of the development of the higher nature, and to meet this it was proposed to make provision by the establishment of institutions of learning and organizations for mental improvement. Of the latter the first was the German Reading Society of St. Cloud, which was incorporated by an act of the legislature approved February 27, 1855. By the provisions of this act John L. Wilson, Joseph Daniel, Anton Edelbrock, John Jas. Dusk, Lewis Nighthart, Henry Linderman, Lewis Rothcup, Geo. Eich, Jos. Nichelaus, Jos. Rengel, George Laudenback, Anton Emholte, John N. Tebbe, John J. Laudenback, Peter J. Dambly, William Burmman, Henry Durr, George Croor, John Werman and Hovey Brown, their successors in office, were "created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the German Reading Society of St. Cloud, in the county of Cass and territory of Minnesota, with power to purchase and hold real and personal estate to the value of $5,000, and to sell and dispose of the same in such manner as may be provided by the constitution, by-laws and rules of the society." By a subsequent act of the legislature, approved February 28, 1870, the title was changed to the St. Cloud German Reading and Library Society, the library and building of the society being by the further provisions of the act exempted from taxation to the amount limited by its charter.

One year later, by a legislative act approved February 25, 1856, there was established at St. Cloud, in the county of Stearns, an institution for higher learning to be known as the St. Cloud University of Minnesota. The incorporators named in the act were George F. Brott, Henry T. Welles, Orin Curtis, J. C. Moulton, Lyman Whitney, Charles T. Sterns, Newton N. Smith, Lewis Stone, S. B. Lowry, John L. Wilson, R. M. Richardson, B. B. Meeker, David T. Wood, Franklin Sisson, J. P. Wilson and David Gilman, who, with their successors, were created a body politic and corporate to be styled the trustees of the St. Cloud University of Minnesota. It was set forth that they were to be the trustees for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and conducting an institution of learning for the education of the youth of both sexes—the desirability of coeducation thus obtaining recognition. This university should "afford complete facilities to perfect the scholars, not only in the arts and sciences, but in the professions of law, medicine and dentistry;" the trustees were to have power to confer on such per-

son or persons as they might deem worthy "all honors and degrees as are usually conferred by the most learned institutions of the United States." It was further provided that "no religious test shall be required of any person to entitle him or her to all the benefits of said institution, and no student shall be required to attend the religious worship of any particular denomination except as specified by the student, his parents or guardian." The foundations of this institution were laid on a sufficiently broad and liberal scale to have ensured it a most useful existence, while the character of the gentlemen named as trustees, together with their widely separated places of residence, would indicate that St. Cloud's location was regarded as a favorable one for a university. But as no arrangements had been made for financing the institution beyond such tuition fees as might be collected—although the trustees were authorized to accept donations and bequests—the panic of 1857 followed so soon after the initial steps had been taken for the establishing of the St. Cloud University that the good intentions of its would-be founders failed of realization. In after years, however, the St. Cloud Normal School was destined to render a more valuable service in the educational field of the state than would have been possible with the proposed university, so that the ingathering of the fruits hoped for by the progressive men of that early day was simply delayed. But so far as can be learned, not one of those named in the charter of either the German Reading and Library Society or the St. Cloud University is living today.

A public meeting of citizens was held March 24, 1859, to take steps toward establishing a seminary where the young people of St. Cloud might secure some of the more advanced studies in a liberal education. A committee consisting of the Rev. W. C. Phillips, C. T. Stearns, Dr. W. R. Hunter, C. C. Andrews and H. C. Waite was appointed to take the matter in hand. The efforts were so far successful that on Sunday, October 25, 1860, the cornerstone of the new seminary was laid with Masonic ceremonies, the principal address being delivered by the Rev. A. J. Nelson, Methodist, who was to be the principal of the institution, while the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Cumberland Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Baptist, took part in the exercises. The trustees were H. Z. Mitchell, C. T. Sterns, Geo. F. Brott, Miles Brown, S. B. Lowry, Chas. Owen, John H. Owen, L. Gorton, A. E. Hussey and J. L. Wilson. The dedication of the St. Cloud Institute and Pioneer Seminary, as it was called, took place December 27, 1860, the inaugural address being delivered by the Rev. A. J. Nelson. Other addresses were by C. C. Andrews and Wm. H. Wood. A collection of $67 was taken to pay off the debt remaining on the building. The room was 30 by 50 feet, with half-hectagon wings at either end, one to accommodate a teacher's desk, the other for a vestibule, over the latter being a choir loft with a belfry. The bell rang for the first time to assemble the audience which gathered for the dedication.

The faculty consisted of the Rev. A. J. Nelson, principal; Mary C. Eberman, preceptress; Lyman W. Ayer (the first white child born in Minnesota, and still living at Belle Prairie, Morrison county), teacher of mathematics and French; Dr. W. B. Simonton, teacher of German; Theodore Shotwell (graduate of the musical department of the New York Institute for the Blind), teacher of music. The seminary opened with 33 pupils, but by the close of the first year had an enrollment of 81. The building was not fully completed, and as late as the summer of 1862 was reported as having had "but one coat of plaster, was without weatherboarding and the floor so full of openings as to be most uncomfortable in winter." It was for a number of years almost regularly used for church services, especially by the Methodists, by which denomination it was controlled. The building, which was located near the northeast corner of Central Park, finally fell into disuse and was sold to J. F. Stevenson, by whom it was moved and made use of as a warehouse at his foundry.

The story of the parochial schools and of the St. Cloud State Normal School will be found elsewhere in this work.

CHAPTER LIV.

ST. CLOUD CHURCHES.

First Baptist—First Methodist Episcopal—St. John's Episcopal—Presbyterian—Unitarian—German Evangelical—Swedish Baptist—Norwegian Lutheran—Christian Science—Congregational—Universalist.

The First Baptist Church.—The first services of the Baptist society (also the first Protestant society) were held December 28, 1855, at the residence of Leland Cram, in Lower Town, near the site of the present mill. There were eight constituent members: Rev. A. C. McLaughlin (a lay preacher), Dorchas McLaughlin, Leland Cram, Henry Pratt, N. N. Smith, Mary P. Smith, J. E. West and Aletta West. Mr. McLaughlin conducted services on Sunday mornings for a time. Such old settlers as H. C. Waite attended.

The following is quoted from the St. Cloud Journal-Press, published in 1888: "They (the eight previously named) worshiped for a time in the old Everett schoolhouse. In 1863 they began the erection of a large building which from various causes was never finished, though they worshiped therein with the following pastors in charge: The Rev. T. E. Inman, 1856 to 1858, and the Rev. W. C. Phillips, 1863 to 1864."

The First Baptist Church of St. Cloud was organized in 1872 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Spicer, which still forms a portion of Mrs. Spicer's residence at 403 Seventh avenue, south. Some of the first members were: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Spicer, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Julia Owen, Mrs. J. H. Raymond, Rev. and Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Morse. Mrs. Cora P. Cram was baptized in 1874.

In 1872 to 1873 a chapel was erected on the site now occupied by the present church edifice. The Rev. W. E. Stanley, a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary, was called from North Attlebury, Mass., to become the first pastor. His ordination and the dedication of the chapel occurred the same evening, July 29, 1873.

A list of the pastors up to the present time, with the dates of service and present location (if known), follows: Rev. W. E. Stanley, June, 1873-May, 1876, Eldora, Ia.; Rev. A. L. Cole, 1877-1878, deceased; Rev. J. E. Wood, January, 1879-April, 1880, deceased; Rev. R. R. Coon, Jr., December, 1882-May, 1888, Nebraska; Rev. G. H. Gamble, January, 1889-November, 1893, Rochester, Minn.; Rev. J. W. Crooks February, 1894-January, 1896, deceased; Rev. J. B. Utton, April, 1896-January, 1897; Rev. M. A. Summers, May, 1897-January, 1899, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rev. K. N. Morrill, March, 1899-April, 1903, Oxford, Mich.; Rev. C. O. Wright, November, 1903-November, 1904; Rev. John Oliver, June, 1905-March, 1909, Selah, Wash.; Rev. R. W. Merrifield, April, 1909-July, 1913, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Rev. W. M. Hull, September, 1913.

In looking over this list, it will be seen that the church since 1882 has never been a full year without a pastor. Each of these men has had a share in the upbuilding of the church and the prosperity which it now enjoys.

The present church building, valued at $10,000, was begun in 1886. After much planning and hesitation upon the part of the members, Samuel Marshall made the motion to "build a house of worship" December 14, 1885. The committee to secure plans included D. H. Spicer, J. H. Raymond and S. P. Howard. The building committee was composed of S. Marshall, E. E. Morgan, H. McGregor, D. H. Spicer, F. Talcott, J. H. Raymond and E. Maybury. The church building was erected where it now stands on the corner of Eighth avenue and Second street, south, one of the prettiest corners of the city. It has a large audience room, which conveniently seats 250—450 with the balcony and prayer room thrown open, and three other Sunday-school rooms.

The corner-stone was laid in 1886 and the building completed in 1888. Much

credit is due the Rev. R. R. Coon, Jr., who led the people in what seemed an almost impossible undertaking at that time, and a great deal of praise should be accorded to the Rev. G. H. Gamble, who followed him. Probably no pastor has meant so much to the church as the latter, on account of his buoyant spirit and ceaseless energy given at such a trying time. He has always remained a firm friend of the church.

The building was dedicated to the worship of God, October 5, 1894, during the pastorate of the Rev. J. W. Crooks. The Rev. R. R. Coon, Jr., and the Rev. G. H. Gamble, former pastors, were present, as well as the Rev. E. V. Campbell, the veteran Presbyterian minister of St. Cloud. The Rev. W. H. Geistweit, then of Minneapolis, but now of San Diego, Cal., preached the dedication sermon. In 1891 the chapel was moved from the rear of the church building to the lot south. There, under the management of Rev. G. H. Gamble, it was made into a comfortable eight-room parsonage.

Another incident, though not connected directly with the church building, should be mentioned here—the burning of the church mortgage. No happier time has been known in the annals of Baptist history here than was experienced on the evening of January 7, 1907. It was then that the mortgage on the Baptist property amounting to $1,008.59 was burned by Mrs. Cora P. Cram, assisted by Jessie A. Marshall. The Rev. E. R. Pope, the Rev. G. H. Gamble and the pastors of the city assisted the regular pastor, the Rev. John Oliver, in the services. The church owes Mr. Oliver a debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in raising so large an amount and also the Home Mission Society for substantial reduction of interest owed them.

In 1909 the church was cleaned and redecorated throughout; in 1910 a new furnace was installed, and in 1913 the whole property was painted, leaving it in good condition within and without at this writing. Much credit is due the pastor, the Rev. R. W. Merrifield, for the standing the church has in the community.

This history would not be complete without making mention of those noble characters who have gone on before. In this connection we remember with deep respect our two senior deacons, D. H. Spicer and John Palmer. Their lives live after them. Also are remembered with loving tenderness Mrs. J. H. Raymond, Mrs. E. E. Morgan, Mrs. E. Maybury, Mrs. Emma Marshall, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Julia Owen, and others. Of the marriages within the church may be mentioned those of the Rev. A. L. Cole and Minnie Morse; the Rev. W. E. Stanley and Anna Spicer; James M. Brown, Jr., and Bertha Smith; Andrew C. Q. Oberg and Clara Cranston. The church feels honored in having had as three of its members a missionary and two pastors; Johannah Anderson went to Burmah and there gave her life; L. L. Mann, once a member, is now a valued pastor at Ipswich, S. D.; the Rev. C. G. Chandler, now of Bemidji, was also baptized at St. Cloud.

The present church membership is 135, 99 being resident members. The Sunday school attendance averages about 130, and is one of the encouraging features of the church. The young ladies' teachers' Training Class, under the leadership of Jessie Burrall, is a decided success. The average attendance of this class for the year is about 70. One of the great missions of the church is the training of the young people, not only the resident young people, but the teachers and normal students along social service lines.

Among the older members who have moved away are: Walter Arnold and wife of Seattle, Wash.; W. F. F. Selleck and wife of North Yakima, Wash.; H. A. McGregor and wife of Missoula, Mont.; John H. Anderson and wife of Merriam Park, Minn., and Lars Anderson and wife of Moorhead, Minn. Some of those longest in service here are: Mrs. Mary J. Spicer, Mrs. Cora P. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marshall, Mrs. Eliza Wasson, Mrs. J. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Oberg, Jessie Morgan and Mrs. Carrie Rogers Wilson. Mrs. Oberg has been church clerk since 1897. S. Marshall was elected deacon in 1885 and J. E. Oberg in 1890. They have held these offices ever since.

And now to the faithful pastors who have done and will do their best for Christ here; to the loyal self-sacrificing members who have worked and won for the church

its place; to those who are now and will take the place of these noble workers; to the Home Mission Society; the state convention and to Dr. E. R. Pope, is dedicated this history of the First Baptist Church of St. Cloud.

First Methodist Episcopal Church. There has been a Methodist church organization in St. Cloud since 1857. The first pastor was the Rev. John Pugh, who remained only about four weeks and again returned tc the settlement below. The next preacher was Levi Gleason, who was employed by the presiding elder the first year, not then being a member of the conference. At the end of this year, 1858, he joined the conference and was returned to this work extending from Clearwater to Winnebago Prairie.

At St. Cloud at this time a good class was formed through the labors of Mr. Gleason, assisted by Presiding Elder Sterrett and Revs. A. J. Nelson and P. O. Light, which continued to prosper up to August 13, 1860, when it numbered 31 members and six probationers. The Rev. Bantley Blain served in this charge one year and the following year the Rev. S. T. Sterrett was appointed and stayed one year. The Rev. David Tice was his successor in October, 1865. After a journey of 200 miles he and his family reached St. Cloud October 16, 1863. On May 1 following a church enterprise was commenced and in four months and four days Bishop Kingsley dedicated the church on September 4, 1864, the building standing then on the southeast corner of Fourth avenue, south, and Sixth street.

The people up to this time had worshiped in the old seminary building located in the park and facing Fourth avenue, south. The church business wholly devolving on the pastor, he was compelled to go east and raise money to pay up the embarrassments, the cost of this building being $3,003.87.

The building stood as built until the summer of 1873, when it was torn down and moved. A new structure built as the Methodist Church stood until 1910, when the present church was begun. The new building stood on the corner of Fifth avenue, south, and Third street. The lot was bought by the Ladies' Aid Society. The church was extensively repaired and painted during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Atchinson in 1890. At this time the church was reseated with oak pews, the gift of Dr. Scruby. The beautiful art-glass window in front was given by Mrs. John Cooper. The side windows were donated by Mrs. Akers and daughter, Mrs. Bowing, Mrs. Marlatt and daughter. Miss M. Ellis gave the large rolling doors between the classroom and audience hall. The walnut pulpit was the gift of Mrs. Bert Miller and Miss Blanch Gray. The red plush pulpit chairs were donated by the Ladies' Aid Society. The marble-top table and red stand were purchased in 1884, the red stand being used as a pulpit until the walnut pulpit was purchased in 1890. The larger organ was purchased by subscription previous to 1890. The organ used in the classroom was bought in 1894 at a cost of $25. The piano in the auditorium and also the one used in the social room were purchased and paid for by the Sunday school.

At the time the church was remodeled in 1890, it was reopened Sunday, July 22, with Bishop Joyce present, who preached from the text, 1 John 4:7, taking for his subject, "Present Conditions in China," in the evening.

The Rev. J. H. Dewart was pastor of the church for five years from 1891 to 1896, during which time it prospered as it never had before. Immediately following this, the Rev. L. W. Ray was pastor, and following him the Rev. F. E. Ross came in May, 1898. He was followed by the Rev. C. W. Lawson, who stayed three years, being followed by the Rev. Charles Stark in 1904, who remained three years, when the Rev. Stanley Oadams came, who was followed by the present pastor, the Rev. F. W. Hill, who came in 1909. At this time the membership of the church was 175, and at this writing, 1914, the membership is 364. In 1909 the congregation was still worshiping in the building which for so many years stood on the corner of Fifth avenue and Third street. It was not long before congregations had so increased that the capacity of the building was more than taxed. The Sunday school, under the able superintendency of L. L. Erickson, assisted by a competent corps of teachers, began to enjoy an excellent growth. The normal training class, under

the direction of Miss Blanch Atkins of the state normal faculty, soon numbered 90, and classrooms outside of the building had to be rented to take care of the Sunday school. This congested condition made necessary a larger building. After much planning it was decided by the official board that the new structure be erected on the site of the old, using the former as a chapel in the new building.

Early in the spring of 1911 a contract was let for the erection of the new edifice. The corner-stone was laid September 10, 1911. Dr. E. H. Nicholson, district superintendent of the Litchfield district, having charge of the exercises, and the Rev. E. A. Cook, of Renville, delivering the address. In the corner-stone was placed a copy of the Bible, two local dailies, the "Epworth Herald and Northwestern Christian Advocate," a copy of the Annual Minnesota Conference and a complete list of the subscribers to the new building to date. Mayor P. J. Seberger delivered a fine address at the unveiling of the capstone of the gymnasium, which was erected in connection with the new church.

The plan of the church is what is called the "Twentieth Century Institutional" building. The first floor contains a large gymnasium, shower baths, dressing-room and lockers, clubroom, kitchen and toilet, engine and fuel room. This floor has its main entrance on the sidewalk level. The second floor is approached by a main front entrance on Fifth avenue and also a side entrance on Third street which leads into the chapel and parlors of the church. The Fifth avenue entrance leads through a commodious vestibule into the new auditorium, which has an inclined floor and seats about 400 people. Between the auditorium and chapel are rolled partitions by the use of which the two rooms may be thrown together, making an auditorium which will seat, when crowded to its capacity, 1,000 people.

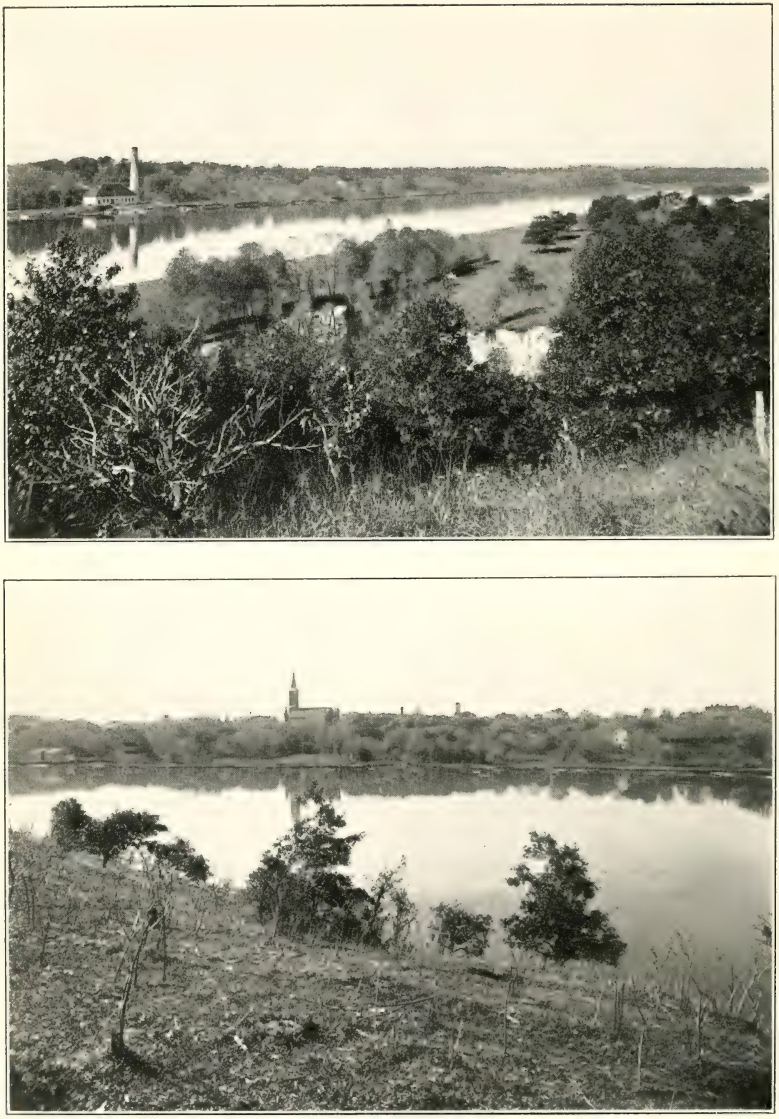
The beautiful art glass is of the finest quality of opalescent glass. The design in the Fifth avenue window is "Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane," by Hoffman. The design in the window facing Third street is "Christ, the Good Shepherd," by Plockhorst.

This building is intended to afford facilities for Christian work and other activities combined similar to that done by a Y. M. C. A. The athletic feature is at present under the management of a non-denominational organization and to be used by those who desire, regardless of denominational affiliation.

The dedication services were held Sunday, May 24, 1914, the sermon being preached by Bishop William A. Quayle, D. D., LL. D., from the text II Corinthians, 4:17. Following the sermon pledges to the amount of $5,333 were made to pay the debt of $7,600 remaining on the new building, and the official board agreed to take care of the balance. The formal dedication by the Bishop then took place. The following out-of-town pastors were present: Dr. W. H. Jordan, district superintendent; the Rev. T. S. Oadams, La Crosse; the Rev. C. W. Stark, Minneapolis, former pastor; the Rev. James A. Geer, Ortonville; the Rev. E. A. Cook, Monticello; the Rev. B. Kuhn, Sauk Rapids; the Rev. S. L. Hart, Becker; the Rev. Lawrence Radcliff, Kimball; the Rev. F. J. Bryan, Clearwater. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon special Sunday school exercises were held, at which an address was given by the Rev. James Geer. At the evening service Dr. W. H. Jordan preached, taking as his text Psalm 8:4.

The church is in a prosperous condition, the Sabbath school with a large attendance and the services well attended.

Following is a complete list of pastors with terms of service: Rev. John Pugh, four weeks; Rev. Levi Gleason, 1858-59; Rev. C. G. Bowdish, 1859-61; Rev. A. J. Nelson, Rev. Bantley Blain, Rev. S. F. Sterret; Rev. D. Tice, 1863-65; Rev. Charles Griswold; Rev. J. R. Creighton, 1867-69; Rev. W. M. Satterlee, 1869-71; Rev. Harvey Webb, 1871-72; Rev. James F. Lewton, 1872-74; Rev. J. S. Hilton, 1874-75; Rev. J. W. Kleppe, 1875-76; Rev. Isaac H. Riddick, 1876-77; Rev. S. M. Marsh; Rev. M. O. McNiff, 1880-81; Rev. J. B. Starkey, 1881-82; Rev. Henry Frank, 1882-83; Rev. E. S. Ferry, 1884-84; Rev. W. M. Martin, 1884-87; Rev. J. W. Briggs, 1887-89; Rev. C. H. Brace, 1889-89; Rev. R. R. Atchison, 1889-91; Rev. J. H. Dewart, 1891-96; Rev. L. W. Ray, 1896-98; Rev. F. E. Ross, 1898-01; Rev. C. W. Lawson, 1901-04; Rev. Charles Stark, 1904-07; Rev. T. S. Oadams, 1907-09; Rev. F. W. Hill, 1909.



SCENES ON THE MISSISSIPPI ABOVE ST. CLOUD

St. John's Episcopal Church.—On February 17, 1856, the first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Cloud was held at the home of John H. Taylor. On April 12 in the same year St. John's Parish had its begining. On that date ten persons drew up and signed the necessary articles of conformity and agreement to "the order, liturgy, constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church." This instrument bears the signatures of L. B. Johnson, John H. Taylor, W. B. Crane, E. C. Johnson, A. I. Judd, Wm. S. Judd, James C. Shepley, Mary F. B. Shepley, B. R. Palmer and James Mowatt. The organization was effected under the direction of the Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, one of the pioneer missionaries of Minnesota. L. B. Johnson and John H. Taylor were chosen wardens; J. C. Shepley, Wm. S. Judd and W. B. Crane, vestrymen. The constitution was prepared by the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain. The vestry immediately organized by electing John H. Taylor clerk and treasurer.

The first church edifice was erected on Fourth avenue, South, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The cornerstone was laid on the twentieth day of August, 1856, by the Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, later Bishop of Indiana. The building was consecrated May 11, 1858, by the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest. This was the first church edifice in St. Cloud. In 1864 it was moved to the site of the present church. In 1892 it was moved to the rear of the lot, fitted up for the use of guilds and the Sunday school, and a new granite block veneer church erected. This building was consecrated November 17, 1892, by the Rt. Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert, D. D., assistant Bishop of Minnesota.

In 1867 the parish opened a day school in a district school building. The first teacher was F. C. Coolbough, later a clergyman. In 1868 an unused church at Neenah (now St. Augusta) was moved to St. Cloud, placed on the northeast corner of Third avenue, South, and Fourth street, and fitted up for the parish school. The following year the school was discontinued and the building converted into a rectory. In 1892 this property was sold, the building moved one-half a block south, where it now (1915) stands, and additional ground bought adjoining the lot where the church stood. A new rectory was built that same year. In 1908 the basement of the church was fitted up for the purposes for which the old church was used and that building demolished.

The church at Sauk Rapids was organized about the same time as that at St. Cloud, and from the beginning the two have been under a joint pastorate. The Rev. Mr. Camberlain looked after the new work until 1858 when the Rev. Dudley Chase of Chicago became the first rector. The prime mover in getting the church started was John H. Taylor. At the time of organization he was the only male communicant in the town. His death, during the rectorship of Mr. Chase, was a loss to the church and the community.

The first organized guild was the "Church Aid Society." This was an organization of women and had its beginning in 1869. On the twenty-fifth day of August in that year the first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. C. Waite. The following were the first officers: President, Mrs. S. E. Tollman; vice-president, Mrs. T. C. Alden; secretary, Mrs. J. W. T. Tuttle; treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Waite. In 1875 the name was changed to "St. John's Aid Society." Later it was merged into the "Improvement League," an organization still (1915) active in the parish.

The following clergymen have served as rectors: Rev. Dudley Chase, 1858; Rev. George L. Stewart, 1864; Rev. George L. Chase, 1865; Rev. John Scott, 1867; Rev. Samuel K. Stewart, 1868; Rev. J. Taylor Chambers, 1872; Rev. George H. Davis, 1876; Rev. Philip McKim, 1881; Rev. C. A. Cummings, 1885; Rev. C. H. Plummer, 1891; Rev. H. F. Parshall, 1895; Rev. John R. Atwill, 1907; Rev. Arthur W. Farnum, 1910; Rev. Lewis R. Levering, 1913 (present rector).

The life of the parish has been marked by a healthy progress and it has always been identified with everything that looked to the welfare of the community. Its membership now (1915) numbers 315 baptized persons, of whom 190 are communicants.

Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized Saturday, November 19, 1864, by order of the Presbytery of St. Paul. The

service was conducted by the Rev. James A. McKee, pastor of the Andrew Presbyterian church at St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis. The charter members were: James Biggerstaff, Mrs. Margaret Biggerstaff, Marshall McCombs, Mrs. Eleanor McCombs, Mrs. Perlina Richmond, Mrs. Ellen W. Lamb, Mrs. Frances Carlisle, Mrs. Mary E. Ketcham, Mrs. Elizabeth Symington, Mrs. Laura A. Woolley. Mrs. Carlisle, Los Angeles, is the only one of the ten living. At this time, Mr. Biggerstaff and Mr. McCombs were elected to be ruling elders and were ordained and installed the next day, Sabbath, November 20, and the first communion service was held.

A small building on the southeast corner of what is now Fifth avenue and Second street South was rented and fitted with seats. The pulpit was made of two upright boards with one on the top, and the front was made of a width of green window shade paper. Here services were held for a while. At that time St. Cloud was said to have 600 people. It was in every sense a frontier town—the Sabbath was the best business day of the week. Saloons were wide open; stores were open; everything was open. There were board sidewalks in places, up and down just as the ground happened to be up or down, and not a street light. Our nearest railroad point was Anoka; the rest of the way was made by stage and it took all day to come to St. Cloud. The nearest Presbyterian church was Westminster, Minneapolis; no kindred church South, West, or North until the Rockies were crossed. Our first duty was to erect a building in which to hold services; until that was done we were kindly permitted to use the Methodist church in the afternoon of the Sabbath. (The Methodist building was at that time on the corner of Fourth avenue and Sixth street South.) The Presbytery recommended us to the Board of Church Erection to the amount of $800.00; the rest of the money needed was secured from personal friends in the eastern states, while $200 was pledged in St. Cloud. Messrs. Dam and Clark took the contract at a venture, put up the building, and received payment in full when the last nail was driven. This building was dedicated to God on Sabbath, January 7, 1865. How plain and unpretentious this building was, may be inferred from the fact that it was called the Presbyterian warehouse.

During most of this time the young pastor had no man helper, as Mr. Biggerstaff had gone into the army and Mr. McCombs had returned to his old home at Pittsburgh, but the few women were faithful under all discouragements. A Sabbath school of seven pupils was organized and soon became quite respectable in numbers. The church building erected on the present Sixth avenue, near Second street South, was used for all church purposes until 1870, when a lecture room was added. About 1876 the building was brought to the present location, the front changed by adding a tower, a kitchen and library room added to the rear, and still later the north side was taken out and an addition of 29 feet width was extended the full length, 79 feet, thereby enlarging the auditorium and furnishing a fine dining-room. About eight years ago a pipe organ was installed and has given great satisfaction.

It may be of interest to remark that the first name added to the roll was on profession of faith and that has been characteristic of this church; she has grown much more by additions on profession than by letter, and this year has added more names to the roll than in any other year in her history.

The ruling eldership has been as follows: James Biggerstaff, Marshall McCombs, Gen. H. Z. Mitchell, Joseph Hill, Elder D. Moore, President T. J. Gray, Charles G. Wilson, M. D., Prof. C. W. G. Hyde, Lucian T. Troutman, William Aikin, Prof. M. D. Avery, Samuel H. Van Cleve, M. D., E. A. Noble. The present board of elders: Lewis Clark, H. C. Ervin, Sr., W. B. Mitchell, Geo. S. Clark, James E. Jenks, Charles S. Olds.

The superintendent of the Sabbath school is Mr. Olds; the superintendent of the Primary Department, Miss Eleanor Mitchell, and the superintendent of the Junior Department, Mrs. C. S. Olds. The school is organized upon the latest plans, being graded from the beginners through to the Home department, and faithfully using the helps provided by the Board of Publication.

During all these years the effort has been constant to keep the church in touch with the work of the denomination at

home and abroad. Sometimes in the early days it seemed almost cruel to call upon the church to aid anything outside the home work, for there were years when even this seemed too much, but there was no let-up. This is our record: For all purposes, benevolent and home use, we have raised $72,269.85. I am not certain, but I think this church became self-supporting in the year 1878 and has so continued. It has also paid back to the Board of Church Erection several loans, and today owes nothing to anyone only good will.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in January, 1865, and has been a right hand from the beginning, and is today stronger than ever. For a few years we had deacons, but there was so little for them to do we dropped that office and adopted the deaconess plan, and found that to work well. This branch of the work has been of great value to the church. From an early date we had the Home and Foreign Mission Societies, but as neither was strong they were united and became a very strong and efficient body, and so continues. Our Society of Christian Endeavor was the second organization in the state in our denomination and has been a great help in the development of the Christian life of the young members.

As Protestantism has always been in the shade in this city, much more so in the early years, this church made slow growth, but there never was a year without some increase. The total of names on the roll is 590. But, as was common with all Western churches, there was a continual change of roll. This is the mother of three churches, namely: Willmar, Litchfield and Fergus Falls. There have been 498 baptisms, including both adults and infants. (Read at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the church, November 19, 1914, by the Rev. E. V. Campbell, D. D., pastor.)

Unity Church. — The first Unitarian preaching in St Cloud, or at least the first preaching by a Unitarian minister, was on Sunday evening, November 27, 1887, in the old Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Fifth avenue and First street, South, by the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers, then of Unity Church, St. Paul. In the announcement of this meeting the following statement appeared in the local papers of the week preceding: "All persons interested in the cause of liberal religion are cordially invited to attend. A number of the most successful Unitarian ministers of New England have offered to give each a month to the work of presenting the principles of Unitarianism, and St. Cloud will be selected as their place of work, if sufficient interest is manifested here in the cause." This plan for establishing a new liberal church was suggested by Mr. Crothers in discussing the possibilities of church extension in the west during a visit to New England the previous summer. The Rev. Charles F. Russell of Weston, Massachusetts, undertook to find the ministers, who should give their time to the enterprise, if Mr. Crothers would select the place. Just at this time Mr. Crothers's attention was called to St. Cloud by a write-up of its resources in a St. Paul paper. He learned from a lady in his church, who was engaged in Post Office Mission work, that James W. Garlington of St. Cloud had applied for liberal religious literature. Accordingly on November 22, 1887, he came to St. Cloud and called on Mr. Garlington, who introduced him to O. Tenny. Mr. Tenny took up the idea earnestly and introduced him to Judge Collins, the Searles, A. F. Robertson, N. P. Clarke, George H. Reynolds, E. H. Atwood and others. Arrangements were made for services the next Sunday evening, November 27. It was very cold, but about fifty people came out to hear Mr. Crothers. They stayed for a business meeting, when they invited the New England ministers to come out. At that meeting the church was virtually started on its course. The American Unitarian association paid the expenses of the eastern ministers and supplied their pulpits in their absence; the St. Cloud people paid the local expense of the meetings and boarded the ministers. Mr. Crothers preached Sunday evenings during December, with the exception of December 11, when the Rev. H. M. Simmons of the First Unitarian Church of Minneapolis spoke.

January 15, 1888, the Rev. H. Price Collier, of Hingham, Massachusetts, the first of the band of New England missionaries, preached in St. Cloud. After that date services were held at 10:30 A. M. The interest increased and during Mr. Collier's stay, on February 11, 1888, the formal or-

ganization of the church was effected. Those present at the meeting were L. W. Collins, F. E. Searle, C. P. McClure, A. E. Hussey, George H. Reynolds, O. Tenny, J. H. and H. S. Locke, A. F. Robertson, James W Garlington, G. W. Stewart, D. B. Searle and G. S. Spencer. George H. Reynolds was elected chairman and G. W. Stewart, clerk. It was unanimously voted that the church be known as Unity Church of St. Cloud. Nine trustees were elected: L. W. Collins, J. H. Locke, N. P. Clarke, James W. Garlington, Robert Lutz, A. F. Robertson, George H. Reynolds, C. P. McClure and D. W. Bruckart. At a meeting of the trustees held the same day, L. W. Collins was elected president of the board, F. E. Searle treasurer and G. W. Stewart clerk. The Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkeley of Concord, Massachusetts, succeeded Mr. Collier February 19.

The Ladies' Association, the present Woman's Alliance, was organized March 7, 1888, with the following officers: President, Mrs. D. W. Bruckart; vice-president, Mrs. J. F. Boulter; secretary, Mrs. F. E. Searle; treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Atwood; executive committee, Mesdames Bruckart, Searle, Collins, Churchill and Miss Washburn.

The Rev. C. E. St. John of Northampton, Massachusetts, followed Mr. Bulkeley, beginning his labors March 18, 1888. The fourth New England missionary was the Rev. Charles F. Russell of Weston, Massachusetts, alluded to above, who began his work the middle of April. The last one was the Rev. Charles J. Staples of Reading, Massachusetts, who preached his first sermon in St. Cloud, May 20, 1888, and remained until the end of June. He received and accepted a call to became the settled minister of the church and entered upon his duties October first. During July, August and September, the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Leon A. Harvey, then a student at the Harvard Divinity school.

Among the early subscribers to the church aside from those already mentioned were Dr. A. O. Gilman, J. H. Lufkin, O. F. Carver, E. H. and C. L. Atwood, William Westerman, John and M. F. Becker, J. Mayhew, E. P. Sartell, John Vandersluis, Mrs. C. C. McClure, L. A. Evans, George B. Smith, G. H. Dunnewold, George Churchill, Charles Linwood, William Russell, A. J. Marx, L. R. Swift, W. A. Shoemaker, C. H. Foote, J. R. Boyd and D. Van Dyke.

The first Unitarian Conference was held the ninth and tenth of October in 1888 at the Congregational church. Among the many ministers from abroad were Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, Samuel McChord Crothers of Boston, Caroline J. Bartlett of Kalamazoo, Michigan (now Caroline Bartlett Crane), Charles G. Ames, Edward A. Horton, Grindall Reynolds and George Batchelor of Boston and Thomas R. Slicer of New York. In October, 1888, one lot and a fraction, in all 81 feet on the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and Second street south was purchased for $1,675.00 and architect A. E. Hussey prepared plans for the church building. Ground was broken November 19, 1888, and the foundation walls erected the following June. The first service was held in the Sunday-school room on June 7 and in the auditorium September 6, 1891. The building was dedicated October 29, 1891, in connection with the second meeting of the Minnesota Conference in St. Cloud. Judge L. W. Collins was president of the Conference and Mrs. E. H. Atwood and O. Tenny delegates from the St. Cloud church. During the summer of 1892 the building was completed with the finishing off of the dining-room, kitchen, study and cloak rooms.

The first great loss, which came to the church, was the death of one of its most active workers and inspiirng leaders, Mrs. L. W. Collins, who passed away in May, 1894.

The Rev. Charles J. Staples remained in St. Cloud six years and was succeeded October 1, 1884, by the Rev. Carleton F. Brown. September 1, 1897, the Rev. Robert S. Loring became pastor and he in turn was succeeded May 1, 1901, by the Rev. J. H. Jones. Dr. Manfred Lillifors began his pastorate March 17, 1907, and was followed by the Rev. Paul D. Dansingberg, September 1, 1909. Mr. Dansingberg left St. Cloud April 1, 1914, to accept a call to Kansas City, Missouri. His successor, the Rev. Walter Albert Smith, a graduate of the Meadville Theological School in Meadville, Pennsylvania, became pastor of the church September 1, 1914.

With the assistance of Andrew Carnegie, a fine pipe organ was purchased and installed during the summer of 1912. The

trustees at present are Mrs. C. L. Atwood, Mrs. W. A. Shoemaker, Mrs. M. D. Taylor, Miss C. E. Clarke, Messrs. C. C. Dragoo, G. H. Dunnewold, George C. Hubbard, James Colgrove and M. E. Jones. The church stands for education as well as religion and the denomination embraces among its members the leading educators and literary men of the country.

German Evangelical Friedens Church.—The German Evangelical Friedens Church, which is affiliated with the Evangelical Synod of North America, was organized October 1, 1892, and incorporated December 5, 1892. Its first members were: William Albrecht, Karl Buddrius, William Emmerich, H. Gruen, Carl Juergens, Gottlieb Kowitz, Karl Kowitz, Sr., Karl Kowitz, Jr., Andreas Keller, George Krieg, Gustav Krueger, Gustav Menz, F. Manthe, Franz Naegeli, Friedrich Poepke, Adam Schaum, Adam Stanger, George Stanger, Fred F. Schieman, John Schiedinger, Ernst Soetebier, Julius Vierkant, William Ziemer, Fritz Ziebol, Friedrich Wegner, Karl Macke, Herman Steffens, Christine Stanger, Eva Fischer, Louise Gerard, Augusta Terwey. The first church board consisted of the following members: Franz Naegeli, president; William Albrecht, secretary; Andreas Keller, treasurer; William Emmerich and Fred Schieman, elders; Karl Kowitz, Sr., and Gustav Krueger, trustees.

The first church, a small frame structure, was built during the pastorate of the Rev. E. John Fleer on block 55, lot 7, on the corner of Eighth avenue and Fourth street South, and was dedicated November 24, 1892. On January 15, 1893, a small church bell, which had been donated by the St. Paul Evangelical Church of St. Paul, Minn., was dedicated.

In the spring of 1894 the parsonage was erected on the rear end of the church lot, fronting on Fourth street South. The lot adjoining the church property (block 55, lot 8) was donated to the congregation March 11, 1902, by Mrs. Margaret Metzroth, and in the year of 1908, after the old frame church, which no longer could accommodate the growing congregation, had been sold and moved away, a new brick church with Sunday school room was erected on lot 7 and part of lot 8. The cornerstone of this church was laid May 10, 1908, and the dedication took place in September, 1908. In the spring of 1910 two fine church bells were installed (1,500 pounds and 900 pounds, respectively) and dedicated May 1, 1910. The interior of the church was artistically decorated in the spring of 1912 and various other important improvements were made in and around the church and parsonage.

The pastors which have served the church are as follows: Rev. E. John Fleer, from November, 1892, to November, 1895; Rev. Henry Waldmann, from January, 1896, to May, 1906. Rev. Alex Siegenthaler, from May, 1906, to March, 1909. Rev. Waldmann, who is still residing at St. Cloud, served temporarily from April, 1909, to August, 1909. Rev. John L. Haack, present pastor, since September 1, 1909.

The church has at present about 150 individual members, and the present board is as follows: Fred Schieman, president; Herman Steffans, secretary; Ernest Keller, treasurer; August Schiffmann and Fred Wegner, elders; Herman Schack and Herman Meierding, trustees.

Swedish Baptist Church.—This church was organized November 20, 1882, with nine charter members, viz., Michael Johnson, Mrs. A. L. Johnson, C. J. Johnson, Mrs. C. J. Johnson, A. G. Magnuson, Mrs. A. G. Magnuson, John Buckman, Mrs. John Buckman, Christine Johnson.

The pastors have been: Rev. Michael Johnson, 1882 to 1889; Rev. A. G. Hall, 1889 to 1892; Rev. L. J. Olson, 1892 to 1895; Rev. A. G. Holm, 1895 to 1898; Rev. John Rosen, 1898 to 1900; Rev. Aug. Norden, 1900 to 1904; Rev. P. O. Ekstrom, 1905 to 1907; Rev. Regnold Lund, 1907 to 1910; Rev. C. T. Martin, 1910 to 1911; Rev. A. J. Dahlstrom, 1912, (April 1) present pastor in 1915. Deacons—A. G. Magnuson, John Buckman, M. Coley, Gustaf Liljedahl, Martin Olson, Chas. Johnson, John Person (now serving), O. L. Anderson, C. L. Peterson, Ebert Johnson, Michael Johnson, William Shield (the three last named are now serving). A total of 402 members have been reecived; 304 have moved, been dismissed or died; present membership, 107.

The church was built in 1886 on Wilson avenue N. E., and in 1905 was moved to St. Germain street east, between Second and Third avenues, a more convenient location. The church property is valued at $6,000, with no debts. The society contrib-

utes $300 annually to home and foreign missions; this being outside of all local and charitable work.

Swedish Church of God.—This church was organized June 23, 1883, with seven members, in Sauk Rapids. These members were L. J. Haggqvist, A. B. Anderson, Andrew Petterson, Lois Olson, August Johnson, Nels Larson, John Skoglund. The first pastor was the Rev. Matthias Petterson for one year, followed by the Rev. A. G. Nelson. In June, 1888, the church voted to become Congregational and was duly recognized by the council.

A brick-veneered church building was erected in East St. Cloud in 1889 and in the following year a comfortable brick-veneered parsonage. The successors to the Rev. A. G. Nelson have been: the Rev. B. Finstrom, the Rev. Mr. Loven, the Rev. John Rood, the Rev. K. E. Pederson, and the Rev. E. W. Bjorklund, the present pastor. The same pastor serves both the church at East St. Cloud and that at Sauk Rapids. The present membership of the two churches is about 90, somewhat the larger proportion being at East St. Cloud.

Norwegian Lutheran Church.—The organization of this church probably had its beginnings in small missionary services held in this city or in the neighboring county at irregular times mostly by the Rev. P. O. Langseth of Glendorado or the Rev. T. H. Dahl of Minneapolis. Just when or how long these services, which were conducted under the direction of the Church Extension organization of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America, continued cannot at this time be ascertained. The formal organization took place in this city in the German Evangelical Lutheran Church on Eighth avenue and Fifth street South on September 27, 1908. Among those who took a prominent part in the organization were: Christian Knutson, Alfred Haugen, M. H. Halleckson, Carl Iverson, Nels Fuhre and Mrs. Bertha Quickstad.

For one year after its organization the congregation was served by the Rev. Mr. Langseth and the Rev. Mr. Dahl. On September 12, 1909, the Rev. G. T. Lee of Glenwood preached his introductory sermon and continued serving the congregation until the close of the year 1913, when the Rev. E. Mortensen was called to service in the congregation and began his work in the form of an introductory sermon on Sunday evening, December 21, 1913. The Rev. Mr. Lee came the following Sunday, December 28, when he gave his farewell address and assisted in the Christmas tree exercises.

Up to September, 1910, the congregation had free use of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church on Eighth avenue South. On September 12 of that year, through the untiring efforts of the Rev. Mr. Lee, the Congregational Church property on Fifth avenue South was purchased and $300 spent on repairs. On October 9 of that year the congregation held its first services in this their new church.

Since its organization the following have become members of the church: T. L. Ness, John Jordahl, I. T. Johnsrud, Christ Hendrickson, Hjilmer Dam, John Dam, Anna Omundson, Adolf Hanson, Elmer Eggers and others whose names cannot now be secured. Besides these there are several residents of the city and the surrounding country who, though not formally members of the church, are affiliating themselves with it in its work. A large number of Normal School students are making this church their place of worship. The total present actual membership is seventy-four.

Christian Science Church.—The first organized Christian Science work was begun in St. Cloud in October, 1889, with the formation of the first Christian Science Association. Meetings were held in the Lahr building on St. Germain street for several years.

The growth of the work necessitated the formation of a Christian Science Society, November 24, 1895. At this time the Christian Science reading room, where authorized Christian Science literature may be read or purchased, was opened to the public.

The society now holds its Sunday services in the auditorium of the Unitarian Church, and a reading room is also maintained in the same building.

Congregational Church.—The society was organized February 16, 1864, in the Everett schoolhouse, with the following named members: The Rev. F. Ayer, Mrs. E. F. Ayer, Dr. W. R. Hunter, W. T. Clark, Caroline M. Clark, C. Bridgman, Sarah L. Bridg-

man, H. P. Bennett, and Charlotte M. Bennett. The society worshipped in Wilson's Hall until 1867, when a new brick church building was erected, which was formally dedicated November 30, 1870. Much credit was due the Rev. James Tompkins for his efforts to raise sufficient money to pay off the indebtedness. An addition was built to the rear of the church edifice in 1885, making the total value of the property $8,000.

The first pastor was the Rev. W. B. Dada, who organized the church and gave $1,000 toward the building. His successors were: Rev. Geo. I. Wood, November, 1867, to June 1869; Rev. James Tompkins, July, 1869, to July, 1870; Rev. Henry Mills, August, 1870, to August, 1871; Rev. Cyrus Pickett, July 1872, to January, 1874; Rev. Geo. R. Milton, January, 1876, to August, 1876; Rev. W. C. Chapin, October, 1880, to October, 1881; Rev. Jos. Chandler, January, 1882, to September, 1882; Rev. J. H. Chandler, September, 1882, to September, 1885; Rev. J. W. Hargreave, October, 1885, to December, 1888; Rev. A. G. Pettengill, August, 1889, to August, 1890; Rev. A. E. Steiner, June, 1891, to November, 1892; Rev. J. F. Bacon, September, 1893, to September, 1894; Rev. H. S. McCowan, October, 1894, to July, 1895; Rev. I. B. Tracy, September, 1897, to April, 1898.

The Rev. Mr. Swain preached for about one year in the interval until April 27, 1902, when he resigned and the church was finally closed. The building was sold in 1910 to the Norwegian Lutheran society, by which it has since been occupied.

One of the pastors, the Rev. Mr. Steiner, has in later years acquired a national and an international reputation as a student of and writer on sociological questions, especially those relating to the immigrants to the United States.

Universalist.—Preliminary to the organization of a Universalist society an effort was made in the spring of 1864, by a number of the citizens of the place interested in the movement, to purchase and finish off the large, unoccupied building which had been begun for a Baptist church, but the matter was eventually abandoned. Nothing further was done until the following January when the Rev. Mr. Keyes, of the Universalist church at Minneapolis, began a series of meetings in St. Cloud. As a result of his efforts about $1,000 was subscribed for the support of a minister. A call was extended to the Rev. J. H. Ballou, who accepted and entered on his pastorate in March, services being held part of the time in the building then occupied as a school, located on the present Fifth avenue near the corner of Fourth street south (now a dwelling house) and part of the time in the courthouse. The Universalist State association met in the city July 12 and 13, 1865, at which time Mr. Ballou was ordained as pastor of the St. Cloud church. He remained in charge until the following June, when he removed to another field. Another pastor was not called, but during the following two or three years occasional services were held by ministers from other localities. Among the more active members of the society were Mr. and Mrs. T. C. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Clarke and Judge L. A. Evans.

Other Churches.—From the following churches no information regarding their organization and history could be obtained: German Evangelical Lutheran, Zion Evangelical Association, Advent, Seventh Day Adventist, Gospel Hall.

CHAPTER LV.

ST. CLOUD ORGANIZATIONS.

The Masonic Bodies—The G. A. R. and Its Auxiliaries—Elks—Odd Fellows and Rebekahs—United Workmen and Degree of Honor—Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors—Woodmen of the World and Woodmen Circle—Equitable Fraternal Union—Court of Honor—Modern Brotherhood of America—Commercial Travelers—Eagles—Camels—Modern Samaritans—Degree of Pocahontas—Lady Maccabees—Order of Vasa—North Star Benefit—Independent Foresters—Royal Arcanum—Knights of Columbus—Catholic Order of Foresters—Lady Foresters—Hibernians and Auxiliary—St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Ladies' Benevolent Association—Catholic Club—Humane Society—Health League—Social Clubs—Labor Organizations—St. Cloud Automobile Club—Commercial Organizations.

North Star Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M. was organized October 25, 1857, and the first meeting was held October 31, 1857. The officers under dispensation were: W. M., Martin G. Smith; S. W., Richard C. Burdick; J. W., James K. Miller; secretary, Taylor Dudley; S. D., Peter A. Grant; J. D., D. J. Boynton, and tyler, Burnham Hanson.

The charter was granted January 8, 1858, and the first meeting held under the charter, January 16, 1858. The charter officers were: W. M., Martin G. Smith; S. W., Richard C. Burdick; J. W., James K. Miller; treasurer, David Gilman; secretary, Taylor Dudley; S. D., Peter A. Grant; J. D., Burnham Hanson, and tyler, Henry Hillman.

The successive meeting places have been as follows: First: Second story Burdick store building, Watab, Benton county, until July 14, 1861. Second: Second story "Stokes" warehouse on the upper levee, St. Cloud, first occupied July 27, 1861, and until October 8, 1864. Third: Second story Carter building on northeast corner Seventh avenue and First street north, occupied from October 8, 1864, to August 30, 1875. Fourth: Second story Clark & Davis building on northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Second street south; occupied from September 1, 1875, to August 31, 1886. Fifth: Third story D. B. Searle block, No. 20 Fifth avenue south; from September 13, 1886, to February 16, 1912. Sixth: February 16, 1912, it occupied its present home in the third story of the Masonic block, S. Gorman street. This building, formerly known as the "Kerr block," was purchased by the St. Cloud Masonic Temple Association, a corporation, in September, 1912.

The following members of the lodge have held state offices in Minnesota: Stephen Miller, governor; Charles A. Gilman and Alphonso Barto, lieutenant governors; H. C. Rogers, secretary of state; L. W. Collins, assistant justice supreme court; J. M. McKelvy, L. W. Collins and M. D. Taylor, district judges; M. D. Taylor, supreme court commissioner.

The list of officers of this lodge has been a notable one. In the list here appended the worshipful master, the senior warden and the junior warden are given for each year, (D), after a name signifying deceased, and (W) signifying withdrawn.

Martin G. Smith (D), Richard C. Burdick (D), James K. Miller, 1858; Richard C. Burdick (W), James K. Miller, David Gilman (D), 1859-60; James K. Miller, David Gilman (D), Abner W. Libby (D), 1860-61; Thomas C. Alder (W), George S. Geer (W), Abner W. Libby (D), 1861-62; Albert B. Curry (W), Gilbert S. Mattoon (W), Abner W. Libby (D), 1862-63; Albert B. Curry (W), J. D. Rogers (W), Abner W. Libby (D), 1863-64; Albert B. Curry (W), H. Z. Mitchell (W), A. Gillmore (D), 1864-65; Gilbert S. Mattoon (W), Silas Mor-



"FARMERS' HOME" AT ST. CLOUD



ST. GERMAIN STREET, 1865

latt (D), G. W. Sweet (W), 1865-66; James K. Miller, Wesley Carter (D), James Biggerstaff (D), 1866-67; James K. Miller, James Biggerstaff (D), E. S. Hall (W), 1867-68; J. Edwin Wing (D), L. W. Collins (D), J. C. Wilson (W), 1868-69; L. W. Collins (D), A. W. Bush (W), W. J. Parsons (D), 1869-70; L. W. Collins (D), E. H. Walker (D), C. W. West (D), 1870-71; J. Edwin Wing (D), James Biggerstaff (D), E. V. Campbell, 1871-72; L. W. Collins (D), E V. Campbell, C. W. West (D), 1872-73; E. H. Walker (D), E. V. Campbell, John Coates, 1873-74; J. Edwin Wing (D), E. H. Walker (D), J. K. Miller, 1874-75; J. Edwin Wing (D), J. K. Miller, John Coates, 1875-76; J. Edwin Wing (D), John Coates, J. V. Brower (D), 1876-77; George H. Davis (W), J. V. Brower (D), George S. Spencer, 1877-78; George H. Davis (W), D. H. Freeman, T. D. Parsons (W), 1878-79; George H. Davis (W), A. L. Cramb (W), George S. Spencer, 1880; A. L. Cramb (W), George S. Spencer, C. T. Fawcett, 1881; George S. Spencer, C. T. Fawcett, S. B. Rees (W), 1882; A. L. Cramb (W), C. S. Benson, John DeLeo (D), 1883; A. L. Cramb (W), J. Edwin Wing (D), M. D. Taylor, 1884; A. L. Cramb (W), M. D. Taylor, F. Tolman (W), 1885; A. L. Cramb (W), M. D. Taylor, T. C. Wing, 1886; M. D. Taylor, T. C. Wing, George McMahon, 1887; M. D. Taylor, T. C. Wing, George McMahon, 1888; T. C. Wing, George McMahon, J. H. Lufkin, 1889; T. C. Wing, J. H. Lufkin, H. H. Corbett, 1890; J. H. Lufkin, C. T. Fawcett, John DeLeo (D), 1891; J. H. Lufkin, C. T. Fawcett, W. J. Caffin (D), 1892; J. H. Lufkin, C. T. Fawcett, W. J. Caffin (D), 1893; D. T. Calhoun (D), C. W. Linwood, A. A. Wright, 1894; D. T. Calhoun (D), A. A. Wright, J. A. Neil, 1895; D. T. Calhoun (D), J. F. Stephens, C. T. Fawcett, 1896; D. T. Calhoun (D), J. F. Stephens, L. T. Troutman (W), 1897; J. F. Stephens, M. K. Nelson (W), J. A. Chase (W), 1898; J. F. Stephens, M. K. Nelson (W), J. A. Chase (W), 1899; D. T. Calhoun (D), Geo. H. Hayes (W), Otto H. Wood, 1900; J. H. Lufkin, W. H. Thompson, J. E. Jenks, 1901; W. H. Thompson (D), F. A. Ranney (D), Otto H. Wood, 1902; W. H. Thompson, F. A. Ranney (D), Otto H. Wood, 1903; W. H. Thompson, A. L. Gralerson, A. H. Gates, 1904; A. L. Gralerson, A. H. Gates, A. H. Leimbacher, 1905; C. S. Benson, A. H. Leimbacher, J. R. Bennett, Jr., 1906; A. H. Leimbacher, J. R. Bennett, Jr., J. N. Benson, 1907; A. H. Leimbacher, J. R. Bennett, Jr., W. F. Benjamin, 1908; A. H. Leimbacher, Jas. E. Jenks, W. N. Niskern, 1909; Jas. E. Jenks, W. N. Niskern, A. L. Wenstrom, 1910; Jas. E. Jenks, W. N. Niskern, A. L. Wenstrom, 1911; W. N. Niskern, A. L. Wenstrom, C. J. Harrison, 1912; Jas. R. Bennett, Jr., C. J. Harrison, P. P. Colgrove, 1913; Jas. R. Bennett, Jr., J. W. Howatt, H. C. Ervin, Jr, 1914; A. L. Wenstrom, E. S. Hill, L. R. Leverina, 1915. There are on February 25, 1915, 231 members.

The deceased members are: Martin G. Smith, Richard C. Burdick, David Gilman, Taylor Dudlay, Peter A. Grant, Henry Hillman, George Bunting, Asa Libby, Abner W. Libby, Thomas E. Inman, Silas Marlatt, S. J. Wheeler, Stephen Miller, Pomeroy W. Laughlin, James M. McKelvy, J. Shuman White, Henry McMahon, Frederick Duhn, Addison Gilmore, Heinrich Hoepner, Francis Arnold, Nelson Bolt, Wesley Carter, Hugh O'Donnell, George L. Fisk, Henry C. Rogers, John W. Metzroth, Christ Becker, Levi Wheeler, Caleb W. West, Eugene E. Braun, James Biggerstaff, David Tice, William Dickinson, Loren W. Collins, Moody C. Tolman, Allen E. Hussey, J. Edwin Wing, John R. Hayward, Charles Schulten, Francis Talcott, A. Richardson, Luman O. Boardman, Wales Henderson, Albert O. Gilman, Andrew Larson, John Kray, Joseph E. Wing, James W. Robertson, Charles W. Buss, Charles W. Kingsbury, Edwin Capple, Josiah E. Hayward, Alonzo W. Gates, James F. Bradford, John Vandersluis, E. L. Davis, James F. Wray, Warren W. Wright, J. Andrew Bensen, Charles A. Leagle; Joseph B. Sartell, Peter R. Greibler, Harvey G. Wire, William Westerman, R. W. Bryan, Maynard A. Collar, Smith G. Williams, Nathaniel Getchell, James Stewart, David C. Abeles, James W. Jones, William A. Riley, John Mosher, George McCollum, Leonard Masterbrook, William J. Coffin, Fred W. Ladd, Fred R. Whitman, William H. Thompson, George W. Cline, David T. Calhoun, Orrin O. Wood, James Abell, Archibald Guthrie, Samuel S. Parr, Albert W. Pelton, Alphonso Barto, Peter Henry Anderson, Fred Albert Ranney, John F. Sigloh, James Henry John-

son, George H. Reynolds, John Foster Gay, John Ernest Payne, John DeLeo.

St. Cloud Chapter, No. 46, R. A. M.—On February 3, 1886, a dispensation for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons was issued by G. H. P. Nathan Kingsley to be known as "Shekinah" Chapter. The petitioners were C. A. Cummings, D. B. Searle, G. W. McCollum, T. C. Boorn, L. W. Collins, R. L. Scott, W. Carter, W. Westerman, S. N. Wright, J. K. Miller, James Lonsdale and G. M. Wing. On October 12, 1886, the chapter was granted a charter as St. Cloud Chapter No. 46, and it was duly constituted and its officers installed on October 14, 1886, the first officers being: H. P., C. A. Cummings; K., T. C. Boorn; S., G. S. Spencer; C. of H., G. W. McCollum; P. S., H. H. Corbett; R. A. C., Geo. McMahon; M. 3V., M. D. Taylor; M. 2V., J. DeLeo; M. 1V., W. L. Beebe; treasurer, A. F. Robertson; secretary, J. F. Wray. The present officers are: H. P., A. Tufford; K., W. F. Benjamin; S., L. R. Severing; C. of H., O. Nelson; P. S., C. S. Sutton; R. A. C., G. H. Miner; M. 3V., C. F. Harrell; M. 2V., O. H. Bahe; M. 1V., F. Ball; treasurer, F. E. Davis; secretary, J. C. Munro. The membership February 25, 1915, is 127.

Nazarene Commandery No. 24, Knights Templar.—On May 25, 1892, a commandery of Knights Templar was instituted in this city, under dispensation, to be known as Nazarene Commandery. The petition for the dispensation was signed by H. J. Anderson, A. Barto, T. C. Boorn, H. H. Corbett, J. H. Dewart, E. J. Evans, C. A. Gilman, J. F. Low, F. Ladd, Geo. McMahon, J. C. Munro, J. K. Miller, Dee Norton, D. B. Searle, J. F. Stephens, D. Sparrow, J. F. Wray and O. M. Nelson. The commandery was chartered June 24, 1892, and was constituted July 26, 1892, by T. W. Hugo, G. C., and the grand commandery, as Nazarene No. 24. The first officers were: E. C., H. J. Anderson; G., J. C. Munro; C. G., Geo. Tileston; P., G. S. Spencer; S. W., Dee Norton; J. W., J. F. Stephens; treasurer, A. Barto; recorder, J. F. Low; S. B., H. H. Corbett; S. W. B., G. W. McCollum; War., M. K. Nelson. The present officers are: E. C., F. L. Estey; G., J. W. Howatt; C. G., C. S. Sutton; S. W., O. Nelson; J. W., C. F. Harrell; P., W. F. Benjamin; treasurer, G. H. Miner; recorder, J. C. Munro; S. B., G. G. Scherfenberg; S. W. B., L. C. Brown; War., A. Tufford. The membership February 25, 1915, is 86.

Granite Chapter, No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star.—Granite Chapter, No. 22, O. E. S., was organized March 30, 1888, in the North Star lodge rooms in the Searle building on Fifth avenue south. The charter members were: Mrs. Malinda Cooper, Mrs. Josephine Carrick, Mrs. Laura Marlatt, Mrs. Myra Fawcett, Mrs. Caroline Boorne, Mrs. Arabel Wing, Annie Getchell, Carrie Getchell, Geo. S. Spencer, T. C. Boorne, Geo. McMahon, Chris. Fawcett, N. Getchell, C. E. Morgan and T. C. Wing, Mrs. Malinda Cooper was elected first worthy matron; Geo. S. Spencer, worthy patron; T. C. Wing, secretary.

After a few months interest died and on March 10, 1894, it was reorganized, and as at this time there were two grand chapters they were consolidated, the chapters renumbered according to age, the St. Cloud number changed to No. 5, and a new charter granted, as old one was lost or destroyed. Mrs. Lida Calhoun was elected worthy matron; J. H. Lufkin, worthy patron; John C. Monroe, secretary. In February, 1913, the Masonic Association having bought the Kerr block on St. Germain street, the lodge rooms were moved.

The principal officers have been as follows, the worthy matron, worthy patron and secretary being given each year in the order named: 1888, Mrs. Malinda Cooper, George S. Spencer, T. C. Wing; 1894, Mrs. Lida Calhoun, J. H. Lufkin, J. C. Monroe; 1895, Mrs. Lida Calhoun, J. H. Lufkin, Mrs. Charolette Barto; 1896, Mrs. Charolette Barto, J. F. Stephens, Mrs. Myra Faucett; 1897, Mrs. Charolette Barto, J. H. Lufkin, Mrs. Myra Faucett; 1898, Mrs. Ida Stephens, C. S. Benson, Mrs. Myra Faucett; 1899, Mrs. Ida Stephens, J. H. Lufkin, Mrs. Myra Faucett; 1900, Mrs. Jane Spencer, M. K. Nelson, Mrs. Hellene Nelson; 1901, Mrs. Jane Spencer, Thos. Hellier, Mrs. Myra Faucett; 1902, Mrs. Helen Hellier, J. H. Lufkin, Abbie Hellier; 1903, Mrs. Helen Hellier, J. H. Lufkin, Mrs. Myra Faucett; 1904 and 1905, Mrs. Maude Leimbacker, A. H. Gales, Mrs. Myra Faucett; 1906, Mrs. Ella Davis, F. C. Lindt, A. H. Gaumitz; 1907 and 1908, Lomie Raymond, F. C. Lindt, A. H. Gaumitz; 1909, Mrs. Phebe Dunnewold, Ola Nelson, A. H. Gaumitz; 1910, Mrs. Phebe Dunnewold, Ola

Nelson, Mrs. Helen Risch; 1911 and 1912, Mrs. Pearl Honer, A. L. Wenstrom, Dell Raymond; 1913, Mrs. Rosa Lindt, J. W. Howatt, Dell Raymond; 1914 and 1915, Mrs. Susan Scherfenberg, F. L. Estey, Dell Raymond.

There are 175 members in good standing at the present time. The Order of the Eastern Star exists for the purpose of giving practical effect to one of the beneficent purposes of Free Masonry, which is to provide for the welfare of the wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Master Masons and to promulgate the principles of brotherly love, relief and truth.

James M. McKelvy Post, No. 134, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized March 20, 1885, and mustered March 21, 1885. James M. McKelvy, for whom the Post was named, was captain of Company I, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he took up the legal profession and later was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District, which position he held for several years until he resigned.

The following were the first officers of the Post: Commander, George S. Spencer; senior vice commander, P. B. Gorman; surgeon, W. M. Scruby; chaplain, James Biggerstaff; officer of the day, Andrew Larson; officer of the guard, John Schaefer; quartermaster, D. A. Perkins; adjutant, Frank Carrier; sergeant-major, Thomas Ewing; quartermaster-sergeant, A. B. Meyers. The following were charter members: D. A. Perkins, John Dressler, John Schaefer, Frank Carrier, Mathias Mickley, Charles F. Wheeler, P. T. Safford, W. F. Knowlton, George S. Spencer, Loren W. Collins, George W. Tilton, James Biggerstaff, P. B. Gorman, J. W. Westrum, Thomas Ewing, A. E. Hussey, J. L. Wakefield, Miner Webb, Dolson B. Searle, W. W. Swathwood, J. H. Raymond, Andrew Larson, W. M. Scruby, John Cooper, C. I. Dakin, A. B. Meyers, Charles Smith, Daniel Martin, Nathaniel Getchell, George I. Porter, G. F. Miles, Fred Reed, Henry Fischer, George Hanson, Charles Ketcham, Michael Mitchell.

During its history, the following have served as commanders of the Post: George S. Spencer, P. B. Gorman, James Biggerstaff, John Schaefer, Fred Reed, D. A. Perkins, A. F. Perkins, C. F. Macdonald (15 years), J. A. McDonald, Josiah E. West, C. E. Bell, J. P. Carpenter. The following have been adjutants: Frank Carrier, W. L. Carrier, W. L. Spooner, John Schaefer, Fred Reed, M. F. Sweet.

McKelvy Post has since its organization, invariably observed Decoration Day and Memorial Sunday. The Post has always, through delegations of its members, paid annual visits to the schools of the city during Memorial week.

Two very largely attended district encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic have been held in St. Cloud, which were occasions for a great outpouring of the veterans and citizens of the city and surrounding country generally. During its history the Post has been honored by the election of four of its members as department commanders, the highest position in the Grand Army in the state of Minnesota. They were: A. Barto, Dolson B. Searle, C. F. Macdonald, Loren W. Collins.

Starting with a membership of thirty-six and increasing to one hundred and six, the maximum, it has been reduced by death and removal to forty-nine. Two hundred and thirteen veterans of the Civil War have been mustered into the Post during its history. Their names, company and regiment are as follows: D. A. Perkins, C, 1st Minnesota; John Dressler, I, 7th Minnesota; John Schaefer, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Frank Carrier, D, 22nd Ohio; Mathias Mickley, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; C. F. Wheeler, F, 40th Wisconsin; P. F. Safford, D, 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry; W. F. Knowlton, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Geo. S. Spencer, B, 10th New York Cavalry; L. W. Collins, F, 7th Minnesota; G. W. Tilton, 2nd Minnesota Battery; Jas. Biggerstaff, F, 1st Minn. B'tt'l'n.; P. B. Gorman, A, 24th Michigan; Joseph W. Westurn, G, 16th New York; Thomas Ewing, I, 3rd Pennsylvanie Cavalry; A. E. Hussey, I, 7th Minnesota; J. L. Wakefield, B, 6th Minnesota; Miner Webb, D, 126th New York; D. B. Searle, I, 64th New York; Wilson W. Swathwood, F, 94th Ohio; J. H. Raymond, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Andrew Larson, A, 34th Kentucky; Wm. M. Scruby, H, 11th Illinois Cavalry; John Cooper, A, 8th Minnesota; C. I. Dakin, D, 4th Minnesota; Andrew B. Myers, D, 4th Minnesota; Chas. Smith, D, 1st Minnesota

Mounted Rangers; D. Martin, I, 7th Minnesota; N. Getchell, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Geo. I. Porter, Com. Sergt., 8th Minnesota; S. P. Howard, U. S. Navy; G. F. Miles, A, 12th Wisconsin; Fred Reed, B, 12th New York Cavalry; Henry Fischer, E, 1st Minnesota; Geo. Hanson, G, 4th Minnesota; Chas. Ketchum, G, 4th Minnesota; M. Mitchell, H, 4th New Hampshire; W. P. Ward, F, 23rd Kentucky; J. E. West, I, 7th Minnesota; A. P. Bell, G, 14th New York; S. C. Johnson, I, 7th Minnesota; S. H. Blood, I, 7th Minnesota; John Riley, C, 1st Minn. B'tt'l'n.; John Miller, E, 1st Minnesota Cavalry; P. W. Clepper, E, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry; John Plattes, G, 4th Minnesota; Francis Sargent, F, 33rd New York; Lucien J. Barnes, F, 1st Missouri Artillery; George Crook, B, 33rd Wisconsin; Joseph Millbauer, G, 4th Minnesota; W. L. Spooner, F, 23rd Wisconsin; Joseph L. Uptegrove, B, 10th Kentucky; A. M. Hamlin, K, 13th Michigan; S. J. Huffer, C, 8th Illinois; J. H. Warner, C, 50th Massachusetts; M. C. Moran, C, 4th Minnesota; E. J. Smart, K, 2d Maine Cavalry; John Fox, I, 1st Minnesota; Burton Smith, F, 11th Minnesota; J. C. Feugle, D, 11th Minnesota; C. E. Churchill, I, 2nd Minnesota Cavalry; S. N. Clayton, K, 4th Minnesota; Sydney DeLong, K, 24th Wisconsin; Charles E. Bell, D, 12th Illinois; Justice A. Dayton, B, Hatch's Battalion; Joseph Hershey, I, 4th Minnesota; Jacob Beaven, A, 6th Illinois Cavalry; Xavier Honer, B, 30th Wisconsin; C. C. Cowan, 2nd Minnesota Light Artillery; N. Grant, I, 7th Minnesota; V. P. Getchell, I, 7th Minnesota; John B. Scherer, G, 2nd Minnesota Cavalry; Nicholas Webber, D, Fremont Guards; John Connely, G, 2nd Minnesota Cavalry; Frederick Siferth, E, 15th Ohio Artillery; Henry Green, D, 11th Minnesota; John D. Belemy, I, 5th West Virginia; Charles G. Wood, I, 7th Minnesota; David Haney, I, 7th Minnesota; Andrew F. Perkins, C, 1st Minnesota; C. Niel, D, 4th Minnesota; Edwin Kidder, D, 4th Minnesota; Augustus Parrish, C, 8th Minnesota; Asa Libby, I, 7th Minnesota; D. E. Myers, G, 83d Ohio; John Kemper, G, 5th Minnesota; Austin Thompson, N, 2nd Pennsylvania; C. F. Macdonald, I, 9th Minnesota; J. A. McDonald, F, 2nd Minnesota Cavalry; Werner Meir, E, 5th Minnesota; Clifton B. Gregory, I, 7th Minnesota; G. S. Martin, C, 99th Ohio; M. F. Sweet, G, 77th New York; Jacob Lemm, G, 9th Minnesota; William Mund, G, 11th Minnesota; J. D. Thomas, I, 7th Minnesota; John Ferschweiler, G, 11th Minnesota; Nick Schreifles, G, 9th Minnesota; Ross Richards, G, 3d Wisconsin; John N. Gilley, G, 9th New York; Aaron Fadden, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Sam Clayton, K, 4th Minnesota; Wm. Wegher, E, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry; S. G. Williams, C, 13th Michigan; Edwin A. Garlington, I, 3d Minnesota; Leonard Thielman, B, 49th New York; M. C. Saucer, C, 208th Pennsylvania; N. Gasser, G, 9th Minnesota; Bernhard Bruning, G, 9th Minnesota; J. H. Bonham, D, 5th Ohio Cavalry; A. F. Perkins, C, 1st Minnesota; Wm. O'Brien, H, 17th Wisconsin; Michael McNulty, C, 33d Illinois; John Coates, D, 1st Minn. Mtd. Rangers; Joseph Schroyer, B, 167th Ohio; Ora L. Davis, B, 57th New York; Franz Ziegenbein, C, 17th Iowa; Geo. E. Krieg, A, 9th Illinois; Thos. J. Longley, F, 77th Ohio; William Fasolt, I, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve; J. A. Loehrer, B, Fremont's Body Guard; Renslear Burnham, S, 33d Wisconsin; F. Battenburg, A, 128th Ohio; John Steffes, G, 4th Minnesota; John Leisen, G, 2nd Minnesota; M. B. Richardson, E, 100th Pennsylvania; A. Barto, K, 52nd Illinois; Ephraim Harrington, F, 11th Minnesota; Geo. W. Smitten, I, 3d Minnesota; Henry E. Collins, I, 3d Minnesota; John Winter, E, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Chas. Joy, H, 5th New York; Joseph Rieder, G, 4th Minnesota; Daniel Delaney, C, 2d Minnesota; Chas. Yager, L, 1st Minnesota Artillery; Edward Clifton, A, 1st Minnesota Battalion; Milton P. Noel, B, 9th Illinois; Edward Goerger, I, 4th Minnesota; Peter F. Valley, F, 91st Illinois; John Jones, F, 21st Illinois; A. C. Jonson, D, 1st Minn. Mtd. Rangers; B. Reinhard, G, 1st Iowa; Andrew Fritz, D, 1st Minn.; G. W. Grant, I, 7th Minnesota; Joseph Giedeman, F, 2nd Minnesota; Joseph F. Cranston, D, 12th Illinois; Allen F. Chase, H, 8th Michigan; Marcus Bosworth, F, 156th Illinois; Chas. G. Peabody, D, 4th Minnesota; Patrick S. Cary, C, 54th Kentucky; Nicholas Hansen, G, 9th Minnesota; Shefield S. Hayward, H, 3d Minnesota; John Simonton, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Henry M. Orcutt, I, 1st Minnesota; Nelson Orcutt, M, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Michael

Boos, C, 4th Minnesota; Nickolas Kirsch, A, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Felix Parent, D, Minnesota Hatch's Battalion; Nickolas Post, G, 4th Minnesota; Jacob Brown, H, 7th Wisconsin; Edward K. Green, E, 70th Illinois; Lewis Dimmler, G, 3d Wisconsin; Joseph Latterell, E, 2nd New York Cavalry; William Scherfenberg, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; Joseph Diederich, D, 59th U. S. Regulars; Herman Marquit, H, 25th Wisconsin; Edward Hart, I, 7th Minnesota; F. M. McGuire, 14th Wisconsin; H. Gaumnitz, D, 5th U. S. Artillery; Peter Clarity, G, Massachusetts; Rudolph Huhn, D, 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers; B. F. Shaw, K, 25th Maine; B. G. Rushton, D, 34th Ohio; John Weidert, G 4th Minnesota; L. E. Newell, E, 7th West Virginia Cavalry; Kasper Kinzel, L, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Geo. McCullum, I, 2nd Missouri Cavalry; Nickolas Hansen, C, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery; Killian Drantle, H, 1st Minnesota; Peter Eich, F, 3d Minnesota; John Fishbach, G, 11th Minnesota; Nickolas Lauermann, F, 2nd Minnesota; John Palmer, A, 92d Illinois; John Phipps, A, 1st Minnesota Battalion; William M. Feddema, G, 11th Minnesota; R. F. Bryant, I, 48th Ohio; Charles Riley, I, 67th Indiana; Lewis Akin, B, 182d Ohio; Willis W. Cobton, F, 29th Wisconsin; Joseph A. Hoffman, G, 5th Minnesota; J. P. Carpenter, A, 28th Michigan; John Kaufman, G, 2nd Minnesota; John N. Lease, A, 12th Wisconsin; Perry Baxter, I, 194th New York; Frederick A. Fogg, A, 8th Minnesota; Edward Dimler, E, 26th Wisconsin; William Roeber, H, 35th Wisconsin; Lorenz Furstenberg, F, 2nd Wisconsin; Egbert E. Thomas, K, 50th Indiana; John Dobbs, B, 16th Michigan; James Lonsdale, 1st Iowa Battalion; Peter Snider, I, 8th Minnesota.

J. M. McKelvy Woman's Relief Corps, No. 40, Department of Minnesota, was organized November 21, 1887, was instituted December 5, 1887, and received its charter January 28, 1888. There were seventeen charter members. The charter officers were: President, Mrs. Margaret J. McKelvy; senior vice-president, Mrs. P. E. Bryant; junior vice-president, Mrs. M. E. Ketcham; secretary, Rose McKelvy; treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Thomas; chaplain, Mrs. D. L. Spooner; conductor, Mrs. C. C. Cowan; guard, Eva McKelvy; assistant conductor, Mrs. Moran; assistant guard, Miss Wilkes. The first meetings were held in the G. A. R. headquarters in the Lewis Clark hall. Successive meeting places have been: the public library, the I. O. O. F. hall, the M. W. A. hall, and, at present, the Eagles' hall. The presidents since organization have been: Mrs. C. E. Cowan, Mrs. D. B. Searle, Mrs. D. L. Spooner, Mrs. Mae Wagner, Mrs. Ross Richards, Mrs. Charles Neal, Mrs. James Biggerstaff, Mrs. Belle Riley, Mrs. Francis Flynn, Mrs. Ella Skinner. Secretaries, Mrs. M. E. Ketcham, Mrs. Nellie Marvin, Mrs. Helen McCarthy, Miss Glen Wagner, Mrs. Belle Riley, Mrs. Ella Skinner, Mrs. Mae Chapman.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Nellie Marvin; S. V. P., Mae Wagner; J. V. P., Bertha Schaefer; secretary, Mae Chapman; treasurer, Abbie Carlson; chaplain, Eliza Lowe; conductor, Francis Fish; guard, Margaret Fischer; assistant conductor, Mary Orton; assistant guard, Mrs. Wm. Seabury. Color bearers, No. 1, Addie Arseneau; No. 2, Mrs. C. E. Riley; No. 3, Clara Slattery; No. 4, Eleda Erickson; press correspondent, Ann Brown; patriotic instructor, Elen Welch. There are now forty members.

The W. R. C. stands for patriotism. It is auxiliary to the G. A. R. to aid the members in caring for afflicted comrades and their dependent ones, and to perpetuate the memory of our heroic dead in the sacred observance of Memorial Day. It has carried sunshine into many afflicted homes.

D. B. Searle Circle No. 83, Ladies of the G. A. R., was organized February 16, 1911, and received the charter May 23. The following were the charter members: Magdalena Kaufman, Susanna Reider, Julia Bartch, Margaret Mund, Bridget McNulty, Tracy A. Howard, Belle Cater, Ellen Miller, Lena Wolner, Anna Belle Jones, Mary O'Brien, Sarah McDonald, Emma Cross, Minnie Reinhart, Louisa Swathwood, Anna Scherfenberg, Clara Slattery, Mary Coates, Jessie Gaspard, Libby Bell Riley, Jane Spencer, May Wagner, Carrie Marshall.

The first officers were: President, Mary Wagner; senior vice-president, Magdalena Kaufman; junior vice-president, Bridget McNulty; chaplain, Anna Scherfenberg; treasurer, Tracy A. Howard; secretary, Belle Cater; conductor, Julia Bartch; as-

sistant conductor, Sarah McDonald; guard, Susanna Rieder; assistant guard, Minnie Reinhart; delegate to department convention, Anna Scherfenberg.

The first meetings were held in the G. A. R. hall in the Library building, and since then in Eagle hall, the present place of meeting. Officers since charter election: Presidents, May Wagner, Belle Cater, Magdalena Kaufman, May Chapman; secretaries, Belle Cater, May Chapman, Eva Spaeth.

The present officers are: President, May Chapman; senior vice-president, Clara Slattery; junior vice-president, Bertha Schaefer; chaplain, Anna Scherfenberg; treasurer, Lilly Moore; secretary, Eva Spaeth; conductor, Mary Bloomer; assistant conductor, Clara Nelson; guard, Susanna Reider; assistant guard; Magdalena Kaufmann. The delegates to the department convention are Emma Cross and Belle Matteson.

There are 43 members at present. The lodge is for the purpose of helping the comrades of the G. A. R. and their dependent ones and keeping fresh in the minds of the community the love of their flag and country.

St. Cloud Lodge No. 516, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized at the Davidson Opera House, August 25, 1899, under a dispensation issued by Grand Exalted Ruler B. Mathew of Birmingham, Ala., bearing date July 17, 1899. There was a musical program, an address of welcome by Fred Schiplin on behalf of Mayor J. A. McDonald and a response by Lou Wilkes of St. Paul. There were 117 charter members, a large class being initiated on the opening night. The initial officers of the lodge were as follows: Exalted ruler, R. B. Brower; esteemed leading knight, Fred Schiplin; esteemed loyal knight, Harvey Grimmer; esteemed lecturing knight, W. W. Koons; secretary, E. C. Scott; treasurer, Fred E. Kreatz; esquire, S. H. Ward; tyler, F. J. Thielman; chaplain, L. E. Wakeman; inner guard, Homer A. McKenzie; trustee, one year, O. H. Havill; trustee, two years, O. F. Metzroth; trustee, three years, C. S. Bunnell; organist, Louis Rosenberger.

From the night of organization until 1903 the Knights of Pythias Hall was used by the Elks as a meeting place. On February 20, 1903, the rooms on the third floor of the Carter Hall were dedicated for lodge purposes. February 3, 1911, the lodge voted to take steps towards the construction of an Elks' Home; July 23, the present site on Fifth avenue was purchased; October 6 the dues were increased so as to aid the building fund; July 4, 1912, the contract for the plans was let; October 4 the general contract was let. The new Home was formally dedicated with impressive ceremonies February 19, 1914.

The Exalted Rulers and Secretaries of the lodge since organization have been: 1900, W. W. Koons, H. A. McKenzie; 1901, S. H. Ward, H. A. McKenzie; 1902, W. W. Koons, H. A. McKenzie; 1903, Fred Schiplin, H. A. McKenzie; 1904, Frank L. Randall, H. A. McKenzie; 1905, A. E. Fritz, H. A. McKenzie; 1906, A. E. Fritz, H. A. McKenzie; 1907, C. H. Barden, H. A. McKenzie; 1908, W. W. Koons, H. A. McKenzie; 1909, W. W. Koons, H. A. McKenzie; 1910, H. A. McKenzie, A. J. Schumacher; 1911, L. P. Leonard, A. J. Schumacher; 1912, J. J. Hilbe, A. J. Schumacher; 1913, W. W. Koons, A. J. Schumacher; 1914, J. J. Hilbe, A. J. Schumacher.

The officers elected for 1915-16 were: Exalted ruler, James R. Jerrard; esteemed leading knight, James Quigley; esteemed loyal knight, Fred Dewey; esteemed lecturing knight, C. H. West; secretary, A. W. Corwin; treasurer, C. O. Bensen; tyler, Frank Buckman; delegate to grand lodge, J. J. Hilbe; alternate, Fred Schiplin; delegate to State meeting, W. W. Koons; alternate, E. T. Davidson. At the present time there are 485 members in good standing in the St. Cloud lodge.

Since 1900 there has been an annual Memorial Day ceremony held by the lodge on the first Sunday in December, when the "Lodge of Sorrow" convenes with an outside orator as the main speaker. The speakers have been: 1900, Albert H. Hall, Minneapolis; 1901, Rev. R. J. Mooney, Minneapolis; 1902, C. G. Laybourn, Minneapolis; 1903, Weed Monroe, Minneapolis; 1904, Tracy Bangs, Grand Forks; 1905, J. C. Netheway, Stillwater; 1906, C. S. Johnson, Brainerd; 1907, W. S. McCormick, Duluth; 1908, John H. Mitchell,

St. Paul; 1909, E. A. Jaggard, St. Paul; 1910, W. H. Eustis, Minneapolis; 1911, Henry Deutsch, Minneapolis; 1912, H. F. Miller, Fargo, N. D.; 1913, J. U. Sammis, LeMars, Iowa; 1914, C. W. Stanton, Bemidji.

The Elks while primarily a social organization, carrying no insurance benefits of any kind, do much in their individual communities along charitable lnes, a generous fund being set aside by each lodge for the relief of the poor, sick and afflicted. Their charity is unostentatious and few people realize the scope of the work. Recently a "Big Brother" movement has been organized in the larger cities where great assistance is given the juvenile court officers.

Since the dedication of the new home, St. Cloud lodge has decided to hold an annual Home-coming and Reunion of its members each February, the first one being held on February 11 and 12, 1915.

The deceased members of the lodge are: Dr. A. Mumford, Dee Norton, Clarence J. Abel, Thos. A. Pattison, E. P. Barnum, S. A. Gray, George J. McNaughton, E. J. Weber, J. Andrew Bensen, Guy S. Canfield, John C. Hammerel, D. T. Calhoun, E. E. Wells, C. P. McClure, Thos. P. Flynn, W. I. Henshaw, John A. McDonald, Hugh Spence, Thos. S. Bradford, H. S. Abeles, Henry K. White, Wesley Carter, George H. Reynolds, John O. McClure, G. A. Marschall, D. B. Searle, Alexander McGregor, H. G. Wire, P. H. Anderson, George W. Stewart, C. P. Reeves, L. W. Collins, J. E. C. Robinson, C. W. Cline, D. B. Von Steinberg, A. J. Wampach, D. C. Abeles, E. E. Clark, W. H. Leopard, B. Mutschler, H. J. Quinn, H. H. Rowe, Wm. Stratton and Wm. Westerman.

St. Cloud Lodge No. 92, I. O. O. F. was organized September 27, 1882, by Henry J. Strouse, grand master, and Sherwood Hough, grand secretary. The charter members were L. A. Evans, E. B. Strong, A, M. Cole, James M. McKelvy, L. A. Hildreth, D. E. Davis. The first officers were: L. A. Evans, noble grand; W. L. Waldron, vice grand; E. B. Strong, secretary; H. J. Nare, treasurer. The past grands have been L. A. Evans, Johna Schaefer, E. H. Wright, W. H. Alden, C. D. Burgan, H. C. Metzl, Geo. McMahon, W. S. Elliott, F. A. Staples, G. H. Dunnewold, C. E. Morgan, Chas. F. Lamb, Henry McGregor, W. F. Noyes, Abe Vogel, H. G. Smart, A. J. Marx, Jas. A. Dickinson, Ross Richards, Wm. McIver, John F. McAuley, Joseph Carhart, Edwin Harland, D. A. Morrison, Nels Skafte, J. M. Brown, E. P. Long, J. B. Murphy, J. C. Hulbert, H. L. Smith, L. C. Brown, Chas. Peterson, Emil Peterson, Fred C. Scherfenberg, F. L. Estey, Olaf Frick, Andrew Williams, D. H. Knickerbocker, G. W. Carlson, John Gustafson.

The present officers are: Axel Young, N. G.; Archie Galbreath, V. G.; Olaf Frick, secretary; E. P. Long, treasurer. A total of 314 have been enrolled, the present membership being 80.

The lodge endeavors to live up to the grand motto of the order—the Three Links, emblematic of Friendship, Love and Truth. It teaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Its duties are to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan. This lodge has been honored by having one of its members elected as grand warden and deputy grand master of the state.

Ursula Rebekah Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F. was organized by J. C. Cockburn, Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, and received its charter May 4, 1888. The charter members were: George McMahon, Isabell McMahon, W. A. Waldron, C. L. Waldron, R. E. McFarland, M. McFarland, F. M. Wright, Julia Wright, L. A. Evans, E. U. Evans, J. D. Thomas, E. L. Thomas, W. S. Elliott, A. L. Stanchfield, C. F. Lamb, J. Kopp, James Jones, D. W. Bruckert, C. E. Morgan, Fronie Morgan, H. McGregor, N. M. McGregor, W. A. Riley, M. E. Riley, C. H. Fisher, J. Fisher, P. Martin, James Bunn.

The first meetings were held in the Lewis Clark Hall, Fifth avenue and First street south, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. In 1890 they moved to the McClure Hall, where they met the first and third Tuesdays of each month. January, 1911, they moved to the Edelbrock Hall where they met the first and third Saturdays of each month. In February, 1913, they moved to the Masonic Temple, where they now meet on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

The list of noble grands is as follows:

E. U. Evans, M. L. Burgan, N. M. McGregor, Julia M. Wright, E. U. Evans, Mary Nixon, Fannie M. Stubbs, Sarah Buttress, Kate Noyes, Ida B. Carhart, Mrs. Yund, Sarah Elliot, Mrs. Baird, Lyda Richards, M. Tomlinson, Myra Harland, Phoebe Dunnewald, N. M. McGregor, Helen Osborne, Margaret McGregor, Lyda Richards, Phoebe Dunnewald, Margaret McGregor, Jane E. Tomlinson, Anna Hulbert, Helen Osborne, Catherine Smart, Lyra Long, Emma Sigloh, Anna Thoreson, Ella Davis, Nellie Smith, Caroline Avery, Mrs. Baxter, Clara Kuhn, Anna Hulbert, Clara Kuhn, Sadie Loudon, Clara Kuhn, Ida Johnson, Anna Peterson, Sarah Elliott, A. W. Lowe, Selma Peterson, Louise Peterson. Secretaries: Julia Wright, May L. Burgan, M. L. Reinold, Mary Nixon, Fannie M. Stubbs, Kate Noyes, Ida B. Carhart, Fannie M. Stubbs, Kate Noyes, Phoebe Dunnewald, May Hill, Kate Noyes, Bertie L. Evans, Lyra Long. Anna Thoreson, Lyra Long, Jane Harris, Fannie Zack, Winnifred Robertson, E. W. Lowe, Sophia H. Gamble, Clara Kuhn, Eila Davis. The present membership is 59.

The Rebekah Lodge of the I. O. O. F. is an organization of men and women having for its object the elevation of mankind. It recognizes the great need of cooperation in the trials and adversities of human life, and its aim is to visit and care for the sick, to relieve the distressed, to assist friends by kindly ministrations when in trouble, sickness or want; to aid in the establishment and maintenance of homes for the aged; to provide for the care, education and support of orphans of deceased Odd Fellows and Sisters of the Rebekah lodges; to cultivate and extend the social and fraternal relations; and to strive to remove the worldly barriers and place all upon an equal plane as members of one great family. Its teachings and the influence of lodge associations encourage the promotion of pure principles and the moulding of human character. The first officers were: E. U. Evans, N. M. McGregor, Julia Wright, C. L. Waldron, L. A. Evans, A. L. Stanchfield, H. McGregor, Fronia Morgan, Clarence Morgan, F. M. Wright, M. E. Riley. The present officers are: Kelsie Hicks, noble grand; Hulda Young, vice grand; Ella Davis, secretary; Sarah Elliot, treasurer.

St. Cloud Lodge No. 63, Ancient Order of United Workmen.—The first meeting of the lodge was held in Masonic Hall, 30½ Fifth avenue south, on April 10, 1880. This was the first fraternal beneficiary order organized in the city. On the night of institution the following gentlemen were present: W. B. Mitchell, Dr. W. L. Beebe, Prof. Thos. J. Gray, J. E. Wing, R. L. Scott, John Rogers, H. Becker, Ed Chappel, Sheriff Math Miekley, D. S. Rathburn, J. H. Raymond, A. Smith, Dr. O. A. Gilman, C. F. Wheeler, A. L. Cramb and Ed. Hart. The first officers are: Past master workman, Mathias Mickley; master workman, J. E. Wing; foreman, A. L. Cramb; overseer, C. F. Wheeler; recorder, Thos. J. Gray; financier, W. L. Beebe; receiver, W. B. Mitchell; inside watchman, Ed Hart; outside watchman, D. S. Rathburn. These were all duly installed by Grand Master Workman Taisey. O. A. Gilman, A. L. Cramb and J. E. Wing were elected trustees. R. L. Scott, O. A. Gilman and John Rogers were appointed finance committee by Master Workman Wing, and J. H. Raymond, Mathias Mickley, and C. F. Wheeler were named on the business committee.

Of the sixteen charter members three are still members of this lodge in good standing. They are: W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud, Minn.; C. F. Wheeler, Naples, Idaho; Dr. W. L. Beebe, St. Cloud, Minn. Six of the charter list died members of the order, and six allowed themselves to become suspended, three of these on the first assessment after initiation.

Those admitted during the year 1880 were: John E. Johnston, wagon maker; Samuel Hayward, miller; E. A. Parks, teacher; John Seberger, deputy sheriff; W. T. Benjamin, mechanic; D. L. Kiehle, teacher. D. L. Kiehle at the time of his initiation was president of the St. Cloud State Normal School and E. A. Parks, superintendent of the city schools; Thos. J. Gray, science teacher at the State Normal, and Math Mickley, sheriff of Stearns County.

In spite of the excellent personnel of the charter list, the growth of St. Cloud Lodge No. 63 was very slow the first ten years of its existence. At the end of the fifth year it had but sixteen members, three less than at the end of the first and

at the close of the tenth there were only 32. Strenuous efforts had been made from time to time to increase the membership, but without success.

In 1891 things began to change. Systematic and persistent effort was made to increase the membership. As a result sixteen candidates were initiated that year, and three members admitted by card. The A. O. U. W. Guide, a weekly paper, was ordered for each member of the lodge. The I. O. O. F. Hall was leased, and the furniture purchased from the Odd Fellows. The next year weekly meetings were held. Seventeen members were initiated and three admitted by card. Sick benefits were paid, but this was discontinued the following year.

Peerless Lodge No. 4, Degree of Honor, was organized with 52 charter members in 1895 through the efforts of several of the members of No. 63, and 46 new members were added to the Workmen lodge. From this on these two lodges worked hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. Joint meetings were held, joint installations conducted, and card parties, entertainments, picnics, etc., were frequent. The result was a rapid growth of both lodges.

Since the organization of Peerless lodge the Workmen have admitted 458 members and the Degree 467. The total number admitted by the Workmen since the institution of the lodge is about 600.

The Past Master Workman still living and in good standing are W. B. Mitchell, Dr. W. L. Beebe, C. F. Wheeler, F. C. Lindt, Samuel Marshall, Thos. Savage, P. J. Seberger, L. J. Rocholl, Wm. C. Scheil, William Munsinger, Fred Albrecht, Wm. Albrecht, Jos. B. Theisen and John A. Schmidt.

The following is a list of the executive and financial officers with year of service, the first under each year being the master workman, the second the recorder, the third the financier, and the fourth the receiver: 1880, J. E. Wing, T. J. Gray, W. L. Beebe, W. B. Mitchell. 1881, Thos. J. Gray, E. A. Parks, W. L. Beebe, W. B. Mitchell. 1882, C. F. Wheeler, T. C. Wing, W. L. Beebe, W. B. Mitchell. 1883, J. H. Raymond, T. C. Wing, W. L Beebe, W. B. Mitchell. 1884, J. H. Raymond, T. C. Wing, T. C. Wing, W. B. Mitchell. 1885, J. H. Raymond, T. C. Wing, T. C. Wing, W. B. Mitchell. 1886, A. T. Whitman, T. C. Wing, J. E. Wing, W. B. Mitchell. 1887, J. H. Raymond, T. C. Boorne and Robt. Lutz, W. L. Beebe, W. B. Mitchell. 1888, Sam B. Fuller, Robt. Lutz, P. R. Griebler, P. J. Seberger. 1889, C. F. Wheeler, Robt. Lutz, P. R. Griebler, P. J. Seberger. 1890, C. F. Wheeler, J. F. Wray, P. R. Griebler, P. J. Seberger. 1891, J. E. Wing, A. E. Brandt, P. R. Griebler, J H. Raymond. 1892, L. W. Clark, A. E. Brandt, P. R. Griebler, J. H. Raymond. 1893, E. F. Page, A. E. Brandt, P. P. Thienis, J. H. Raymond. 1894, Edw. Maybury and F. C. Lindt, J. H. Weyrens, P. P. Thienis, J. H. Raymond. 1895, S. S. Betts, J. H. Weyrens, P. P. Thienis, D. W. Harding. 1896, D. F. Adams, J. H. Weyrens, P. P. Thienis and J. H. Raymond, D. W. Harding. 1897, Sam Marshall, W. J. Van Dyke, J. H. Raymond, D. W. Harding. 1898, Thos. Savage, E. F. Page, J. H. Raymond, D. W. Harding and Peter Miller. 1899, P. J. Seberger, E. F. Page and T. C. Terrell, J. H. Raymond, R. I. Hubert. 1900, D. F. Adams, T. C. Terrell and P. J. Seberger, J. H. Raymond, R. I. Hubert. 1901, L. J. Rocholl, P. J. Seberger, J. H. Raymond, R. I. Hubert. 1902, Rufus Fairbanks and William Mence, P. J. Seberger, J. H. Raymond, Chas. J. Metzroth. 1903, Chas. Liljenberg, P. J. Seberger, J. H. Raymond, Chas. J. Metzroth. 1904, Wm. H. Munsinger, P. J. Seberger, J. H. Raymond, J. A. Benson. 1905, Wm. C. Scheil, Thos. Savage, P. J. Seberger, J. E. Robertson. 1906, Wm. C. Scheil, Thos. Savage, P. J. Seberger, J. E. Robertson. 1907, Ola Nelson, Thos. Savage, P. J. Seberger, L. J. Rocholl. 1908, Fred Albrecht, Thos. Savage, P. J. Seberger, L. J. Rocholl. 1909, H. B. Davis, Thos. Savage, P. J. Seberger, Chris. Schmitt. 1910, Wm. Albrecht, Thos. Savage, P. J. Seberger, Chris. Schmitt. 1911, Jos. B. Theisen, Thos. Savage, P. J. Seberger, Wm. Munsinger. 1912, Jos. B. Theisen, Thos. Savage, Fred Steindorf, Wm. Munsinger. 1913, John A. Schmitt, Thos. Savage and Wm. Munsinger, Fred Steindorf, Wm. Munsinger and Chris. Schmitt. 1914, John A. Schmitt, Wm. Munsinger, Fred Steindorf, Chris. Schmitt.

St. Cloud Lodge No. 63 is in a flourishing condition to-day. It has increased its

membership 55 during the past year. It has nearly 200 members and nearly $2,000 in its treasury, making it one of the strongest lodges, numerically and financially, in the city. Its membership is made up of the best of our citizens—ministers, doctors, lawyers, bankers, merchants and respectable working men.

The officers for 1915 are as follows: Past master workman, John A. Schmitt; master workman, William Donken; foreman, Wm. Kirsch; overseer, Clarence Mowen; recorder, Wm. Munsinger; financier, Fred Steindorf; receiver, Chris. Schmitt; guide, Melvin Munsinger; inside watch, John Lambeke; outside watch, Victor Sandberg; trustees, Jos. B. Theisen, Wm. Scheil, L. J. Rocholl. The representatives to the Grand Lodge, elected for the year 1915 and 1916, are Jos. B. Theisen and John A. Schmitt. St. Cloud Lodge No. 63 is represented on the official list of the Grand Lodge by P. J. Seberger, who is grand guide.

The roll of dead follows: Mathias Mickley, Mar. 3, 1888; Peter R. Griebler, June 22, 1893; Edwin Cappie, Nov. 13, 1895; O. A. Gilman, July 16, 1897; John Seberger, April 12, 1898; Alexander Smart, May 7, 1898; James E. Wing, Sept. 20, 1898; Harry McDevitt, Nov. 17, 1898; Peter Hockert, March 2, 1899; A. T. Whitman, Sept. 21, 1899; Peter Von Levern, Aug. 17, 1901; Barney Renskin, Aug. 9, 1902; John Materna, Feb. 5, 1903; Swan Swanberg, Sept. 22, 1903; John Krenn, March 13, 1904; T. C. Boorne, May 5, 1905; John A. Freed, March 21, 1905; John W. Wolter, March 25, 1905; Constance Hall, Oct. 13, 1905; Nicholas Bidinger, May 10, 1906; J. Andrew Benson, Jan. 26, 1906; Frank Goodman, April 19, 1906; J. H. Raymond, May 4, 1907; Thos. J. Gray, 1907; J. H. Rice, April 22, 1908; Frank Weiman, April 24, 1908; S. A. Reichert, July 1, 1909; C. L. Boardman, Nov. 22, 1909; P. H. Anderson, Jan. 14, 1911; E. C. Gardner, April 10, 1911; Robt. S. Carew, March 3, 1912; Frank Smith, April 1, 1912; Henry Scharenbroich, Jan. 22, 1913; James A. Reid, April 19, 1914.

There were just 36 deaths in 34 years, an average of one a year. During the first 17 years of this period there were only four deaths, and during the last 17 there were 32. The total amount paid to the beneficiaries of these deceased members was $65,000.

Peerless Lodge No. 4, Degree of Honor, was instituted on January 31, 1895, by Mrs. Mary Daily, Grand Chief of Honor, with fifty-two charter members. The first officers elected and installed were: Past chief of honor, Rinna Page; chief of honor, Emma Marshall; lady of honor, Emily Berg; chief of ceremonies, Mrs. Florence Johnston; recorder, Florence Johnston; financier, Agnes Adams; receiver, Mary Weyrens; usher, Dottie Bowers; inside watch, Mattie Johnston; outside watch, Fred C. Lindt; trustees, J. H. Raymond, Alice Terrell, J. M. Gretta. The first name selected for the lodge was J. H. Raymond Lodge No. 4, but this was changed on February 21 to Peerless Lodge, No. 4.

Mary Weyrens, Josephine Huff and Della Gretta were the first to make application for beneficiary certificates, and certificates were issued as follows: To Della Gretta, No. 131; to Josephine Huff, No. 132; to Mary Weyrens, No. 149.

On May 16, Florence Johnston resigned her position as recorder and Mary D. Robischung was elected to fill the vacancy, and on June 20 Mrs. Florence Johnston resigned the position of ceremonies and Lydia Davis was elected to succeed her.

For the year 1896 the following officers were elected: Past chief of honor, Emma Marshall; chief of honor, Emma Franklin; lady of honor, Albertina Griebler; chief of ceremonies, Hattie Gehrenbeck; recorder, Rose Betts; financier, Agnes Adams; usher, Dottie Bowers; inside watch, Bertha Seberger; outside watch, Sam Marshall.

Eleven members were admitted in 1895, 22 in 1896, 7 in 1897, 15 in 1898, 49 in 1899, 36 in 1900, 30 in 1901, 42 in 1902, 61 in 1903, 15 in 1904, 33 in 1905, 9 in 1906, and 17 in 1907 to July. The total number admitted since the institution is about 475. There are now 158 members in good standing.

Below is given a list of the executive and financial officers with year of service, the first under each year being the chief of honor, the second the recorder, the third the financier, and the fourth the receiver: 1895, Emma Marshall, Florence Johnston and Mary Robischung, Agnes

Adams, Mary Weyrens. 1896, Emma Franklin, Rosa Betts, Agnes Adams, Mary Weyrens. 1897, Mary Miller, Theresa Seberger, Nellie Trossen and Agnes Adams, Mary Weyrens. 1898, Albertina Griebler, Theresa Seberger, Agnes Adams, Mary Weyrens. 1899, Albertina Griebler, Theresa Seberger, Agnes Adams, Mary K. Brown. 1900, Hattie Geherenbeck, Theresa Seberger, Agnes Adams, Mary K. Brown. 1901, Mary Miller, Theresa Seberger, Agnes Adams, Minnie Albrech and Mary K. Brown. 1902, Janette Fairbanks and Hattie Robertson, Theresa Seberger, Bertha Seberger, Mary K. Brown. 1903, Emma Sigloh, Theresa Seberger, Bertha Seberger, Mary K. Brown. 1904, Regina Knutson, Theresa Seberger, Bertha Seberger, Hattie Geherenbeck. 1905, Lydia C. Davis, Theresa Seberger, Bertha Seberger, Hattie Geherenbeck. 1906, Janet McQueen, Emma Sigloh, Bertha Seberger, Hattie Geherenbeck. 1907, Charlotte Hohman, Emma Sigloh, Bertha Seberger, Hattie Geherenbeck. 1908, Merga Kuhn, Emma Sigloh, Bertha Seberger, Hattie Geherenbeck. 1909, Mary Huber, Emma Sigloh, Bertha Seberger, Hattie Geherenbeck. 1910, Martha Young, Emma Sigloh, Bertha Seberger, Hattie Geherenbeck. 1911, Nellie Marvin, Emma Sigloh, Bertha Seberger, Hattie Geherenbeck. 1912, Mary Stafford, Hattie Geherenbeck, Tillie Becker, Janet McQueen. 1913, Abbie Allen, Hattie Geherenbeck, Tillie Becker, Janet McQueen. 1914, Mary Smith, Hattie Geherenbeck, Tillie Becker, Jennie Dilley and Clara Wilker.

The officers elected for the year 1915 are as follows: Past chief of honor, Mary Smith; chief of honor, Maud Raymond; lady of honor, Minnie Bowers; chief of ceremonies, Lydia Davis; usher, Martha Young; assistant usher, Helen Wendt; inside watch, Marie Smith; outside watch, John Jenson; trustees, Margaret Blattner, Mary Spaniol and Barbara Markley; medical examiner, Dr. G. S. Brigham.

The following is a list of those who died: Jane Nelson, 1903; Margaret Sinclair, 1904; Elizabeth Nolan, 1904; Amy Herchmer, 1904; Emma Marshall, 1905; Celia Rocholl, 1906; Elizabeth Raymond, 1907; Henrietta Wolfsberg, 1907; John H. Raymond, 1907; Mary Blattner, 1910; Annetta Swanberg, 1912; Mary Spicer, 1912; Mary Farrell, 1910; Elizabeth Parish, 1912; Mary Cullen, 1912; Henrietta Block, 1913; Agnes Adams, 1913; Geo. Beckman, 1913; Elizabeth Hockert Scheuer, 1914; Johanna Okerberg, 1914.

Granite City Camp No. 1557, M. W. A.—On March 18, 1891, E. P. Sartell, F. C. Grunnewald, R. W. Johnson, J. F. Palmer, Dr. G. S. Brigham, and R. G. A. Cousens met in Knights of Labor hall, 23½ Sixth Avenue North, and organized a camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. O. H. C. Raeder, D. H. C., previous to this had secured the following applications for membership: E. P. Sartell, Rev. R. L. Henshall, W. B. Mitchell, Geo. Wagner, Fred C. Grunnewald, R. W. Johnson, J. F. Palmer, Dr. G. S. Brigham and R. G. A. Cousens These were all duly balloted for and elected to become members by adoption

Deputy Head Consul Raeder, assisted by H. B. Johnson, duly obligated E. P. Sartell, F. C. Grunnewald, R. W. Johnson, J. F. Palmer, Dr. G. S. Brigham, and R. G. A. Cousens, after which the following officers were elected: Venerable consul, E. P. Sartell; worthy adviser, Rev. R. L. Henshall; excellent banker, W. B. Mitchell; clerk, R. G. A. Cousens; escort, J. F. Palmer; watchman, Fred C. Grunnewald; sentry, R. W. Johnson; camp physician, Dr. G. S. Brigham; manager, three years, E. P. Sartell; manager, two years, Dr. G. S. Brigham; manager, one year, Fred C. Grunnewald. All these, except the Worthy Adviser and Excellent Banker, were installed. Rev. R. L. Henshall and W. B. Mitchell were not adopted until June 18 and were never installed to the positions to which they had been elected. The name selected for the camp was Granite City Camp No. 1557, Modern Woodmen of America.

The annual growth is shown in the following: 1891, 14; 1892, 1; 1893, 12; 1894, 30; 1895, 40; 1896, 54; 1897, 17; 1898, 97; 1899, 147; 1900, 49; 1901, 42; 1902, 41; 1903, 9; 1904, 22; 1905, 20; 1906, 62; 1907, 49; 1908, 31; 1909, 66; 1910, 42; 1911, 27; 1912, 5; 1913, 10; 1914, 10. The total number admitted since organization is 907. Of these 772 were adopted and 135 admitted by card. The present membership is 353. Of the charter members, W. B. Mitchell is the only one still a member.

Granite City Camp No. 1557, M. W. A. —Those who served as Venerable Consul are: E. P. Sartell, from March 18, 1891, to January, 1896; J. F. Stephens, 1896-1897; Jacob Webb, 1898; W. A. Gould, 1899; Geo. W. Stewart, 1900; J. F. Stephens, 1901-02; L. C. Brown, 1903; H. G. Smart, 1904; O. A. McConnell, 1905; N. M. Varner, 1906; S. G. Stickney, 1907; J. E. Barr, 1908; A. D. Doone, 1909; Morgan Flaherty, 1910; Carl P. Koeh, 1911; W. F. Schultz, 1912-13-14. The following have served as Camp Clerk: R. G. A. Cousens, from March 18, 1891, to May 25, 1895; W. A. Gould, from May 25, 1895, to January, 1896; J. H. Weyrens, from January, 1896, to July, 1899; P. J. Seberger, from July, 1899, to 1915. The Excellent Bankers were: W. B. Mitchell, from March 18, 1891, to Oct. 10, 1891; Wm. Albrecht, from Oct. 10, 1891, to May 13, 1893; J. K. Orton, from May 13, 1893 to January, 1895; J. G. Martin, from January, 1895 to January, 1896; A. D. Doone, from January, 1896, to January, 1897; W. J. Holes, from January, 1897, to January, 1898; F. H. Thielman, from January, 1898, to January, 1900; A. D. Doone, from January, 1900, to January, 1907; Jacob Webb, from January, 1907, to Sept. 8, 1910; O. A. McConnell, from Sept. 8, 1910, to January, 1915.

The following are the officers for 1915: Venerable consul, Morgan Flaherty; worthy adviser, John A. Henry; excellent banker, O. A. McConnell; clerk, P. J. Seberger; escort, Ben Schoener; watchman, W. J. Murphy; sentry, J. W. Erickson; camp physicians, A. D. Whiting, J. H. Beaty, J. C. Beohm; managers, H. G. Smart, C. D. Hudson, Wm. M. Varner.

Deaths have occurred as follows: Jos. F. Griebler, July 25, 1896; J. H. DuBois, April 14, 1898; And. G. Hohn, Jan. 28, 1899; Dee Norton, Nov. 13, 1899; E. P. Sartell, March 18, 1900; J. T. Meagher, Sept. 21, 1901; E. H. Penney, Nov. 17, 1901; C. J. Abell, Jan. 20, 1902; Frank Schroeder, April 27, 1902; Aud. Melin, May 8, 1902; J. W. Wolter, May 25, 1905; W. J. Huhn, May 17, 1905; F. C. Grunnewald, Oct. 4, 1906; Aug. Jackson, Oct. 8, 1906; T. P. Flynn, April 3, 1907; Edw. W. Gruber, June 26, 1907; T. F. Murphy, Nov. 29, 1908; F. J. Lorinser, May 16, 1909; J. P. Bernick, May 13, 1909; F. C. Scherfenberg, Jan. 26, 1910; Charles A. Nelson, Nov. 14, 1910; Chris. Turner, Dec. 19, 1910; John Cronin, Dec. 1, 1910; John E. Payne, Feb. 9, 1911; Isaac Philo, July 2, 1911; Geo. W. Stewart, Oct. 8, 1911; J. E. C. Robinson, Feb. 15, 1912; A. J. Wampach, March 18, 1913; Eric Hollinder, June 17, 1913; Peter Z. Bunt, June 25, 1913; Edwin Harland, June 24, 1913; Atkin Rowe, Feb. 17, 1914; Thomas Sinclair, Feb. 28, 1914; E. E. Clark, March 15, 1914; Bernard Mutchler, July 3, 1914; Louis LeBarge, Sept. 4, 1914; H. C. Erwin, Nov. 15, 1915. The total amount paid the beneficiaries of these members was $62,000.

Ruby Camp No. 656, Royal Neighbors of America, was organized April 28, 1897, with a membership of twenty-two members. The charter members were: Olive Cousens, Mary Holden, Jennie Potter, Lena Scherfenberg, Mary Weyrens, Emma Penny, Harriet A. Smith, Josie A. Craemer, Della Greta, J. Smith, Sophia Bunt, Margaret Cambell, E. H. Penny, Wm. T. Holden, John H. Weyrens, Geo. P. Craemer, J. Cambell, R. G. A. Cousens, F. C. Scherfenberg, F. P. Rand, Augusta Wetzel The first officers were: Oracle, Mary Weyrens; vice oracle, Rose Veolker; past oracle, Mary Holden; chancellor, Josie Craemer; recorder, Olive O. Cousens; receiver, Lena Scherfenberg; marshal, Harriet A. Smith; sentinel, Margaret Cambell; managers, John H. Weyrens and J. Smith; physician, Dr. Wm. T. Holden.

Meetings were first held in the Hunstiger Hall, next, the A. O. U. W. Hall. In the year 1903 they removed to the Woodman Hall, holding their meetings there until Jan. 1, 1913, when they moved to the McClure Hall, where they are now holding their meetings.

The oracle and recorder respectively for each year have been: 1898, Mary Weyrens, Olive O. Cousins; 1899, Rose Voelker, Teresa Seberger; 1900, Ada Stickney, Teresa Seberger; 1901, Ada Stickney, Teresa Seberger; 1902, Ada Stickney, Teresa Seberger; 1903, Lydia Davis, Teresa Seberger; 1904, Regina D. Knutsen, Teresa Seberger; 1905, Lestena Allen, Teresa Seberger; 1906, Julia Anderson, Teresa Seberger; 1907, Emma Kaerwer, Nellie Marvin; 1908, Mary Huber, Nellie



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ST. CLOUD—1869

Marvin; 1909, Kate Cronin, Nellie Marvin; 1910, Eleda Erickson, Nellie Marvin; 1911, Mary Stafford, Nellie Marvin; 1912, Martha Young, Nellie Marvin; 1913, Martha Young; Regina D. Knutson.

Present officers are: Oracle, Lestina Allen; vice oracle, Ella Patterson; past oracle, Martha Young; chancellor, Anna Conrad; recorder, Regina D. Knutson; receiver, Kate Davis; marshal, Margaret Fisher; inner sentinel, Elida Erickson; outer sentinel, Mary Lommel; installing officer, Lydia Davis; ceremonial manager, Mrs. Julia Anderson; managers, Sarah Quinlivan, Mary Spaniol; physician, Dr. A. D. Whiting. The present membership is 146. This lodge stands for Charity and Protection.

St. Cloud Camp, No. 26, Woodmen of the World, Jurisdiction of Minnesota, was organized April 28, 1896, by State Deputy Sovereign Consul Commander Henry S. Henley, and the following charter members were duly instructed in the mysteries and work of Woodcraft: Dr. George S. Brigham; D. A. Morrison, C. M. Wooster, J. F. Stephens, Clinton A. Londen, F. C. Holbert, Perry Baxter, S. A. Parker, A. C. Cline, Chas. L. Gilbert, George W. Cline, W. J. Van Dyke, M. Clemence, R. H. Oakley, Chas. E. Price, O. P. Clearwater, E. F. Page, Frank Reynolds, Jas. Robertson, Geo. M. Parseneau, Edwin Maybury. After the obligation had been conferred, the following officers were elected and installed: Consul commander, Edwin F. Page; advisor lieutenant, Robt. H. Oakley; banker, W. J. Van Dyke; clerk, Chas. E. Price; escort, Chas. L. Gilbert; watchman, D. A. Morrison; sentry, Frank Reynolds; camp physician, Dr. Geo. S. Brigham; managers, J. F. Stephens, A. C. Cline and S. A. Parker. The name adopted for the local camp was "St. Cloud Camp No. 26." The A. O. U. W. hall, No. 30½ Fifth Avenue South, was rented for the regular place of meeting, and by-laws were drafted and adopted. The following charter members are still members of this camp: Dr. Geo. S. Brigham, J. F. Stephens, James Robertson, Chas. E. Price, M. Moore, and Edwin Maybury. The first three named are living in St. Cloud, the last three in the state of Washingon.

Three of the charter members, Perry Baxter, Clinton A. Loudon, and Geo. W. Cline, died. Other members of the camp who have died are as follows: C. F. Cleveland, Dan W. Bruckart, J. H. Rice, D. J. Hickok, Carl E. Davis, Geo. A. Smitten and Chas. J. Friedland. A total of ten members have died since the organization of the camp, and $18,000 has been paid their beneficiaries.

During the first year there were initiated 81 new members, in addition to the charter members, making the total number adopted the first year 104.

Chas. E. Price held the position of clerk from April 28, 1896 to February 28, 1901, and was then succeeded by James M. Brown, who held the position for a little more than six months, when he resigned and was succeeded by P. J. Seberger. Mr. Seberger held the office uninterruptedly for over thirteen years, commencing September 12, 1901, and continuing to Jan. 1, 1915. S. F. Stelzig held the office of Consul Commander for eleven years.

The officers for the year 1915 are as follows: Consul commander, S. F. Stelzig; advisor lieutenant, J. M. Brown; banker, Wm. Bethel; clerk, P. J. Seberger; escort, Louis Stelzig; watchman, G. H. Colburn; sentry, Wm. Burr; camp physicians, Dr. J. H. Beaty and Dr. Geo. S. Brigham; managers, S. F. Stelzig, J. M. Smith, Glen Rice.

Enterprise Grove Woodmen Circle No. 20 was organized April 17, 1905, with the following officers: Guardian, Mrs. Bell Hamlin; advisor, Mary Campbell; banker, Anna Jabel; chaplain, Mrs. Anna Loudon; attendant, Melania Collignon; outer sentry, Margaret Collignon; inner sentry, Mrs. Elizabeth Lueck; clerk, Mrs. Lillie Milne; physician, Dr. J. H. Beatty. Meetings have been held in the lodge rooms in Lewis Clark's building, corner of Fifth Avenue and First Street South, in the lodge rooms on the third floor of the Kerr Block, at the homes of the members, and at present in Eagle's Hall.

The presidents and clerk since the election of the charter officers have been: Presidents, Mrs. Bell Hamlin, Melania Collignon, Mrs. Catherine Hennemann. Clerk, Mrs. Lillie Milne, since organization. The present officers are: Guardian, Mrs. Catherine Hennemann; advisor, Mrs. Elizabeth Leuck; chaplain, Mrs. Myna

Leasmann; banker, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown; attendant, Emma Erlandson; outer sentry, Wm. Leuck; inner sentry, Robt. Milne; clerk, Mrs. Lillie Milne; physicians, Dr. J. H. Beatty and Dr. G. S. Brigham.

The lodge has 42 members at present. The Woodmen Circle is a fraternal organization, offering life insurance for the protection of the family. It takes care of its members when sick or in distress and has done a great deal of good in caring for its sick members, since its organization in St. Cloud.

St. Cloud Assembly No. 322, Equitable Fraternal Union was organized Tuesday evening, May 31, 1904 in M. W. A. Hall, Kerr Block, by State Deputy H. W. Peterson and District Deputy H. J. Cutler.

The following, whose certificates were on hand, were present and took the obligation: P. J. Seberger, Emma Sigloh, John F. Sigloh, Fred Pfaff, Bernard J. Morritz, Ottis R. Kelley, Cecelia Scharenbroich, Mary Wolfsberg, Chas. E. Maurer, Iver T. Johnsrud, Julia Varner, Wm. Varner, Chas. E. Mitchell, Waite A. Shoemaker, Chas. F. Kaerwer, Jerry M. Davids, John E. Krieg, Urania T. Jones, Freeman Day, Gerhard Steffes, Dr. John C. Boehm, Jacob E. Conradt, Anna Conradt, Katherine Smart, Harry G. Smart, Phoebe Dunnewold, Gerhard H. Dunnewold, Hulda Jaenson, Carl G. Jaenson, Wm. F. Noyes, Paul J. Leim, Fred C. Scherfenberg, John A. Roeser, Henry Foltmer, Peter N. Foltmer, Frank Balder, Geo. Parseneau, Ferdinand Stangl, Dora Zertler, Louise Petters, Robt. W. Miller, Mattie C. Boehm, Ida Day, May Scherfenberg, Theodora Pfaff, H. F. Parshall, Guy N. Hill, Fred D. Albrecht and John Kitowski.

The following officers were duly elected and installed: President, John A. Roeser; vice president, Freeman Day; secretary, P. J. Seberger; treasurer, Ferdinand Stangl; adviser, Gerhard Steffes; warden, Wm. Varner; inside guard, Frank Balder; past president, Waite A. Shoemaker; trustees, H. G. Smart, John F. Sigloh, Dr. John C. Boehm. Besides the 49 charter members there was initiated three other members during 1904. In 1905 there were initiated 15 members; in 1906, 25 members; in 1907, 9 members; in 1908, 2 members; in 1909, 12 members; in 1910, 2 members; in 1911, 1 member; in 1912, 32 members; in 1913, 21 members; and in 1914, 3 members. In all there were initiated 173. Of these there are now 127 in good standing. All others have transferred, lapsed, or died.

The list of dead is given below with date of death of each: John F. Sigloh, April 19, 1906; Paul Leim, Oct. 5, 1910; James Van Eman, Dec. 11, 1912; F. C. Scherfenberg, Jan. 26, 1910; Geo. W. Stewart, Oct. 8, 1911; Emma Richard, Feb. 13, 1913; Edwin Harland, June 24, 1913; Hattie J. Gruber, Aug. 10, 1914. The officers for 1915 are as follows: President, James W. Peterson; vice president, Hollis C. Putnam; secretary, P. J. Seberger; treasurer, Ferd. Stangl; adviser, Wm. M. Varner; warden, Julia Bartsch; inside guard, Augusta Rode; past president, Wm. F. Schultz; trustees, John E. Barr, H. G. Smart, Dora Zertler.

P. J. Seberger and F. Stangl have held the positions of secretary and treasurer respectively since the assembly was instituted, which was ten years last May. For ten years Wm. Varner and Dora Zertler have each held some office in the assembly. Mr. Varner was president for six years, and Dora Zertler was warden for six years. Christina Griebler was adviser for seven years. Mr. Varner was twice representative to the State assembly, and P. J. Seberger was elected once for the same position. By the State assembly he was elected representative to the Supreme assembly, and by the Supreme president he was appointed a member of the Supreme auditing board for a term of four years.

St. Cloud District Court No. 629, Court of Honor was organized on Nov. 9, 1901, by J. M. Stickney, district deputy supreme chancellor. The organization meeting was held in A. O. U. W. hall, No. 30½ Fifth Avenue, South, and 26 persons were present and took the obligation: Robt. McGregor and wife, W. A. Cannon and wife, S. G. Stickney and wife, J. D. Duffy and wife, Louis Kaiser and wife, E. H. Baus and wife, Mrs. E. M. DuBois, E. W. VanLevern, Helen McCarthy, Lulu B. Dudley, Mary E. Jones, Nettie Mellquist, John Ballard, E. W. Naffziger, Charles Kaiser, Ben Fearing, E. D. Thoms, Rose VanLevern, Lilly VanLevern, Inez Stickney. These

were all benefit members except the last named, who was a social member. The following was the result of the election of officers: Past chancellor, Effie M. DuBois; chancellor, Louis Kaiser; vice chancellor, Mary E. Jones; recorder, Helen McCarthy; treasurer, Addie J. Stickney; chaplain, Dora Cannon; conductor, Lorretta McGregor; guard, Charles Kaiser; sentinel, Ben Fearing; directors, Robt. McGregor, J. D. Duffy, S. G. Stickney: medical examiners, Drs. J. B. Dunn and O. J. Brown. These officers were all duly installed by the District Deputy Supreme Chancellor, after which the court initiated three new candidates. On December 27, Liberty District Court No. 1093, located at Sauk Rapids, consolidated with St. Cloud Court, and on May 2, 1902, Maple Grove District Court No. 402, located at Foley, consolidated with the local court.

During the first six months the court made the following record: Charter members, 37; initiated, 68; admitted by card, 14; total, 119. At the end of the first twelve months the court had 141 benefit and nine social members.

The growth by years is as follows: 1901, 69; 1902, 83; 1903, 125; 1904, 17; 1905, 5; 1906, 77; 1907, 10; 1908, 11; 1909, 4; 1910, 1; 1911, 30; 1912, 1; 1913, 2; 1914, 19. The total taken in during these fourteen years was 454. On Jan. 1, 1915, there were 152 members in good standing. Seven members died and their beneficiaries received $11,000. Below is given a list of those who died, with the date of death: John Bernauer, July 18, 1901; Lester C. Colburn, June 12, 1905; Anna Mensinger, Feb. 27, 1906; Mary Christle, Nov. 5, 1906; Fred C. Scherfenberg, Jan. 26, 1910; Geo. W. Stewart, Oct. 8, 1911; Lucy Payden, April 21, 1912.

On May 6, 1904, a new court, Harmony Court No. 1113, was organized in the city, taking from St. Cloud Court No. 629 twenty-one members. In two years the new court initiated 48 benefit members and 18 social members. These with the 21 admitted by card from St. Cloud Court, made a total of 87. On April 1, 1906, there were 38 benefit members and four social members in good standing, and these voted that Harmony Court consolidate with St. Cloud Court. The consolidation took place on April 24, 1906.

Those who served as chancellor are listed below with the time served: Louis Kaiser, November, 1901, to January, 1902; N. M. Whitney, January, 1902, to January, 1903; E. J. Naffziger, January, 1903, to January, 1904; A. C. Wyman, January, 1904, to January, 1905; L. D. Staples, January, 1905, to October, 1906; S. G. Stickney, October, 1906, to October, 1908; Emma Von Levern, October, 1908, to October, 1909; Carl P. Koeh, October, 1909, to October, 1915. Only two recorders served more than one year. The names of all the recorders with time served are given as follows: Helen McCarthey, November, 1901, to January, 1903; Eunice N. Stickney, January, 1903, to January, 1904; C. C. Gragoo, January, 1904, to July, 1904; A. E. Gardner, July, 1904, to August, 1904; P. J. Seberger, Aug. 23, 1904, to October, 1915. The officers for 1915 are as follows: Chancellor, Carl P. Koeh; vice chancellor, Anna Koeh; recorder, P. J. Seberger; chaplain, Kate Brauch; conductor, David Alexander; guard, Louise Petters; sentry, Catherine George; physician, Dr. A. D. Whiting; trustees, Jacob Weiler, Mary DeBill, Bertha Seberger.

Mayflower Lodge No. 629, Modern Brotherhood of America, was organized April 1, 1909, and received its charter June 21, 1909. The charter members were: F. B. Thole, John Perish, Abbie Carlson, Margaret Collins, Peter F. Miller, Anthony Cheerney, Mary E. Miller, Rose Gans, Mary E. Perkinson, Marie Schraeder, James Perkinson, Anthony Carlson, Mary McCann, Mary Bell Bach, Tom McCann, Herman Thole, Geneva Cass, Carl Clour, Albert Swedell, John Satterberg, Thresia Dressling, Preston Fisler, August Kohler, Maggie Martin, Anton Moser, Helen McCarty.

The first officers were: President, F. B. Thole; vice-president, Abbie Carlson; secretary and treasurer, P. F. Miller; chaplain, Geneva Cass; conductor, Albert Swedell; I. S. W., Thresia Dressling; O. S. W., Thomas McCann; trustees, John Perish, Anton Carlson, Marie Schraedar; musician, Rose Gans.

The first meeting was held in the Edelbrock Hall and this has been occupied by them since the organization. The presidents and secretaries since the organization have been: Presidents, F. B. Thole

and Peter F. Miller; secretary and treasurer, Peter F. Miller and Mrs. Mary E. Miller.

The present officers (1915) are: Past president, Fred B. Thole; president, Peter F. Miller; vice-president, Peter Schoen; secretary and treasurer, Mary E. Miller; chaplain, Josephine Huff; conductor, George Vogel; I. S., Francis Kuffel; O. S., Peter Richter; trustees, Joseph Timmer, John Pawmill and John Wicke; physician, Dr. C. F. Brigham; musician, Lillian F. Hansen. There are seventy-five members. The lodge provides for a benefit payable at the death of the beneficiaries for the amount carried by the insured. It also provides for accident insurance.

St. Cloud Council No. 338, United Commercial Travelers of America, was organized July 3, 1906, with 45 charter members. The first meeting was held at Carter hall; for some time in Odd Fellows' hall; later and at present in Eagles' hall. The charter officers were: W. W. Koons, past senior counselor; Hugh Evans, senior counselor; J. L. Forbes, junior counselor; E. C. Scott, secretary and treasurer; P. L. Zinn, conductor; W. S. Elliott, page; W. J. Seifert, sentinel; Chas. G. Reitz, J. C. Cotton, G. H. Dunnewold, M. H. Thursdale, executive committee. The present officers are: W. S. Elliott, P. S. C.; Ed. M. Hammerel, S. C.; J. J. Pontius, J. C.; E. C. Scott, S. & T.; W. J. Holes, C.; Wm. Campbell, P.; W. C. Brown, S.; Julius Adams, C. S. Bunnell, G. H. Dunnewold, M. H. Thursdale, executive committee.

The past senior counselors have been: W. W. Koons, Hugh Evans, Earl C. Scott, C. E. Maurer, B. E. Hamlin, J. C. Cotton, Andrew E. Fritz, G. H. Dunnewold, M. H. Thursdale, William J. Zeis, J. H. Lufkin, W. S. Elliott. The St. Cloud Council has now a membership of 89. The purpose of the order is to provide accident insurance for commercial travelers only. It also has a widows' and orphans' fund.

Aerie No. 622, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted in St. Cloud January 20, 1904. The charter officers were: Thos. C. Scollan, president; John P. Bernick, P. W. P.; S. P. Coffrain, W. V. P.; Ed. Lentz, chaplain; John Lahr, treasurer; H. J. Limperich, secretary; H. F. Hansen, conductor; Wm. Thielman, I. G.; Louis Garad, O. G.; J. L. Edmunds, physician; J. Adams, Sr., M. B. Mullir, Reuben W. Probastin, trustees. The first meetings were held in Carter Hall, for three years in Edelbrock's Hall, afterwards and at present in Eagles' Hall. The Past Worthy Presidents have been: Hans F. Hansen, Bert E. Hamlin, Chas. E. Maurer, Earl C. Scott, Julius Adams, Harry Frank, Harry Benson, X. A. Honer, Harry Grimmer. The present officers are: F. A. Buckman, president; Harry Grimmer, P. W. P.; H. J. Limperich, W. V. P.; L. G. Gaspard, chaplain; C. O. Bensen, treasurer; E. C. Scott, secretary; F. J. Daniel, conductor; Jos. Schindler, I. G.; John P. Bauler, O. G.; Dr. C. B. Lewis, physician; Drs. M. J. Kern, J. B. Dunn, and W. Friesleben (Sauk Rapids), assistants; Peter Spaniol, Frank Lahr and John Pontius, trustees. The membership at present is 217.

The lodge stands for the uplift of its members, their families and all who are dependent on them. It has paid out in sick benefits (the doctor's services are free to members and their families) $14,000. A death benefit of $50.00 is paid.

St. Cloud Temple No. 266, Camels of the World, was organized September 14, 1914, with the following officers: Ruler, Peter J. Theisen; patriarch, H. E. Wing; sage, E. B. Treischel; prophet, John Gans; officer of the day, Arthur Willing; steward, Dr. J. F. Adkins; guardian, Angus McKenzie; herald, Frank Daniels; treasurer, C. O. Bensen; secretary, Earl Scott; trustees, Julius Adams, Val Theisen, Al. Tschumperlin; medical examiners, Dr. A. J. Kirghis, St. Cloud; Dr. Wm. Friesleben, Sauk Rapids; Dr. H. E. Sutton, Cold Spring.

The only changes for 1915 are as follows: Officer of the day, Eugene Studer; steward, Math. Thielen; guardian, A. J. Gamm; trustee, A. J. Daniel, Jr. (in place of Val. Theisen). There are about 360 members, B. J. Wocken, of St. Cloud, being the local organizer. The first meetings were held in the McClure Hall. October 19, 1914, the old Masonic hall was occupied. January 25, 1915, the society moved into its own rooms at 102-106 Sixth avenue south. The society provides clubroom privileges; $250 life insurance, payable at the death of the member; and $10 a week sick or accident benefits.

St. Cloud Council No. 32 of the Modern Samaritans was organized in 1901 with 35 charter members. The first officers elected were: Good samaritan, W. H. Alden; vice good samaritan, Geo. W. Stewart; financial scribe, I. W. P. James; treasurer, John DeLeo; medical examiner, Dr. J. H. Beaty. The regular meetings of the order are the first and third Tuesday of each month, in Eagles' Hall. The present membership is 75. The present officers are: G. S., W. H. Alden; V. G. S., Myrtle M. Seitz; F. S., Peter Weber; treasurer, Dr. C. W. Schein; medical examiner, Dr. J. H. Beaty.

The Modern Samaritans is a purely Minnesota mutual fraternal insurance organization, which was incorporated in Duluth in 1897, where the imperial office is now located. The ritual and underlying precepts of the order are founded upon the parable of the Good Samaritan. Its rates of assessment are based upon the mortuary rates established by the National Fraternal Congress.

Waneta Council No. 14, Degree of Pocahontas, was organized July 21, 1903, with 277 charter members. The charter officers were: Pocahontas, Regina Knutson; Winona, Kathryn Henneman; Pohawtan, Lewis Longley; keeper of records, Bertha Seberger; keeper of wampum, Elizabeth Hockert. The first meetings were held in Woodmen Hall, then in Eagles' Hall. The officers since the first election have been: Pocahontas, Katherine Henneman, Lyda Davis, Anna Ahles, Teresa Seberger, Leona Henneman, Mary Kramer, Hattie Brick, Elizabeth Carew, Martha Young, Helen Munsinger, Mary Faribault, Martha Young, Anna Duncan. Keeper of records, Bertha Seberger to 1907; Clara Kuhn to 1912; Abbie Carlson to 1915. The object of the council is to provide sick benefits for its members.

Granite City Hive No. 80, Ladies of the Maccabees of the World, was organized November 11, 1902, and was granted its charter March 3, 1903. The charter officers were: Commander, Katherine Hennemann; lieutenant commander, Ella Wire; past commander, Rose Leisen; chaplain, Didamia Neal; record keeper, Mary E. Jones; finance keeper, Elizabeth Bernick; mistress-at-arms, Delora Staples; sergeant, Ada Orton; sentinel, Josephine Johnson; picket, Lititia Johnson; captain of guards, Hattie Hennemann. The early records are lost but some of the early members were: Emma Penny, Jennie Flynn, Catherine Flynn, Anna Schumacher, Helen McCarthy, Elouise Reed, Eunice Blood, Frances Fish, Mary Haarmann, Hattie Harmann, Theresia Hennemann, Mary Kapfer, Mary Lambert, Theresia Lommel, Amy Payne, Anna Wengert, Mary Keyes, Magdalena Loso, Louise Quinlivan.

The first meeting was held in Woodmen's Hall; later meetings were held in the A. O. U. W. Hall, I. O. O. F. Hall, K. C. Hall, and for the last two years in Edelbrock's Hall.

The ladies who have held the Commander chair: Katherine Hennemann, Mary E. Jones, Addie J. Stickney and Winefred Daniel; record keepers: Elizabeth Bernick, Frances Udermann, Hattie Wyman, Mary E. Jones, Helen McCarthy, Mary Miller, Emma Sigloh, and Mary V. Daniels. The present officers are: Past commander, Katherine Hennemann; commander, Martha Young; lieutenant commander, Mary Stafford; chaplain, Lyda Davis; record keeper, Mary V. Daniels; finance auditor, Anna Gustafson; lady at arms, Mary DeBill; sergeant, Blanche Little; sentinel, Sophia Chute; picket, Mary Lengas; musician, Ledith Davis. There are sixty-five benefit and six social members. The lodge stands for truth, love, fraternity, beneficence and protection, the betterment of humanity and of the home. It is an organization of women bound together for mutual help, to relieve the suffering, comfort the afflicted, care for the distressed, to bury the dead, to rear the orphan and to dwell together in fraternal sympathy and love.

Lodge Granite Klippan No. 204, Order of Vasa of America, was organized November 16, 1911. The charter was received December 13, 1911. There were twenty-two charter members and eleven charter officers. The meetings are held at the Eagles' Hall. 1911-12, president, Olof Nelson; recording secretary, Arvid Wahlberg; 1913, president, Leonard Engquist; recording secretary, Martin Peterson; 1914, president, Arvid Wahlberg; recording secretaries, Carl Hallstrom and Mrs. Clara Wahlberg. The officers for 1915 are: President, John H. Anderson; vice-president, Salomon Swanson; recording secretaries,

John Danielson and Ellen Holm; financial secretary, John Buckman; treasurer, Chas. P. Ahlgren; chaplain, Ida Swanson; master of ceremonies, Alma Backman; inside guard, John Hollander; outside guard, Arthur Burwick. There are 89 members. This lodge aims to help its members financially by paying sick benefits during sickness or misfortune, and to promote moral as well as social interests among its members.

Local Observatory No. 81, North Star Benefit Association, was organized June 24, 1909. The first officers were Ebert Johnson, president, and C. O. Farm, secretary, who were succeeded by Arvid Walberg, president, and Nels Fuhre, secretary, who are the 1915 officers. Meetings have been held in George Magnuson's, C. O. Farm's, Powell Hardware Company's and C. M. Freden's offices. The number of members at present is 30. The lodge is beneficiary.

Court St. Cloud No. 3775, Independent Order of Foresters, was organized February 7, 1898, with seventy-six charter members. The charter members were: Court deputy, Chas. S. Bunnell; physician, Dr. S. W. Mowers; C. R., C. D. Burgan; P. C. R., J. B. Rosenberger; V. C. R., J. E. C. Robinson; R. S., C. L. Campbell; F. S., A. E. Gardner; treasurer, O. H. Havill; chaplain, Geo. McQueen; S. W., F. E. Kreatz; J. W., C. Schmitt; S. B., Otto Wood; J. B., Geo. L. Rosenberger; trustees, H. C. Ervin and A. G. Whitney. The meetings have been held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Workman Hall and Eagles' Hall. Past chief rangers: Fred W. Rice, C. D. Burgan, Julius Adams, B. E. Hamlin, W. J. Holes, G. E. Kreatz, John McElroy, Geo. S. Parker, H. J. Rosenberger, Aug. W. Buckmann, G. L. Rosenberger, W. L. Rosenberger, Edson F. Stevens, Earl C. Scott, W. S. Elliott (present).

Present officers: Court deputy, Geo. L. Rosenberger; past chief ranger, August Buckman; chief ranger, Walter S. Elliott; vice chief ranger, E. T. Davidson; court physician, C. S. Sutton, recording secretary, Julius Adams; financial secretary, Earl C. Scott; treasurer, A. H. Reinhard; orator, Anthony Sand; organist, Lee Miller; senior woodward, Clarence Marvin; junior woodward, John Gilles; senior beadle, Herbert Gray; junior beadle, Edward Hopke; trustees, C. S. Bunnell and W. J. Holes; finance committee, W. L. Rosenberger and Paul Lichy. The court has 51 members at present. It provides life insurance policies for $500.00 to $5,000.00. The deceased members are: Dr. Geo. E. Maloy, died November, 1914; Edward E. Clark, March, 1914; Henry J. Rosenberger, January 15, 1910; Frank J. Arnold, September 26, 1906; H. C. Ervin, November, 1914; Herman S. Abeles, February 23, 1909.

St. Cloud Council No. 1524, Royal Arcanum, was instituted July 8, 1893, with the following officers: E. E. Clark, past regent; John J. Boobar, regent; J. F. Stephens, vice regent; Chas. S. Mitchell, orator; H. C. Ervin, secretary; Jos. W. Wing, collector; R. L. Gale, treasurer; A. A. Wright, chaplain; F. A. Smith, guide; F. R. Buskirk, warden; A. D. Page, sentry; Geo. Tileston, Geo. W. Stewart, F. E. Searle, trustees. The present officers are: J. H. Jackson, P. R.; H. G. Young, R.; M. H. Thursdale, V. R.; Geo. Reis, O.; J. F. Stephens, S.; E. C. Scott, C.; John N. Bensen, T.; Chas. J. Metzroth, C.; A. A. Hussey, G.; R. Harrison, W.; D. I. Russell, Sen.; Alvah Eastman, J. H. Lufkin, Geo. Reis, trustees. There are at present 24 members. The object of the order is to pay death claims.

Other Lodges.—As to the following lodges no information could be obtained: Knights of the Maccabees, Independent Order of Red Men, Sons of Herman, Teutonia Lodge, United Order of Foresters.

St. Cloud Council No. 961, Knights of Columbus.—The purposes of this order are: To promote such social and intellectual intercourse among its members as shall be desirable and proper and by such lawful means as to them shall seem best. The rendering of mutual aid and assistance to its sick and disabled members. Rendering pecuniary aid to its members and beneficiaries of members carrying insurance.

The St. Cloud Council Knights of Columbus Number 961 was instituted February 12, 1905, with the following charter members. Insurance—Edward A. Macdonald, Christian Schmitt, Lawrence P. Leonard, John C. Crever, Geo. L. Rosenberger, John W. Wolter, John M. Baron, August A. Doerner, Michael F. Cook, Julius Adams, Edw. W. Wolter, Peter P. Maurin, Martin J. Molitor, Nicholas P. Mertes, Oscar Zimmerman, Alois Tschumperlin, Joseph Satory,

Joseph P. Connolly, Henry J. Limperich, Timothy Keaveny. Associate—Rev. Geo. F. Arenth, Colin F. Macdonald, Edward Zapp, Frank Fandel, John Quinlivan, William S. Weber, Lewis John Wahl, Anton B. Rieland, William J. Rau, George J. Meinz, Andrew J. Schumacher, William Ryan, John J. Ahmann, John B. Dunn, M. A. Leisen, John Arenth, Frank X. Fritz, Emil Schmuck, Bernard J. Moritz, Daniel R. Flannery, Charles F. Ladner, Joseph B. Rosenberger.

The first officers of the Council were: Grand knight, C. F. Macdonald; deputy grand knight, Peter P. Maurin; chancellor, Christian Schmitt; recorder, E. A. Macdonald; financial secretary, Edward Wolter; treasurer, George L. Rosenberger; lecturer, Edw. Zapp; advocate, C. F. Ladner; warden, Andrew J. Schumacher; inside guard, Michael F. C. Cook; outside guard, John Quinlivan; board of trustees, John C. Crever, J. W. Wolter, J. B. Rosenberger.

The following are the Grand Knights since the institution of the Council: C. F. Macdonald, 1905; C. F. Ladner, 1905-1906; C. F. Ladner, 1906-1907; Christ Schmitt, 1907-1908; J. B. Rosenberger, 1908-1909; P. Ahles, 1909-1910; Stephen Murphy, 1910-1911; Christ Schmitt, 1911 (present Knight). The present officers of the Council (1915) are: District deputy, Paul Ahles; grand knight, Christ Schmitt; deputy grand knight, Edw. A. Murphy; chancellor, Joseph B. Himsl; financial secretary, Ben. J. Adams; recorder, J. F. Gaspard; treasurer, Alfred Hall; warden, John Buettner; advocate, James J. Quigley; inside guard, A. N. Puff; outside guard, Alfred Lahr; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Leo Gans; lecturer, Hubert Stafford; medical examiner, Drs. Dunn and Kern; board of trustees, Alfred Ladner, George J. Meinz, L. J. Rocholl. The number of members at present is 670.

St. Cloud Court No. 404, Catholic Order of Foresters, was organized and instituted by John C. Schubert, H. C. R., and Henry Schomer, H. C. O., of Chicago, Ill., on February 19, 1894, with a roll of fifty charter members, at the old Sons of Columbus' Hall, Hunstiger building, St. Germain street. The first officers were: C. R., J. E. C. Robinson; V. C. R., J. B. Galerneault; R. S., M. J. Hessian; F. S., Frank J. Thielman; treasurer, Chris Schmitt; trustees, John F. Barrett, George Overbeck, A. W. Kraemer; medical examiner, Dr. J. B. Dunn; S. C., N. P. Kraemer; J. C., P. F. Kennedy; I. S., Dan. Morrison; O. S., John Quinlivan.

The chief rangers have been: 1895, J. E. C. Robinson; 1896, Frank Long; 1897, J. B. Rosenberger; 1898, J. A. Wimmer; 1899-1914, inclusive, Chris. Schmitt. The recording secretaries have been: 1895, Frank Long; 1896, A. F. Dueber; 1897-1902, inclusive, N. P. Mertes; 1903-04, inclusive, A. J. Schumacher; 1905-07, inclusive, John Bettendorf; 1908-14, inclusive, John J. Spaniol. The present (1915) officers are: C. R., Joseph P. Lommel; P. C. R., Chris. Schmitt; V. C. R., Joseph P. Koshiol; R. S., John J. Spaniol; F S., J. T. McGowan; treasurer, George J. Meinz; chaplain, Rev. Leo Gans, D. D.; D. H. C. R., Edward Zapp; medical examiner, Dr. J. B. Dunn; trustees, Edward J. Daniel, Edward Smith, Leander Kost; S. C., Wm. J. Schwartz; J. C., Christ J. Schmitt; I. S., John Wintermeyer; O. S., Theodore Sivinski; speaker, N. P. Mertes.

Thirteen of the charter members are dead. Twenty-six charter members still in good standing in the court. The Court has at present 347 insurance members and six social members. It has paid out $51,000,000 in death benefits and $2,460,000 in funeral benefits. The following are the halls in which the court has met since its organization; Hunstiger Hall, I. O. O. F. Hall, Cathedral School Hall, and at present in the Edelbrock Hall.

St. Mary's Court No. 744, Catholic Order of Foresters, was organized in September, 1897, receiving its charter September 27. There were 46 charter members. The charter officers were: Bernard F. Lammersen, chief ranger; Emil Schmuck, recording secretary; Wm. J. Huhn, financial secretary; Nicholas Libert, treasurer. The first meetings were held in St. Mary school, then in the Hunstiger hall, then in the St. Mary school hall, then in the Edelbrock hall, then back to St. Mary school hall.

The following members have held the office of chief ranger: Bernard F. Lammersen, Wm. J. Moos, Wm. A. Boerger, Frank X. Betz, Gerhard Zierten; recording secretaries, Emil Schmuck, Gerhard Zierten, Anton C. Ethen; financial secretaries, Wm. J. Huhn, George Deering.

The present officers are: Bernard F. Lammersen, C. R.; Wm. A. Boerger; P.

C. R.; Nicholas Karls, V. C. R.; Anton C. Ethen, recording secretary; Geo. Deering, financial secretary; John G. Winter, treasurer; Frank Schroeder, Wm. Landwehr, Geo. Trzwick, trustees; Jos. Schellinger, speaker. Number of members at present, 131. The order is for fraternal insurance and charitable work.

St. Francis Court No. 326, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, was organized and received its charter in February, 1909. The charter members were: The Mesdames Frances Flynn, Julia Thielmann, Ursula Dueber, Catherine Hennemann, Elizabeth Fischer, Catherine Jandal, Margaret Dueber, Anna Bernick, Theresia Reichensperger, Sophia Schillinger, Anna Zapp, Mary Moos, Johannah Schmidt, Catherine Udermann, Anna Strobel, Sarah Finnigan, Mary O'Brien, Elizabeth Bernick, Mary A. Long, Elizabeth Kemper, Theresia Scharenbroich, Catherine Gales, Sophia Bunt, Susan Scollen, Elizabeth Schaefer, Maria Goetert, Louise Rechtenwald, Margaret Marshall, Caroline Kustermann, Gertrude Koerber, Mary E. Boutell, Mary O'Brien, Johannah Mertes, Margaret Carey, Mary Lambert, Catherine Kraemer, Elizabeth Schmallen, Margaret Dunivan, Margaret Lauermann, Mary Spaniel, Magdalena Rosenberger, Mary K. Kropp, Julia Sakery, Alice K. Kreatz, Carolina Preiss, Rose Dueber, Mary Fearon, Anna Neid; the Misses Matilda Preiss, Mary Kleven, Anna Kleven. Meetings were first held at Cathedral Hall, and afterwards at Edelbrock Hall, the latter being still occupied.

The first officers were: C. R., Mrs. Frances Flynn; V. C. R., Mrs. Julia Thielman; recording secretary, Frances Udermann; financial secretary, Ursula Dueber; treasurer, Mrs. Catherine Hennemann; trustees, Mrs. Catherine Fisher, Mrs. Elizabeth Haarman, Mrs. Catherine Jandl; senior conductor, Mrs. Margaret Dueber; junior conductor, Mrs. Anna Bernick; sentinels, Anna Neid, Matilda Preiss; physician, Dr. R. I. Hubert; musician, Anna Bernick; spiritual adviser, Rev. Edward Jones.

The Chief Rangers from 1909 to 1914 have been: Mrs. Catherine Flynn, Mrs. Julia Thielmann, Mrs. Catherine Schepers, Mrs. Catherine Gales, Mrs. Catherine Hennemann, Mrs. Sarah Quinvilan, Mrs. Catherine Crowin, Mrs. Julia Thielmann, Mrs. Caroline Kusterman; recording secretaries, Frances Udermann, Mrs. Mary E. Miller, Mrs. Sophia Schellinger, Mrs. Mary E. Miller. The financial secretaries have been Mrs. Ursula Dueber, Mary Alexander. The present officers are: P. C. R., Caroline Kusterman; V. C. R., Catherine Sheppers; C. R., Sarah Quinlivan; conductor, Katherine Kraemer; J. C., Mary Spaniol; musician, Josephine Spaniol; treasurer, Mary Fearon; R. S., Mary E. Miller; F. S., Sophia Schellinger; I. W., Anna Zapf; O. W., Mary Mutschler; physician, Dr. Stangl; trustees, Anna Schumacher, Mary Reinert and Mary Smith; chaplain, Rev. Leo Gans. The lodge stands for benefits payable at death to the beneficiaries for the amount carried by the insured. Court No. 326 has had seven deaths; amount paid out, $10,000.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Stearns county, Minn., was organized and held its first regular meeting on December 2, 1883.

The order is national in its scope, embracing all states of the Union, the Dominion of Canada and the possessions of the United States. It is a fraternal brotherhood, admitting to membership all men of Irish extraction, either by birth or descent, who profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Division No. 1, Stearns county, held its first meeting in the Cathedral school hall, and the following members were elected as the first officers: John A. Murphy, president; John O'Donnell, vice-president; B. H. Kelly, financial secretary, and Michael Boyle, treasurer.

Succeeding the above officers, the following members held office during subsequent years: Presidents, W. J. Murphy, J. D. Sullivan, P. J. Ryan, P. F. Kennedy, S. T. Doyle, T. Keaveney, S. F. Murphy, S. F. Murphy; vice presidents, John Cronin, P. J. Ryan, H. Mulligan, P. E. Stafford, T. C. Scollan, P. E. Stafford, J. Kiloran, J. Kiloran; financial secretaries, M. Moriarity, E. Cullen, J. B. Smith, S. T. Doyle, M. Flaherty, R. McGiven, M. Flaherty, P. Flaherty.

The meetings of the Division were held at different times for various periods at the Cathedral school hall, the Schwartz hall, the Hunstiger hall, the M. W. A. hall and the Edelbrook hall. The Division at the present time numbers about fifty members and convenes for meetings on the aft-

ernoon of the third Sunday of each month at the Edelbrock hall, its present meeting place. The present officers of the Division are: Timothy Keaveney, president; Simon Burns, vice-president; George Moran, financial and recording secretary; Edward A. Murphy, treasurer.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1, was organized March 4, 1902.

The charter was received March 20, 1902. The charter officers were. County president, Mary M. Dunn; president, Annie M. Kennedy; vice-president, Margaret Zimmerman; recording secretary, Katherine Maroney; financial secretary, Clara Sullivan; treasurer, Minnie Skinner; insurance secretary, Katherine Fischer. List of charter members: Mrs. Mary Dunn, Mary Gallagher, Anna Gallagher, Mrs. Sarah Doyle, Mrs. Anna Gallagher, Sarah O'Driscoll, Mrs. Anna O'Driscoll, Mrs. Mary Schauble, Mrs. Rose Flannery, Mrs. Mary Callahan, Mrs. Louise Quinlivan, Minnie Quinlivan, Mrs. Catherine Wahl, Elizabeth Wall, Elizabeth Connolly, Mrs. Mary Flaherty, Mrs. Catherine Ryan, Mrs. Catherine Cronin, Mrs. Margaret Dunivan, Delia Clarity, Catherine Clarity, Mrs. Mary Keaveny, Mrs. Catherine Philo, Mrs. Ella McGee, Mrs. Mary Stafford, Clara Sullivan, Elizabeth Murray, Mrs. Margaret Bosely, Mrs. Johanna Hinds, Mrs. Sarah Reichert, Bridget Boyle, Mrs. Margaret Foley, Catherine Maroney, Mary O'Malley, Dora Kennedy, Mrs. Nellie Barrett, Mrs. Susanna Scollan, Mrs. Margaret Lynch, Mrs. Margaret Zimmerman, Mrs. Mary Kritz, Mrs. Julia Capple, Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, Anna Kennedy, Mrs. Nora Maybury, Mrs. Charlotte Connelly, Mrs. Anna Brennan, Minnie Skinner, Mrs. Catherine Fischer, Mrs. Emma Black, Mrs. Bridget McNulty. The first meeting was held in the Cathedral school hall and at present meetings are held in the Edelbrock hall.

Annie Kennedy has been president since date of organization up to the present year. Katherine Maroney was recording secretary from date of organization until January 1, 1907. Rose Murphy was elected January 1, 1907, and still holds the office.

The present officers are: Annie M. Kennedy, county president; Mrs. Rose Flannery, president; Mrs. Sarah Doyle, vice-president; Rose Murphy, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Callahan, financial secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, treasurer; Mrs. Kate Wahl, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Rose Barrett, sentinel.

The lodge stands for friendship, unity and Christian charity. The lodge carries an insurance and they have helped those stricken by misfortune in several cases, and have also donated money to spread the Catholic faith, especially in the Western states.

St. Joseph's Catholic Benevolent Society was organized June 27, 1881, with a membership of forty-five. The purpose of this organization is to aid its members by a weekly benefit in case of sickness, and an amount sufficient to cover all funeral expenses in case of death. The payments of sick benefits are granted for thirteen consecutive weeks during one illness, the amount being $5.00 per week. The death benefit amounts to $250. During the first eight years' assessments in the amount of $1.00 per member were levied when deaths occurred, but since 1889 all such benefits have been paid out of the treasury.

The society was incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota August 13, 1884, the articles being recorded in Book "C," of Miscellaneous Records in the office of the register of deeds in and for Stearns county. In 1887 St. Joseph's society became affiliated with the German Catholic Insurance society of Minnesota, thus affording its members an opportunity for additional life insurance.

The late Bertus Mueller was the first president, serving in that capacity from the organization of the society in 1881 to 1885. He was followed by Michael Majerus, who held the office for over twenty-one years, his death occurring August 18, 1906. Vice-president Charles F. Ladner discharged the duties of president until the annual election in 1907, when Simon Strobel was elected, serving one year. Mr. Strobel declined a reelection, and in 1908 he was succeeded by William A. Boerger, who still holds the office. Peter E. Kaiser was the first secretary, holding office until 1885, when P. J. Limperich was elected. Upon Mr. Limperich's resignation in 1892 he was succeeded by John M. Rosenberger, who held the office until 1901. His successor was Emil Schmuck, who held office until October, 1904, when he resigned.

Barney Vossberg succeeded Mr. Schmuck, remaining in office until December, 1914. At the present time the work of the secretary's office is divided, Joseph Winkler having charge of the finances and Edward Doerner of the correspondence and the records. Sebastian Reichert was the first treasurer, serving in that capacity until 1893, when he was succeeded by Julius Dominik, who still holds the office.

The membership at the present time is 470. Since its organization the society has paid out in sick benefits and death claims over $30,000.

St. Cloud Branch No. 715, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, was organized January 26, 1903, by Mrs. Mary E. Miller, 517 Ninth avenue, St. Cloud. The charter was received the same day. The charter officers were:

President, Mrs. Elizabeth Hockert, vice-president, Mrs. Hannah Zapp; second vice-president, Mrs. Theresia Brunning; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Miller; assistant recording secretary, Nora Haberkorn; financial secretary, Anna Rosenberger; treasurer, Mrs. Catherine Schepers; marshal, Mrs. Elizabeth Haarmann; guard, Mary Fisher; trustees, Mrs. Mary Baron, Mrs. Margaret N. Weber, Mrs. Anna Heinen, Mrs. Louise Deidrich, and Anna Miller; spiritual adviser, Rev. Edward Jones. The present officers are: Spiritual advisor, Rev. Father Gans; president, Sarah Doyle; P. P., Anna Schumacher; first vice, Catherine Scheuer; second vice, Catherine Shepers; assistant, Mary Miller; financial secretary, Sarah Quinlivan; treasurer, Carrie Vossberg; marshal, Kate Davis; guard, Helen Munsinger; trustees, Mrs. Schindler, Rose Courtney, Mary Bachmann, Mrs. Spaniol, Agnes Kuppmeiner.

The charter members were: The Misses Clara Stember, Anna Goedker, Anna Rosenberger, Elizabeth Engel, Mary Miller, Mary Fischer, Claudy Schindler, Clara Sullivan. The Mesdames Anna Goodman, Catherine Schepers, Alberta Boll, Elizabeth Haarmann, Catherine Zins, Rosilia Marsolek, Anna Ahles, Mary Hollenhorst, Anna Heinen, Delia Miller, Thersia Ladner, Anna Bernick, Johannah Zapp, Anna Fritz, Mary Neid, Catherine Vossberg, Mary Baron, Catherine Udermann, Francia Udermann, Anna Hubert, Sarah Quinlivan, Mary E. Miller, Anna Wengert, Thersia Brunning, Elizabeth Sullivan, Catherine Heinen, Mary M. Dunn, Mary Goedker, Anna Schumacher, Caroline Preiss, Josephine Geib, Mary Lambert, Margaret Weber, Ellen Barrett, Anna Gallagher, Johannah Boss, Louise Deidrich, Margaret Laurmann, Catherine Sauer, Elizabeth Hockert. The Misses Thresia Steinbauer, Anna Miller, Nora Hoberkorn, Mary Hollenhorst.

The first meetings were held at the Cathedral hall. The present meetings are held in Edelbrock hall. The list of presidents is: Mrs. Elizabeth Hockert, Mrs. Hannah Zapp, Mrs. Mary Dunn, Mrs. Anna Schumacher; recording secretaries, Mrs. Mary E. Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth Hockert, Mrs. Victoria Lahr; financial secretaries, Anna Rosenberger, Emelia Engel, Mrs. Rose Courtney, Mrs. Sarah Quinlivan. There are 112 members at present.

The lodge provides for a benefit to be paid at death to the beneficiary the amount the member was insured for. It has accomplished a great deal in charitableness and has paid all death claims promptly; thus far there have been only four deaths; $3,500 cash was paid to the beneficiaries. The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association stands for love, charity and benevolence.

Catholic Club.—The Catholic Club of St. Cloud was founded in 1911 for the purpose of providing for Catholic people, especially for the Catholic young men of the city, a place for wholesome and healthy amusement and recreation. During the year 1911 as a result of the persistent and untiring efforts of the Rev. Werner Schneppenheim, O. S. B., a modern gymnasium, comprising a ground floor, 113 by 80 feet, was built. This gymnasium ranks amongst the largest and best equipped in the entire Northwest. On March 21, 1914, for the first time in the history of St. Cloud, a gymnasium team took part in the Northwest gymnastic tournament, being sent there by the Catholic Club. During December, 1912, a Cadet Corps was organized from the junior members of the club, by the Rev. Hildebrand Eickhoff. As official guide they follow the "Infantry Drill Regulations of the United States Army." This Cadet Corps has appeared at different functions and has always won the admiration of the people of St. Cloud. The club

has a membership of about 300, and is self-sustaining.

The first officers of the club were: Rev. Alfred Mayer, praeses; Rev. Werner Schneppenheim, moderator; Paul Ahles, president; George Meinz, vice-president; Albert J. Kuck, treasurer; Frank Hunstiger, secretary. The members of the board of directors were: Henry J. Thielman, Leo Schillinger, John Lodermeier, John Dominick, F. J. Thielman, Victor Doerner, Eberhard Hoehl and Chas. Wampach.

The present officers (1915) are: Rev. Gerhard Spielman, praeses; Rev. Hildebrand Eickhoff, moderator; Dr. P. E. Stangl, president; A. Tschumperlin, vice-president; Wilbur Goetten, financial secretary; Ben Shepers, recording secretary; F. J. Thielman, treasurer. The other members ofthe board are Edward J. Brick, J. J. Hilbe, John A. Gacke, Julius Fandel, Carl Zapf, John Hansen, Henry Spoden.

St. Cloud Humane Society.—On August 23, 1893, the daily papers of St. Cloud had the following announcement: "John Schafer is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Nora T. Gause and Mrs. Cora A. Meiser of Chicago, stating that they would arrive in St. Cloud tomorrow for the purpose of organizing a humane society in this city. All those interested are invited to meet them at the parlors of the Grand Central Hotel, Thursday night."

August 24th there was the following: "Mrs. N. T. Gause and Mrs. C. A. Meiser of Chicago, organizers of Humane Societies, arrived in this city on the noon train. They have a letter from Judge John Day Smith, president of the Minnesota Society, in which he says they are recognized all over the country as having done excellent service in this and other cities along the lines of humane work. They are both suited to the confidence of all." A number of representative citizens gathered at the Grand Central Hotel parlors that evening for the purpose of discussing the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to human beings and dumb animals. A temporary organization was perfected by the election of John Schafer as chairman and W. B. Mitchell as secretary. After some discussion it was decided not to organize at this meeting, as it was thought that the matter had not yet been sufficiently agitated, and it was resolved to hold a union meeting of churches the following Sunday evening at the Presbyterian Church to discuss the project.

The Presbyterian Church was crowded on the designated evening by men and women, who by their presence attested cooperation in the purpose for which the meeting had been called. George Tileston explained that those present were there in response to an invitation to assist in forming a Humane Society. The idea was not a new one in St. Cloud, having been agitated three years ago, and again attempted last winter. It was not sectarian, nor political and sought the cooperation of everybody.

A committee of three was appointed on organization. It was made up of Geo. W. Stewart, E. E. Clark, J. T. Jerrard.

The committee recommended the election of the following officers: President, W. B. Mitchell; first vice-president, John Schaefer; second vice-president, R. C. Junk; secretary, S. S. Parr; treasurer, J. G. Smith; directors, B. Reinhard, A. C. Robertson, J. T. Bradford, Geo. Tileston, J. T. Jerrard, E. T. Davidson, J. I. Donohue, Geo. R. Clark, John Cooper.

The following constitution was adopted as the constitution of the St. Cloud Humane Society:

Article I.—This organization shall be called the St. Cloud Humane Society.

Article II.—This society shall be a branch of the Minnesota Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. And its object shall be to act in harmony and unison with the said principal society and other societies of a similar character to prevent and punish cruelty to children and animals of whatever name, to procure the strict enforcement of all laws of this state relating to the prevention of cruelty to children and animals and to labor earnestly to secure the passage and enforcement of such laws as shall be dictated by a highly enlightened and humane civilization, to shelter the helpless from wrong and oppression of every kind and nature.

Article III.—The officers of the society shall consist of one president, two vice-presidents, one secretary and one treasurer and an executive board of seven members in addition to the above mentioned officers, who shall be ex-officio members of

said board, all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting of the members of the society and shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

Article IV.—Any person may become a member of this society by the payment annually of $1.00 and any person my become a life member by the payment of $25.00. The year ending at the annual meeting.

Article V.—At any regular called meeting of this society any article of this constitution may be changed or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

The board of directors held their first meeting and elected W. B. Mitchell, president; Prof. S. S. Parr, secretary; John Schaefer, executive agent; J. G. Smith, treasurer. W. B. Mitchell continued to be president until 1902. He was succeeded by James F. Bradford, who remained president until his death in 1908. F. J. Bach was elected president and now holds that office. S. S. Parr continued as secretary of the society until his death in 1900; J. I. Donohue was elected his successor and now holds that office. John Schaefer was executive officer until his death in 1909; N. K. Hunt was elected his successor and now holds that office. J. G. Smith continued to be treasurer until 1900 when he removed to California. W. W. Smith was elected his successor, and at this writing holds the office.—(By J. I. Donohue.)

The Public Health League was organized November 8, 1911, in the Commercial Club rooms, ten people having met for that purpose. It was decided that the membership should consist of delegates from the cultural association, fraternal and beneficiary societies and labor unions of the city. The honorary members should be the mayor and commissioners, members of the board of health, members of the board of education, members of the library board, the members of the police department, the county commissioners, the clergy of the city, the superintendent and teachers of the public schools the teachers of the parochial schools and members of the Stearns County Medical Society.

The purpose of this league is to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and other infectious and contagious diseases and to provide for the care and relief of those suffering therefrom; to work for the promotion of health and the security of life; to cooperate with the county authorities in securing state aid for a tuberculosis sanitorium for Stearns county, and to improve in general the sanitary condition of the community.

The Public Health League was instrumental in procuring and maintaining a visiting nurse for two years and again after a vacancy in this position it took the lead in procuring the home and school visitor, Miss Hyslop, who at this writing is on duty and one-third of whose salary is paid by this organization. The league has been maintained by the proceeds of the sale of Red Cross seals, tag day and an annual Health League ball. From a modest beginning it has become a factor in the social and municipal life of the city and has been very successful in accomplishing the purposes for which it was organized.

The present officers are: President, P. J. Seberger; first vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Dunn; second vice-president, Dr. P. M. Magnuson; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Beaty; treasurer, Mrs. Hugh Evans.

Social Clubs. While the fraternal and business interests have been fully recognized through the societies and organizations described in the foregoing lists, the strictly social side of life has had full attention. The following list of clubs devoted to recreation and goood-fellowship is at least fairly complete and will give some idea of the means employed to "kill dull care."

Bridge Club, Skat Clubs, Bachelors' Club, Single Blessedness Club, Home Circle Club, Tuesday Card Club, Wednesday Afternoon Club, Thursday Club, Cogo Club, Favorite Recipe Club, Rossignol Club, Entre Nous Club, Elks' Dancing Club, Needle Crafts Club, Progressive Euchre Club, Jennie Wren Club, Never Late Club, Gritty Witty Sewing Club, Get Me Club, Snippers Club, Southside Club, Five Hundred Card Club, K. C. Dancing Club, B. B. C. Club, J. W. Club, N. M. C. Club, H. G. L. Club, H. T. C. Club, G. W. Club, Gamma Theta Sorority, Eta Bita Pi Sorority, Clio Club, U-Go I-Go Club, Convivial Club, T. B. L. Club, Lucky Thirteen Club.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Trades and Labor Council—President, Paul Scherer; secretary and treasurer, Carl Dahl. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Iten Hall.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union—President, L. J. Orowitch; secretary, Lawrence Ohotta; treasurer, Joseph Koshiol. Meets second and fourth Saturdays, at Puff Hall.

Painters' and Paperhangers' Union—President, Paul Scherer; treasurer, Emil Krause; financial secretary, J. K. Wescott; recording secretary, Moritz Schwinden.

Cigarmakers' Union—President, Leo Winter; vice-president, Gust Kruger; secretary, J. M. Scharenbroich; treasurer, Christ. Laursen.

Bartenders' Union—President, Walter Beaudreau; corresponding secretary, Gust Orth; vice-president, J. P. Seitz; recording secretary, E. V. Kellerman; treasurer, Ferdinand Broell. Meets first Wednesday of each month, at Rausch Hall.

Granite Cutters' Union—Corresponding secretary, Joseph Robbers; financial secretary, John Strobel.

Quarrymen's Union—President, John Williams; secretary, August Anderson.

Stationary Engineers—President, J. W. Peterson; secretary, Frank Ulrich.

National Association of Letter Carriers—President, Emil Hennemann; vice-president, J. H. Jackson; secretary, M. J. Honer. Meets the first Sunday of each month, at the postoffice.

National Association of Postoffice Clerks—President, C. W. Kaerwer; secretary, O. P. Honer; treasurer, A. J. Haberkorn.

St. Cloud Typographical Union, No. 630—President, C. F. Wampach; vice-president, A. F. Kehrer; recording secretary, A. G. Schubert; secretary and treasurer, G. S. Clark. Meets the first Tuesday of each month, at 27 Fifth avenue, south.

Team Drivers' Union—President, Ben Seitz; recording secretary, Theodore Streitz; treasurer, O. A. McConnell.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union—President, J. L. Czaika; treasurer, Gottfried Jaensson; financial secretary, A. J. Daniel, Jr.; recording secretary, Leo Schellinger.

Woman's Label League—President, Lydia Davis; secretary, Ottilia M. Scherer; treasurer, Bertha A. Seberger.

St. Cloud Automobile Club. The first automobile to make its appearance in St. Cloud except as a visitor was a Milwaukee steamer, purchased in 1899 by Stephen Tenvoorde and P. R. Thielman, who were St. Cloud's first dealers in motor-cars and the third in the state of Minnesota, Mr. Tenvoorde being still in the business. This steamer was later sold to Minneapolis parties. The first automobile using gasoline, a second-hand Packard, was brought to St. Cloud in 1900 by H. P. Brauch. These were the only automobiles in the city until the next year, 1901, when three more were introduced, by Judge Theodore Bruener, A. L. Riley and Charles Bowman, all being Olds single-cylinder runabouts, costing $650 each. During the four or five years following occasional machines were purchased, but it was not until 1906 and 1907 that they became the fashion and people beyond the few were owners of cars. After that date they increased rapidly in number until at the beginning of the year 1915 more than four hundred automobiles are owned in the city, and by the close of the year it will be nearer five hundred. This includes almost forty different makes of machines, the most numerous being the Ford, Studebaker, Overland, Hudson, Cadillac, Buick, R. C. H., Krit and Maxwell, with five large garages.

More and more each year have the farmers in the surrounding country become purchasers of automobiles, until the larger proportion of machines now sold go outside the city. This not only serves to indicate the growing prosperity of the farmers, but also shows their desire with their increased income to give their families increased comforts as a recompense for the privations they endured in the earlier days.

One of the most progressive organizations in the city has been the St. Cloud Automobile Club. Its motto has been "Good Roads," and it has preached the doctrine far and wide. Not satisfied with preaching, it has practiced, and by the aid of liberal subscriptions has aided in improving many of the roads leading to and from the city. Its most important undertaking has been the construction of the scenic highway along the Mississippi river on the east side from below the Tenth

street bridge to Sauk Rapids. In addition to the subscriptions of its members, liberal amounts were secured from the business men of the city generally. The agitation was begun while Alvah Eastman was president of the club, and the success of the undertaking is largely due to his efforts, personally and through the columns of his paper. When completed, it will be one of the most attractive pieces of driveway in the state and will reveal to visitors one of the most beautiful of St. Cloud's many beautiful natural features.

The first sociability run was made in 1912, twenty-one cars with eighty-six passengers leaving St. Cloud on the morning of August 7, going via Richmond and Paynesville, Belgrade and Brooten to Glenwood, where the night was spent; the next morning to Alexandria, returning via Osakis, Sauk Centre, Melrose and Cold Spring to St. Cloud, which was reached at 8 o'clock the second evening. The enjoyment of the trip was greatly marred by heavy rains.

The second trip was made in 1913, a party of over one hundred leaving St. Cloud the morning of July 29, in twenty-five cars. The first night was spent at Mankato and the second at Red Wing, the cities visited including, besides those named, Faribault, Northfield, Red Wing, Hastings, St. Paul and Minneapolis; the third and last day finding the party at home, tired but happy, having had fine weather and a good time.

It was then decided not to make any more long runs, but to confine the trips to this and adjoining counties. Large parties with their machines went to the county fair at Sauk Centre both that year and 1914, and sociability runs were made to the greater number of the villages throughout Stearns county and to Foley, the county seat of Benton county, the St. Cloud band being always included in the trip.

Since its organization until the year 1914, the club had as its presidents William J. Holes, Dr. L. P. Leonard, Alvah Eastman, E. S. Hill and James E. Jenks; secretaries, J. C. Cotton, D. C. Abeles, J. F. Jerrard. The officers elected in 1914 were: James E. Jenks, president; C. D. Schwab, vice-president; J. H. Maybury, secretary-treasurer; A. A. Wright, C. D. Grinols, Hugh Evans, W. W. Smith, Edward Zapp, A. H. Turretin, governing board. There are 123 members; annual dues, $2.00.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Realizing the necessity of organizations and cooperation in securing the best civic results and in promoting the growth of the city, a meeting of business men was held at the court house January 9, 1869, when steps were taken for the organization of a board of trade. At a subsequent meeting January 19 a board of directory was elected, composed of T. C. McClure, William Powell, W. S. Moore, C. Schulten, H. T. Daendels, Joseph Edelbrock, C. F. Davis, H. C. Waite, H. C. Burbank, J. G. Smith, N. Lahr, P. B. Thompson, Z. H. Morse, C. Bridgman and J. W. Tenvoorde. To provide for the amicable settlement of disputes and disagreements, thereby avoiding the employment of attorneys and a resort to litigation, a committee on arbitration was appointed, as follows: C. C. Andrews, J. B. Abbott, Leander Gorton, M. C. Tolman, E. C. Smith, J. A. Stanton, L. A. Evans, H. Z. Mitchell and J. M. Rosenberger. The membership was sixty-eight business and professional men, the fee being fixed at $5.00. At a subsequent meeting the directors organized by electing W. S. Moore, president; C. F. Davis and H. C. Burbank, vice-presidents; T. C. McClure, secretary and treasurer.

On several occasions the need of a new hotel was urged, and it was voted to ask authority from the legislature to authorize a bonus toward the enterprise, the proposed hotel to cost $75,000. The passage of a bill authorizing the city to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000 was secured in March, 1869. The city council, April 7, increased the amount of the bonus to $12,500, the hotel to cost not less than $50,000, furnished, and to be located between St. Augusta street and the ravine and between the Mississippi river and Hanover street. By a vote of 273 to 53, at the city election held May 2, the proposition to issue these bonds was approved. Advertisements were published inviting proposals for the erection of a hotel to cost not less than $35,000 for the building and $50,000 when furnished, the bonus of $12,500 to be in 10 per cent bonds, running not less than ten nor more than twenty

years. This movement was without results, and in June of the following year the newly organized St. Cloud Hotel Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, appeared before the council with plans for a three-story brick hotel and asked for a bonus of $16,000. This was refused, but resolutions were unanimouly adopted providing for a bonus of $12,500, but Mayor Taylor interposed a veto. At a meeting held a few days afterwards, new resolutions for a $12,500 bonus were adopted, which were also vetoed by the mayor, but were passed over his veto by a vote of eight to one. Still no hotel was built.

Much attention was given by the board to the opening and improving of roads leading into St. Cloud. At one meeting $225 was appropriated to aid in building the road to Klings on the east side of the river.

The seekers after bonuses were early on the ground with a variety of alluring offers to locate manufacturing enterprises at St. Cloud if sufficient pecuniary inducements were provided.

Like so many other organizations of a similar character, this board of trade had an ephemeral existence.

In October, 1878, an effort was made to revive the organization, the former secretary and treasurer, T. C. McClure, reporting that he had on hand a balance of $230 remaining from the old board of trade—a very unusual circumstance—which he was prepared to turn over to the properly chosen persons. A few meetings were held and then another period of quiet followed until July 28, 1881, when a reorganization was effected with H. C. Waite, president; J. E. Hayward and J. M. Rosenberger, vice-presidents; L. A. Evans, secretary; J. G. Smith, treasurer. This flourished for a time and then faded.

In 1883 it was thought that by adopting some other name a better chance of success might be obtained, and so on August 6 the "Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. Cloud" was organized and incorporated, the annual membership fee being $5.00, and the officers as follows: J. E. West, president; J. E. Wing, vice-president; W. F. Street, secretary; D. B. Searle, treasurer. While the chamber of commerce maintained an existence, yet the results evidently were not satisfactory; at the beginning of 1887 a reorganization was called for, "to interest more of the young men." The officers elected February 28 were: F. E. Searle, president; H. J. Rosenberger, vice-president; L. T. Troutman, secretary; C. P. McClure, treasurer. Meetings were held weekly for a time, and then were not held at all.

At the end of four years it was decided to try again, this time as a business union, which was organized April 14, 1891, with V. Batz, president; William Powell, vice-president; C. L. Atwood, secretary; J. G. Smith, treasurer. The fate of its predecessors soon overtook the union and it went to sleep with the various boards of trade and chambers of commerce.

Nothing daunted, however, October 30, 1895, a hundred men of the city met at the city council rooms and organized the Business Men's Association, the officers being C. F. Ladner, president; J. N. Bensen and T. S. McClure, vice-presidents; L. T. Troutman, secretary; Wesley Carter, treasurer. In order that the advantages of the association might be within the reach of everybody, the membership fee was placed at only $2.00, meetings were monthly and the secretary's salary was $50.00 per month.

Its successor was the Civic Improvement League, working along somewhat different lines, which was in existence March 30, 1906, when a meeting of business men was held in the auditorium of the public library building. The civic league adjourned sine die, and an organization was then formed which had in it the elements of stability and permanency and which has been an instrument of great potency in the development of the business and civic interests of St. Cloud. The St. Cloud Commercial Club was duly incorporated and by-laws were adopted for the detailed management of its affairs, the entrance fee being fixed at $10.00, with $25.00 annual dues, all conditioned on one hundred members being secured. This was done by May 2, when the following board of fifteen directors was elected: O. H. Havill, John N. Bensen, D. C. Abeles, C. F. Ladner, C. D. Grinols, H. C. Ervin, C. J. Metzroth and C. L. Atwood for two years; and R. B. Brower, O. F. Doyle, J. C. Enright, R. L. Gale, G. W. Stewart, C. G. Oberley and F. L. Randall for one year. The directors

organized by electing O. H. Havill, president; C. F. Ladner and J. N. Bensen, vice-presidents; Andrew E. Fritz, secretary; H. A. McKenzie, treasurer. The salary of the secretary was fixed at $1,500 per year, but Mr. Fritz declined, preferring to remain with the Public Service company. H. G. Sydow, instructor in German at the high school, was elected in his stead. Rooms were engaged on the second floor of the Carter building, meetings to be held monthly.

Efforts were made by the Commercial club acting with the Commercial club at Sauk Rapids to secure an extension of the St. Cloud street railway to Sartell. A proposition from the company was presented at a meeting of the club April 11, 1907, stating that if the parties interested at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids would build and fully equip the proposed extension the railway company would furnish the motive power, cars, etc., and operate the road for five years, turning over to the parties entitled thereto one-half of the gross receipts received in operating the extension, the road and its equipment to become the property of the street railway company at the expiration of the five years. Nothing definite resulted from the movement.

The new board of directors May 20, elected O. H. Havill, president; Hugh Evans and H. C. Ervin, vice-presidents; H. A. McKenzie, treasurer. H. G. Sydow continued to be secretary until August 1, when he was succeeded by C. E. Nelson.

At the election in 1908 C. D. Grinols was elected president; D. C. Abeles and C. F. Ladner, vice-presidents; E. F. Moore, treasurer. A. D. Doane was engaged as secretary, August 4, and in November the annual dues were reduced to $15. The salary of the secretary was later fixed at $50 per month and $25 additional from the Market day fund. The club voted to become a member of the Minnesota Federation of Commercial clubs. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Commission form of government, and March 2 it was reported that over 300 signers to a petition to the charter commission asking that provision be made for submitting the matter to a vote of the people had been secured. Resolutions were adopted, in response to a request by the granite producers, asking Minnesota's representatives in congress to use every effort possible to prevent any reduction of the tariff on granite.

Th 1909 officers were elected July 6, as follows: C. J. Metzroth, president; P. J. Seberger and R. L. Gale, vice-presidents; A. D. Doane, secretary; Edward Zapp, treasurer.

In 1910 P. J. Seberger was elected president; C. F. Ladner and H. C. Ervin, vice-presidents; A. D. Doane, secretary; E. Zapp, treasurer. The secretary's report showed the membership of the club to be 132. The matter of organizing a granite quarrying company, after a thorough investigation, was decided to be impracticable for the present. The building of a new hotel had annual consideration without any tangible results.

At the March meeting resolutions were adopted urging the legislature to pass a fair apportionment bill, giving to Northern Minnesota the representation to which its population entitled it. Resolutions were adopted requesting the legislature to require the use of Minnesota stone in the construction of all state buildings in which stone was used. The officers elected in May were: C. F. Ladner, president; F. L. Randall and Wm. Stratton, vice-presidents; P. J. Seberger, secretary; C. D. Grinols, treasurer. The secretary's salary was fixed at $50 per month. The 1912 election, May 13, resulted in the choice of Wm. Stratton, president; N. K. Hunt and R. O. Olson, vice-presidents; P. J. Seberger, secretary; C. D. Schwab, treasurer.

An arrangement was made with Geo. B. Irving of Chicago to make a number of public addresses and conduct a campaign for new members. For this purpose it was voted to waive the membership fee and reduce the annual dues to $10. Report was made February 4 that 174 new members had been secured. A reward of $25 having been offered for a slogan, choice was made of "St. Cloud—Busy, Gritty Granite City," out of many hundred proposed. The first annual banquet was given April 1. The sum of $100 was appropriated to the local unions to aid in defraying the entertainment of the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. The 1913 officers were the same as for the previous year, with the exception of the president, Fred Schilplin being elected. The mem-

bership was reported at 286. It was decided November 4 to occupy the Elks' rooms on the third floor as soon as vacated.

The second annual banquet was held May 5, 1914. The 1913 officers were reelected. The secretary reported the membership as 198, there having been a loss of 90 during the year.

The list of speakers from outside localities who from time to time have addressed the club on topics of interest includes Governor A. O. Eberhart; Mayor J. C. Haynes, of Minneapolis; S. G. Iverson, state auditor; G. H. Welsh, commissioner of immigration; Chas. E. Elmquist, of the state railroad and warehouse commission; Chas. E. Neale, chief of the bureau of weights and measures; J. A. O. Preus, commissioner of insurance; Judge Frank T. Wilson, Stillwater; C. A. Mercia, superintendent of the Red Wing training school; Col. Freeman Thorp, of Hobart; S. P. Jones, W. L. Harris and Wallace Ney, of Minneapolis; W. H. Seed, highway expert; D. Ward King, inventor of the split-log drag.

Among the many improvements which have been gained and projects furthered, either in whole or in part by the Commercial club, may be mentioned street paving; the holding of monthly market days which attracted to the city large numbers of farmers; the commission form of government; the Lake George boulevard (held up at present by litigation); the St. Cloud Improvement association, which erected a suitable building and secured the location of the Gordon & Ferguson glove factory in St. Cloud; a comprehensive park system; a new road to the North Star and Calvary cemeteries; extension of the water mains to the stone sheds; automatic alarms at railway crossings; the white way; a complete and correct census in 1910; the retaining of the county seat at St. Cloud; the erection of a St. Cloud building, costing $1,120, on the Stearns county fair grounds at Sauk Center; aid to the Tri-County fair located between St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids; the development of the potato industry until St. Cloud has become an important potato shipping point; providing a convenient and attractive place for entertaining farmers and other clubs, associations and conventions; sociability runs to various towns in the county. Its record entitles it to the hearty and generous support of the business men and citizens generally of St. Cloud.

CHAPTER LVI.

MUNICIPAL ST. CLOUD

Government of the City — Officers Year by Year — Street Improvements — Public Utilities — Bond Matters — Doings of the Council — The Commission Form of Government — By P. J. Seberger, Mayor of St. Cloud.

When Governor Stevens made his survey of a northern railroad route to the Pacific in 1853, he camped at the present site of St. Cloud. In 1855 St. Cloud was the point at which the Red river trains crossed the Mississippi on their way to St. Paul. It was the head of steam navigation on the Mississippi and boats ran regularly, during the open season, from St. Anthony Falls to this place. The first house within the corporate limits of St. Cloud was built by James Hitchens, for Gen. Lowry in upper town.

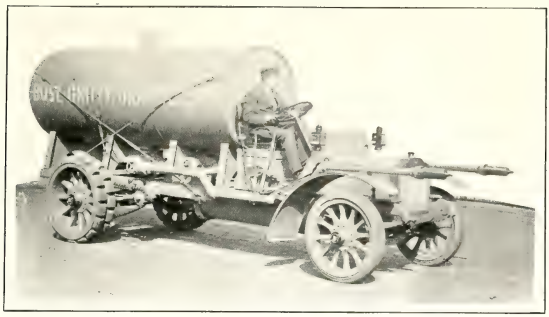
The site of lower town was taken up as a claim by Martin Wooley, a Norwegian. He sold his right to Geo. F. Brott, who surveyed and platted the tract in the spring of 1855. Mr. Brott's claim, however, was based on a mail contract. The mail contract law had been construed to permit contractors to take up six hundred acres of land on every twenty miles of their route. Under this construction tremendous frauds had been perpetrated or attempted. About this time the Secretary of the Interior made a decision quite new and adverse to what had been the rule in preempting under mail contracts, holding that to be able to preempt the mail route on which the contract was taken must run east and west and extend to the Pacific. Under this ruling hundreds of claims, such as Mr. Brott's, went back to the government. The decision in the main was just, but the whole course of making titles was thrown into chaos.

The plan of special acts of congress to grant the right of preempting such mail contract claims as had been improved, and in cases where actual settlers would be wronged by adherance to that decision, was resorted to. Hundreds of people had purchased lots from Mr. Brott and built houses upon them, and these would have been the losers but for a special act of congress passed in 1860 allowing Mr. Brott to preempt the site of lower town.

At about the same time that Brott platted lower town, John L. Wilson surveyed and platted what was called middle town, while General Lowry surveyed and platted upper town, called Lowry's addition and Joseph Edelbrock surveyed and platted a tract west of middle town, called Edelbrock's Second Addition, the following winter.

In the summer of 1855, a saw mill, hotel and nine dwellings were erected, and these with about six or eight other buildings previously constructed constituted the little hamlet of St. Cloud of sixty years ago. Mr. Wilson gave the town the name of St. Cloud after a suburb of Paris, which had been the home of the great Napoleon. By this name it was incorporated by an act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Minnesota in the spring of 1856. The act of incorporation provided that an election should be held on the first Wednesday in the following April to elect one president, one recorder and three trustees, to hold office for one year, and to whom were given the usual powers granted such corporate officers.

1856-67.—Pursuant to the provisions of the act referred to, a meeting of the citizens of the town of St. Cloud was held on the second day of April in 1856 for the purpose of electing a town council. Warren B. Crane and Joseph Edelbrock were chosen judges of election and John H. Taylor clerk. The following voters, thirty-five in all, were present and cast their ballots for town officers: S. B. Lowry, C. T. Stearns, Leland Cramb, Joseph Edelbrock, S. C. Raymond, Adam Langer, Warren B. Crane, Michael Hanson, Adam Jaeger, John H. Taylor, Henry Palmer, Simon Lodermeier, C. L. Raymond, Charles W. Stanley, Joseph Eich, John



THE AUTO SPRINKLER TRUCK



NEW EQUIPMENT OF ST. CLOUD FIRE DEPARTMENT

Goodspeed, Thomas Birch, Henry C. Waite, Frederick Moore, Josiah E. West, Joseph Dasch, Sr., Alphons Mayerra, Joseph, Niehaus, Joseph Dasch, Jr., R. A. Smith, John Ball, John Tenvoorde, John King, H. H. Welzheimer, Michael Lahr, Anton Edelbrock, William S. Judd, Nicholas Lahr, John Scheffer and Michael Con. The election resulted as follows: For president of the council, S. B. Lowry, 35 votes; for recorder of the council, John H. Taylor, 35 votes; for trustees, John W. Tenvoorde, 35 votes, C. T. Stearns, 34 votes, Franklin Sisson, 26 votes.

On May 20 the first meeting of the council was held at the home of John W. Tenvoorde by mutual consent. All members were present and qualified by taking the oath required by the act of incorporation, before James C. Shepley, notary public. The act of incorporation was read, a committee on by-laws appointed, also one on improvements, both of which committees were to report at the next meeting. The next meeting was held June 2, but no reports were made and no business was transacted. No more meetings were held that year.

January 14, 1857, the council met pursuant to notice at the Stearns House. It was voted that proposals be received for building a bridge across the ravine at the junction of Washington and Fifth avenues or at what is now known as the intersection of Fifth avenue and Three-and-a-half street south. At this meeting a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing a market place and erecting a market house.

At the meeting of January 21 H. W. Cowles was appointed attorney to draft ordinances and by-laws for the town. On February 21 the committee on market house reported favorably for providing a market place and erecting a market house thereon, and recommended that the market house be located on the public park between Fourth and Fifth avenues and Washington and Jefferson streets. The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted. On February 28 proposals for the construction of a bridge across the ravine were received from Messrs. Sisson and Taylor and accepted.

1857-58.—During April of 1857 an election was held, but no record was made of it. The following officers were elected: President, John L. Wilson; recorder, R. H. Richmond; trustees, H. G. Fillmore, J. W. Tenvoorde, Henry Broker.

The first meeting of the new council was held at the St. Cloud Hotel June 20, when the following resolution was adopted: "Ordered by the town council of the town of St. Cloud, that no store, saloon, bar-room or shop be opened within the corporate limits of said town for the sale of merchandise or liquors or for the transaction of any business on the Sabbath day under penalty of $10 for the first offense, and double the amount for the second and for each offense thereafter, provided that nothing in this order be so construed as to apply to the St. Cloud hotel and the Stearns house."

On August 10 the second meeting was held at the American house, and John L. Wilson, president of the town council, was instructed to enter at the land office at Sauk Rapids the town site of the town of St. Cloud for the corporation authorities to be held by the authorities in trust for the several parties in interest. On October 6 the next meeting was held at the store of John L. Wilson, when the corporation seal was adopted. It consisted of a green circular piece of paper, about the size of a silver dollar, with the edges scalloped, and the words "St. Cloud" in the center, and the words and figures "Incorporated March, 1856" on the margin. It was to be applied with a red sealing wax wafer. A resolution was passed forbidding the sale or gift of intoxicants on election day, October 13.

1858-59.—No meetings were held from October 6, 1857, until October 18, 1858, when the town council met at the store of John L. Wilson, pursuant to notice. John L. Wilson was still president of the council, and H. G. Fillmore, trustee, but all the other old officers were superseded by a new lot of men, as will be observed from the following list of officers for the year: President, John L. Wilson; recorder, T. C. Alden; trustees, H. G. Fillmore, B. Rosenberger, L. Gorton. A subscription of $225 for a town jail, presented by B. Overbeck, was accepted and Mr. Overbeck authorized to collect the subscription, together with all that might be thereafter subscribed. He was also authorized to lease a lot for

the purpose of erecting the jail thereon. At the next meeting the council leased from Mr. Overbeck a lot for this purpose at an annual rent of $25, and gave Mr. Overbeck permission to trade lumber subscribed for square timber for the walls of the jail.

1859-60.—The following were the officers for the year ending April, 1860: President of the council, James C. Shepley; recorder, Joseph Broker; trustees, Joseph Edelbrock, Ludwig Robbers, Peter Kraemer. The first meeting of the council was held April 9 in the office of J. C. Shepley. The president and recorder were appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the government of the town, and rules and regulations for the government of the council. At the next meeting, held April 15, the committee reported by-laws providing for the election of a town treasurer and town marshal, and defining the duties of each. On April the 16th the committee reported the standing rules of the town council, which were unanimously adopted, as were also, with slight amendments, the by-laws for the government of the town reported at the previous meeting. The council then proceeded to the election of a treasurer and marshal; B. Rosenberger being elected treasurer and B. Overbeck marshal.

On April 15 B. Overbeck, agent for the town council for building a jail, reported on May 15 the amounts collected and disbursed for that purpose. A list of those refusing to pay their subscriptions was placed in the hands of Mathias Mickley with instructions to collect. On September 5 permission was given the town marshal to finish the jail building at his own expense, and the amount so expended by him was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the sale when the council sold the jail.

On April 19 the president of the council was authorized to employ counsel for the purpose of presenting entry of the town site of St. Cloud at the General Land Office at Washington, and December 5 the council engaged N. P. Causine, of Washington City, for that purpose. The council was to advance him $200 as a retaining fee and executed an obligation to pay him $300 as an additional fee if the local authorities were allowed to enter the lands claimed by the town. No other meetings were held until April 4, 1860.

1860-61.—The town council met at J. E. Bradford's store Wednesday, April 4, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of holding an election for members. The council immediately adjourned to Joseph Edelbrock's store to hold the election. At the opening of the polls, the recorder being absent, the judges of election, Joseph Edelbrock, Peter Kraemer and J. C. Shepley, appointed Joseph Howard as clerk of election. The following persons were elected: President, James C. Shepley, 55 votes; recorder, Joseph Broker, 56 votes; Trustees, Peter Kraemer, 56 votes, L. Robbers, 56 votes, Joseph Edelbrock, 58 votes.

The council chosen at this election did not meet until December 1, when the following motion, presented by Mr. Robbers, was adopted: "That the parties claiming a right to lots or interest in lots in the town site of St. Cloud be required to file with the statements required by the statute an abstract of title certified by the register of deeds of the proper county of his right to the same." The corporate authorities were authorized by the council to procure an abstract of title to all the lots located upon the lands entered by said corporate authorities as the town site of the town of St. Cloud. A plat of the town was ordered purchased from T. H. Barrett, and James M. McKelvey was employed as attorney for the council to advise them on matters of law. Messrs. Moore and Shepley, at a meeting held on December 25, were employed to make out the deeds for the town council for lots and blocks in the town.

The total cost of the entry of the townsite assessed on the town lots was $2,264.25, including professional services, entry cash loaned, seal, printing, abstract and the like. Ludwig Robbers was authorized and directed to receive the money paid as the expenses assessed on the lots for the entry of the town, to keep the same until directed to pay it out by order of the council, and for this services to receive two per cent on the whole amount collected by him.

On March 5 the town council was authorized to execute a conveyance to the county of Stearns of all the town's interest in a building commenced for a jail and partly completed, and being on lot 4 in

block 6 in the town of St. Cloud, and the president was directed to deliver the same to the county commissioners on the execution of a release to the town council of all liability for the construction of the building or rent of the ground on which it stood.

1861-62.—The newly-elected officers presented their certificates of election April 9. They were: President, Joseph Edelbrock; recorder, B. Rosenberger; trustees, L. Robbers, Peter Kraemer, Charles Lueg.

At the meeting of April 12 James M. McKelvey appeared before the council and tendering $96, demanded a deed for Columbia Square, which on motion of Mr. Robbers was refused. Mr. Robbers also moved that the council recognize John L. Wilson as the original proprietor of the town of St. Cloud, and that the council give him a deed of all lots to which he holds the record title uncontested, and further that no deed of conveyance be given the County of Stearns for Columbia Square as per resolution of the council adopted March 5, 1861. The motion was adopted, but at the next meeting, held August 29, the recorder laid before the council a writ of mandamus served upon him by County Attorney James M. McKelvey on August 28, issued by the judge of the district court of the Fourth district, compelling the town council to execute and deliver a deed to the county commissioners of Stearns county for Columbia Square. The council ordered a deed to be executed and delivered in accordance with the requirements of the writ of mandamus.

At the next meeting, March 27, 1862, Charles Lueg resigned as trustees, and Henry C. Waite was appointed to fill the vacancy, and on March 31 he appeared, qualified and took his seat. During the year only four meetings were held at which business was transacted.

1862-63.—The election held in April resulted as follows: President, Joseph Edelbrock; recorder, B. Rosenberger, trustees, L. Robbers, H. C. Waite, Peter Kraemer. These officers were elected to hold office to July 7, 1862, when the election under the new charter, granted by the legislature and approved March 8, 1862, would be held. At their first meeting, April 22, John W. Tenvoorde was selected town marshal, and Joseph Broker and John L. Wilson were appointed assessors. The council passed an ordinance providing: First—That all claimants of lots and blocks in the town of St. Cloud included within the limits of the corporate entry, not contested, should prior to the 10th day of May, 1862, pay the treasurer of the town the amounts assessed upon the lots and blocks claimed by them and receive deeds for the same. Second—That in case such claimants fail or neglect to pay for and receive deeds for their respective interest within the time specified measures be taken to collect the assessments and expenses due under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter VI of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of St. Cloud and to repeal a former charter of said town." Third—That the ordinance be published in the Minnesota Union until the 10th day of May.

On July 8 the council met and prepared a financial statement which showed that there was due the town on account of taxes on lots outstanding and unpaid, $711.36, and that there was an outstanding indebtedness against the town of $458.48, leaving in the treasury after all the taxes were paid a balance of $252.89.

On March 8, 1862, the legislature passed an act incorporating the town of St. Cloud, granting to it all the general powers possessed by municipal corporations at common law, in addition to others specifically granted, and repealing a former charter. The grant contained the following important matters:

First—The territory of the town of St. Cloud was included within the following boundaries and limits:

The west-half of the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and lot number three of section number eleven; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number fourteen; the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirteen; lot number one of the section number twelve; and the south half and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section number eleven, township number one hundred twenty-four north and range twenty-eight west.

Second—The elective officers of the town were to be a mayor, recorder and four

aldermen, to hold office for one year. Only freeholders could hold office. All officers were to be elected at large. Vacancies in the office of mayor were to be filled by special election, in the office of alderman by appointment by the council. The first election under this charter was to be held on January 7, 1862, and thereafter on the first Monday in May of each year.

Third—The town council consisted of the mayor and four aldermen. The mayor presided at the meetings of the council, had power to execute all acts required of him by ordinance, and was authorized to call upon any male inhabitant of the town over eighteen years of age to aid in enforcing the laws or carrying into effect any law or ordinance, and any person refusing such aid could be fined not less than five and not more than twenty-five dollars.

Fourth—The town council had power to appoint an attorney, treasurer, marshal, surveyor and two assessors.

In this charter the powers of the council were specifically set forth, as well as the duties of the appointive officers, among which was a provision empowering the marshal to sell at public auction all tracts and lots of land upon which the taxes or assessments remained unpaid.

On the 7th day of July, 1862, an election was held at the store of Joseph Edelbrock in pursuance of the provisions of this charter for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows: Mayor, L. A. Evans; recorder, A. B. Curry; Aldermen, H. C. Burbank, Joseph Broker, J. W. Tenvoorde, B. Overbeck.

The officers on the 21st day of July met at Joseph Edelbrock's store and adopted rules for the government of the council, divided the town into two assessment districts, called for sealed proposals for printing, requested the mayor to appoint standing committees on Finance, Ways and Means, Lot Claims, Streets and Alleys and Assessments and Taxes, and elected the following Town officers: Marshal, Lewis Clark; treasurer, Silas Marlatt; attorney, J. C. Shepley; surveyor, J. H. Place; assessors, B. Rosenberger and Ed. Latch.

The town surveyor was directed to make a survey of the town so far as was necessary to be able to report whether or not the original survey was correct, to ascertain whether or not the original monument required to be fixed by law in some public place was ever so fixed at the time of the original survey, and to ascertain whether or not such minutes had been made on the plat from which such monument or the place where it was located could be found.

At the next meeting, held October 28, the surveyor made his report of the survey made in conformity with the resolution of the council adopted on July 28, stating in substance that the bearing of Washington avenue was correct as now established according to the record made on the original plat, filed September 1, 1855, but that St. Germain street was not at right angles with Washington avenue, as at the southeast corner of block 29 the line of that street was two feet six inches too far north; and that there was a stone monument established at the southeast corner of Columbia Square at the time of the original survey, and such monument was indicated on the plat, but that it had been destroyed and it was now impossible to establish the same with certainty. He recommended that Washington avenue be made a base line, accurately measured off and that monuments be established at all street crossings on the same, and that monuments be also established at all street crossings on St. Germain street, as corrected from said base line, as guides for future surveys. The report of the surveyor was accepted and placed on file and the attorney was instructed to draft an ordinance making and establishing Washington avenue as a base line for all future surveys.

John W. Tenvoorde tendered his resignation as alderman, the resignation was accepted, and the vacancy filled by the election of L. Robbers. On November 20, Lewis Clark resigned as marshal, which vacancy was filled by the election of C. Grandlemeyer. On the same date the recorder was authorized to procure blank scrip to the amount of $600, and issue the same in sums not less than $5, taking in lieu thereof United States treasury notes, gold or silver, paying the same over to the town treasurer, and the scrip to be redeemed by the treasurer when presented in sums not less than $5, payable in United States treasury notes. On November 25,

Wm. J. Parsons was chosen attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. C. Shepley, who removed from the state. On December 31, the recorder was authorized to procure additional scrip in the amount of $2,000, and issue the same in conformity with instructions of the town council given in the resolution of November 20.

On January 23, 1863, the finance committee, in accordance with instructions of January 6, submitted an estimate of the indebtedness of the town for the year ending on the first Monday in May, 1863, which was as follows:

Indebtedness, due and to become due, $902.55; estimated receipts, $1,167.37; leaving an apparent balance of $264.58, but which will probably be a small deficit. It was estimated that the cost of a fire engine, engine house, etc., would be $850.

The report was accepted and adopted and a levy of 3 mills on the dollar and a capitation tax of 50 cents on each qualified voter was made.

The report of S. Marlatt, the town treasurer, made May 5, having an available balance of $117.99, the council adopted specifications for a new fire engine house and appropriated a sum sufficient to pay for its construction and to provide blocks, tackle, etc., and a hook and ladder carriage.

1863-64. At the election held May 4, two tickets being in the field for the first time, nominated at non-partisan caucuses, the result was as follows, the voting being so close that the successful candidates, some from each ticket, had majorities ranging from only one to three votes:

For mayor, L. A. Evans, 62; S. B. Pinney, 65. For recorder, J. H. Place, 62; J. P. Wilson, 64. For alderman, Jos. Broker, 58; E. M. Toby, 59; Lewis Clark, 62; L. Robbers, 56; John Zapp, 68; B. Overbeck, 64; E. Leonardy, 67; Jos. Howard, 63.

The council met May 13, with the following newly-elected officers present:

Mayor, S. B. Pinney; recorder, J. P. Wilson; aldermen, John Zapp, E. Leonardy, Jos. Howard, B. Overbeck. The following officers were appointed: Treasurer, Silas Marlatt.

Marshal, Peter Schmitt; surveyor, James H. Place.

A petition of citizens was presented asking for a resurvey of the town. The town surveyor being requested to file an estimate of the expense of such a resurvey; the estimate was placed at $200 and the surveyor was authorized to make his survey, and set stakes at the corners of all blocks and alleys.

On August 1, 1863, S. B. Pinney, the mayor, was appointed town attorney, and on August 8, Peter Schmitt, having resigned as marshal and assessor, his place as assessor was filed by Alderman Jos. Howard, and A. Riehm was appointed marshal. On September 18, A. Riehm resigned and L. Robbers was appointed. On Nov. 12, L. Robbers resigned, and Mathias Mickley was elected to fill the vacancy. On December 19 Alderman Zapp offered his resignation, which was accepted, and John L. Wilson was named to succeed him. Alderman Leonardy resigned and E. M. Tobey was appointed, but never attended a meeting, and lastly Alderman Overbeck tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Lewis Clark was named to fill the unexpired term. No more meetings were held until April 23, 1864, when the council met to vote their salaries.

On May 4, the town treasurer made his annual report, which is summarized in the following: Total collections, with cash on hand at beginning of year, $1,662.77; paid out on orders, $1,044.97; paid out to redeem scrip, $492.95; paid treasurer's fee, $34.35; cash on hand, $49.45; cash on hand to redeem scrip, $41.05; total, $1,662.77.

1864-65.—The following officers qualified May 19, and met in special session on the call of the mayor: Mayor, L. A. Evans; recorder, J. M. Rosenberger; aldermen, H. C. Burbank, Jos. Broker, Oscar Taylor, H. C. Waite. The following officers were appointed on May 26: Treasurer, S. Marlatt; marshal, A. Gilmore; surveyor, J. H. Place. On July 5, Alderman Waite offered a resolution ordering the marshal to request that all places of business, all drinking saloons, and all places of public amusement be closed on Sabbath day, which resolution was unanimously adopted. Aldermen Waite and Burbank reported that they had purchased of John L. Prince of St. Paul, the fire engine known as the Rotary Mill Engine No. 1 of that place, together with the hose cart belonging thereto, for the sum of $500. The report was accepted, and at a subsequent meeting the mayor and re-

corder were instructed to draw orders for $500 to John L. Prince, bearing 10 per cent interest. On October 25 the marshal was instructed to collect on all taxable property three mills on the dollar and one dollar capitation tax, but at the following meeting the rate was fixed at six mills instead of three.

Joseph Broker was appointed to provide for the building of cisterns or wells by subscription or otherwise, but not at the expense of the town, to be located at the street intersections, to furnish water for the fire engine in case of fire. At the meeting on December 23 Ald. Broker was authorized to contract for the digging of wells on the best terms possible.

The fire apparatus belonging to the town was delivered to the fire company, which was organized at the courthouse on December 16, the property and the company to be subject to the control of the council.

1865-66.—On May 2 the legal voters of the town met at the Courthouse for the purpose of electing a mayor, recorder, and four aldermen, with the following result: For mayor, E. O. Hamlin, 59 votes (A. B. Curry, 29); for recorder, John Zapp, 89; for aldermen, B. Vossberg 83, M. Hanson 50, Wm. Powell 47, (Jos. Broker 44, L. G. Sims 43, A. B. Curry 41, L. Robbers 40). B. Vossberg, M. Hanson, Wm. Powell and Jos. Broker, having each received a majority of the votes cast, were elected aldermen for one year.

On June 30 Andrew Schroeder was appointed town treasurer and Leander Gordon alderman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Ald. Wm. Powell from the corporate limits. On September 12 the council levied a five-mill tax on all taxable property in the town. On Nov. 6 Edward O. Hamlin presented his resignation as mayor of the town, but it was not accepted.

1866-67.—On May 7 the annual town election was held at the Courthouse and resulted as follows: Mayor, P. L. Gregory, 131 votes; for recorder, John Zapp, 134; for aldermen, Geo. Herberger 110, M. L. Tolman 109, Chas. Lueg 99, John L. Wilson 74, Peter Smith 68, Nicholas Lahr 25, Jos. Edelbrock 24, Jos. Broker 18. Geo. Herberger, M. L. Tolman, Chas. Lueg and John L. Wilson, having received the highest number of votes for aldermen, were declared elected. On May 19 the council appointed Peter Tome town marshal, and on May 24, Michael Lauerman was appointed night watchman, and the county jail was designated as the jail for the town. On Aug. 6 William S. Moore was appointed attorney for the town; Aug. 28, the council levied a tax of five mills on all taxable property; Nov. 14 Wm. S. Moore tendered his resignation as attorney, which was accepted and the mayor instructed to employ Moore & Kerr, and in case of their refusal some other attorney for the purpose of enforcing the ordinances against the sale of intoxicating liquors. On February 11, 1867, the resignation of P. L. Gregory as mayor was presented and accepted, and Alderman M. C. Tolman unanimously elected acting mayor. Feb. 23, at a special election A. B. Curry was elected mayor, 92 votes having been cast for and one against him.

1867-68.—On March 7, 1867, the charter was amended, providing for the following:

First—Extending the territorial limits to include the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter and lots two and three of section eleven; and lot one of section twelve; and the west half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter and lots, one, two, three and four of section thirteen; and the east half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the southeast quarter, the north half of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section fourteen, all in township one hundred twenty-four north, range twenty-eight west. Second—Dividing the town into four wards. Third—Holding annual elections to elect mayor and recorder at large, and one alderman from each ward, who must be a freeholder in the ward. The mayor was to be a freeholder of the town. Fourth—Permitting the town council to impose fines, penalties and punishments for the breach of any by-law, ordinance or regulation, not to exceed $100 and imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days or both, and to put the offender on bread and water at the discretion of the justice.

An election was held under the amended charter May 6, 1867, with the following result: Mayor, A. B. Curry; recorder, John Zapp; aldermen, 1st ward, John H. Owen; 2nd ward, J. H. Kelly; 3rd ward, Joseph Broker; 4th ward, L. Enderle. The total vote cast was 293. The first ward cast 55; the second ward, 64; the third, 129; and fourth, 45. On August 3 Joseph Broker resigned, and on September 21 B. Rosenberger was elected to fill the vacancy.

The town council met on May 10, and duly organized for the transaction of business. Committees were appointed, road districts established, road master, town marshal, assessor, police, attorney and treasurer, appointed.

(Publishers' Note.—From this date even tc the present time, railroad matters have been prominently before the council. Mayor Seberger's extensive and valuable references to these matters are for the most part omitted from this publication owing to lack of space. The railroads and their transactions with the people and government of St. Cloud are fully treated in another chapter in this history.)

A petition, signed by a large majority of the business men, presented to the town council praying that steps be taken to compel the First Divisions of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company to comply with the provisions of the act of congress and the acts of the legislature of the state of Minnesota, requiring said road to be built to the town of St. Cloud.

A road tax of two days' labor was levied on all persons residing in the town as provided by law. Six wells were constructed for the use of the fire department, and were located as follows: 1—At the intersection of St. Germain street and Jefferson avenue. 2—At the intersection of St. Germain street and Richmond avenue. 3—At the intersection of St. Germain street and Washington avenue. 4—At the intersection of Washington avenue and Lake street. 5—At the intersection of Washington avenue and Monroe street. 6—At the intersection of Richmond avenue and Lake street.

The St. Cloud Bridge Company made the following proposition to the town of St. Cloud Aug. 13, 1867. First—The stockholders of the St. Cloud Bridge company will relinquish to the town of St. Cloud all their stock and interest upon condition that the town build and complete the bridge across the Mississippi river within one year from date, upon the town refunding to the stockholders the money already advanced by them; or, second, the stockholders will receive from the town of St. Cloud a bonus in bonds or town orders in the sum of $8,000, payable in five years with interest at 10 per cent per annum, and obligate themselves to complete the bridge within one year from date. The latter proposition was unanimously adopted and town orders in amount of $8,000 payable in five years, at 10 per cent per annum, were issued and delivered to the company.

On September 9, by resolution, the mayor was authorized to appoint a committee of four, one from each ward, to draw up a new charter for the government of the town. The committee appointed engaged Wm. J. Parsons to draft the charter. On Jan. 29, 1868, Mr. Parsons presented his draft to the council, which was duly considered and amended. A meeting of the voters of the town was called for February 6, 1868, at the courthouse, for the purpose of deciding whether a majority of the legal voters approved the new charter. The charter was duly approved and adopted. In pursuance of Chapter 12 of an act entitled, "An Act to reduce the Act incorporating the town of St. Cloud, and to repeal a former charter of said town, approved March 8, 1862, and the several acts amendatory thereto to one act, and to amend the same, and to incorporate the city of St. Cloud," approved March 6, 1868, the council gave notice of an election to be held on Monday, May 4. This was the first election under the new charter, which provided for a mayor, city treasurer, two city justices, three aldermen from each of the four wards, and three members of the board of education from each ward. The mayor, treasurer and city justices were elected at large. The total vote cast was 359, and the election resulted as follows: Mayor, Edward O. Hamlin; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; city justices, N. F. Barnes and R. M. Richardson; aldermen, 1st ward, C. Bridgman, L. Gordon, T. C. Alden; 2nd ward, H. C. Burbank, Lewis Clark, O. Tenney; 3rd ward, Thomas Smith, L. Robbers, L. A. Evans; 4th ward, J. R. Bennett, Peter

Smith, Andrew Fritz; members board of education, 1st ward, N. F. Barnes, A. Montgomery, M. C. Tolman; 2d ward, E. V. Campbell, J. C. Wilson, Wm. T. Clark; 3d ward, Joseph Edelbrock, Barney Vossberg, T. C. McClure; 4th ward, Joseph Broker, A. J. Reed, A. E. Senkler.

1868-69.—On May 12, 1868, the newly elected council met and organized, L. A. Evans being chosen president. For the purpose of having the third State Normal school established here a resolution to issue the bonds of the city in the sum of $5,000, payable in three years, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, was unanimously adopted by the council and placed in the hands of J. G. Smith for negotiation. A poll or road tax of $2 was levied on each voter of the city not exempt by law, with the privilege to work the same out at the rate fixed by law. John Zapp resigned as city clerk June 3 and N. F. Barnes was elected to succeed him. The council levied a 16-mill tax to pay a portion of the Mississippi river bridge bonds, Normal School bonds, fire department building and equipment, and city incidental expenses. By a vote authorized by the legislature the voters of the city declared in favor of offering a bonus for the building of a hotel.

At the annual election May 3 Oscar Taylor was elected mayor by 186 votes, as against 170 votes for his opponent, C. F. Davis. John M. Rosenberger was elected city treasurer without opposition. Four aldermen and four members of the board of education were also elected, C. Bridgman, Lewis Clark, Thomas Smith and Sylvester Miller being elected aldermen for the first, second, third and fourth wards, respectively.

1869-70.—On May 10 the council met and organized by electing L. A. Evans president and N. F. Barnes city clerk. On August 30 the previously voted offer of a bonus of $12,500 for the building of a hotel was withdrawn. The question was revived in later years.

The mayor transmitted to the council a resolution from the board of education providing for the issuance of bonds in the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of completing the Union school building, and recommended that the same be concurred in, as required by the amendatory act of the legislature of 1869, before such bonds could be issued. The resolution was unanimously concurred in.

The council also voted to issue bonds in the sum of $2,500, payable to H. T. Wells on or before January, 1873, provided that the Northern Pacific Railroad company extended its road across the Mississippi river within the corporate limits of the city before 1873.

The annual election was held May 2, resulting in the election of Oscar Taylor mayor and John M. Rosenberger city treasurer; Wm. Powell, alderman for the first ward; J. G. Smith, for the second; Charles Schulten for the third, and Peter Smith for the fouth.

1870-71.—The council organized May 9 by electing C. D. Kerr president and N. F. Barnes city clerk, after which the mayor submitted a brief message. Four mills were assessed on all taxable property for the current expenses of the city, and ten mills for payment of bonds and other city indebtedness.

The annual election held on the first day of May resulted as follows: Mayor, C. D. Kerr; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, John H. Owen; 2nd ward, H. C. Burbank; 3rd ward, Wesley Carter; 4th ward, John J. Dorr. Lewis Clark was elected president of the council and N. F. Barnes, city clerk.

The election was held on the 26th day of February with the following result: Ordinance No. 16, providing for the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad bridge—385 for to 17 against. Ordinance No. 17, providing for the issue of bonds for right of way and depot grounds—401 for to 1 against.

At the annual election May 6 the following officers were elected: Mayor, Joseph Edelbrock; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, C. Bridgman; 2nd ward, R. L. Scott; 3rd ward, M. Fisher; 4th ward, J. B. Sherer.

The matter of purchasing a first-class fire engine for the fire department had been discussed from time to time since 1865. The old apparatus was entirely out of date and inadequate. A resolution to issue bonds in the sum of $2,500 for the purpose of purchasing such apparatus was presented to the council March 25, 1872, but failed to pass. At a special meeting,

held April 2, the question of purchasing a fire engine and necessary equipment was ordered submitted to a vote of the people at the annual election to be held May 6. The result of that election was as follows: For 120; against 76.

1872-73.—The council organized May 13 by selecting J. G. Smith president and N. F. Barnes city clerk. Thirteen and one-fourth mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of personal and real property of the city was levied for municipal purposes.

Bonds in the sum of $3,000 for the purpose of purchasing a first-class "Hand Fire Engine" were issued in accordance with a vote of the citizens at the annual charter election, and the committee on Fire Department was authorized to forthwith purchase such engine from Hunnemann & Co., of Boston.

The annual charter election, held May 5, 1873, resulted as follows: Mayor, Jas. R. Boyd; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, Wm. Powell; 2d ward, J. G. Smith; 3rd ward, J. L. Wilson; 4th ward, W. W. Wright.

1873-74.—The council organized by electing J. G. Smith president and N. F. Barnes city clerk. The new fire engine had been received, and on July 1, 1873, was tested and being found satisfactory was accepted by the council. Thirteen mills on the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the city was levied for municipal purposes.

The hotel proposition in the form of a resolution providing that the matter of issuing bonds in the sum of $5,000 be submitted to a vote of the people at an election to be held November 4, 1873. The proposition carried, and on November 24 Capt. J. E. West appeared before the council with plans and specifications for a hotel costing not less than $20,000, and proposed to construct such a hotel provided the council gave him a bonus of $5,000. The matter was discussed and finally referred to a committee for consideration to report at a meeting to be held on December 2. On that date Capt. West made a proposition to the council in which he agreed to erect a hotel building costing not less than $35,000, exclusive of furniture, and to locate the same on the west half of block E or D, or on the north half of block 13, and to submit plans and specifications of the proposed building to the council for their approval, the council to agree to issue city bonds to the amount of $5,000, payable to J. E. West or bearer, as a bonus to aid in the construction of this hotel, and the council was also to agree to build a sewer from the site selected to the river. This proposition was unanimously accepted, but December 29th the council's action in this matter was rescinded.

On February 25, 1874, John Zapp in behalf of the St. Cloud Bridge company appeared before the council and stated that the company had voted to sell the bridge to the city for $20,000. The matter was referred to a special committee, which reported at the following meeting that they conferred with the bridge company relative to their bridge across the Mississippi river for the purpose of making the same free, but recommended that no action be taken at that time.

The annual charter election held on May 4 resulted in the election of Jas. R. Boyd mayor, John M. Rosenberger city treasurer, John H. Owen alderman for the first ward, R. M. Russell for the second, Joseph Edelbrock for the third, and John J. Dorr for the fourth.

1874-75.—J. G. Smith was elected president of the council and N. F. Barnes city clerk. The tax rate for municipal purposes was fixed at 26.1 mills on the assessed valuation on all the real and personal property of the city.

On April 26, 1875, Alderman Bridgman offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the treasurer of the City of St. Cloud be and he is hereby instructed and required not to pay any portion whatever of the principal or interest of the so-called railroad bonus bonds, except the bonds known as the right-of-way bonds. This resolution was referred to the committee on Ways and Means, as was also a resolution which provided for the employment of counsel for the city to take such steps as were deemed best to test in the courts the validity of the so-called railroad bonds. The committee reported the same back on May 5 with the recommendation that the resolutions be referred to the new council.

The annual charter election, held May 3, resulted as follows: Mayor, L. A. Evans; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen,

1st ward, F. H. Dam; 2nd ward, N. P. Clarke; 3rd ward, T. C. McClure; 4th ward, J. B. Sherer.

1875-76.—J. G. Smith and N. F. Barnes were again elected president of the council and city clerk, respectively.

The first of the two resolutions offered by Alderman Bridgman April 26 and referred to the new council was indefinitely postponed at a meeting June 9, and the second was laid on the table, to be taken up at a meeting June 29, when Aldermen McClure, Clarke and Owen were appointed a committee to open negotiations with the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company looking to a compromise of this bonded indebtedness. The committee employed counsel to give an opinion relative to the validity of these bonds, which action was approved by the council, and the committee further authorized to take such additional action in the premises as in their judgment was for the best interest of the city.

The following are the facts and events which led to the controversy. By an act of congress of March 3, 1857, a land grant was made to the territory of Minnesota in aid of a railroad from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point near the foot of Big Stone lake, with a branch through St. Cloud and Crow Wing to the navigable waters of the Red River of the North at such a point as the legislature might determine.

By an act of the territorial legislature of May 22, 1857, the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad company was incorporated and the grant vested in that company. The corporate powers as defined by its charter were to survey, locate, construct, complete, alter, change the location of, reconstruct, maintain and operate a railroad on such route as the company might think proper from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to the town of Breckenridge, with a branch from St. Anthony by way of Anoka, St. Cloud and Crow Wing to St. Vincent near the mouth of Pembina river.

On March 3, 1870, the Northern Pacific Railroad company, having in the meantime been incorporated and in process of construction at the solicitation of the Minnesota and Pacific company, authorized the corporation known as the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company, which by legislation had become the proprietor of this portion of the original Minnesota and Pacific, to survey, locate and construct a branch railroad from St. Cloud by way of Sauk Centre, Osakis and Alexandria to some point on the Red River of the North.

Prior to the adoption of the policy indicated by this last act, the company under its original charter built its road from St. Anthony up the east side of the Mississippi river to Sauk Rapids, then a rival town to St. Cloud.

The village of St. Cloud contained at the time of the completion of the route to Sauk Rapids about 2,000 people. The township of St. Cloud, in which the city is situated, extends up the Mississippi to a point opposite the village of Sauk Rapids, and the company claimed that by building their road along the east bank of the river opposite the village of St. Cloud, they had complied with the requirements of their charter, and by their act and conduct threatened to build up the rival town of Sauk Rapids and denied all obligation or intention to cross the river and enter the village of St. Cloud unless pecuniary inducements satisfactory to the company were offered by the latter place. After the passage of the act of 1870 authorizing the deflection up the Sauk Valley, the company claimed that they had the right to make the terminus of that branch at any point in the township of St. Cloud and to cross the river by a bridge at Sauk Rapids and commence from a point opposite that village, but offered to take up their track from a point opposite St. Cloud to Sauk Rapids and build a bridge at St. Cloud and cross there if sufficient pecuniary inducements were offered them, and threatened, if not, they would cross at Sauk Rapids, and even went so far in their impatience at the evident reluctance of the people of St. Cloud to submit to their exactions that Mr. Becker, president of the company, in the fall of 1871 came to St. Cloud and made use of a telegram said to have been received from Mr. Murdock, the person who possessed the control to a large degree over the counsels of the company, to the effect that if the people of St. Cloud did not issue their bonds at once they would cross at Sauk Rapids.

During the same fall or early winter a resolution which was formally submitted to the city council and formally accepted by them and is recited in the ordinances providing for the issue of the bonds and constitutes in fact the contract on which the bonds were issued, was passed by the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. This company had at this time obtained a controlling interest in the counsels of the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company, and their action in the matter seems to have been on behalf of the latter company and was ratified and recognized by it by the receipt and enjoyment of the benefits accruing under it. The resolution provided that the crossing by the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company of the Mississippi river at St. Cloud would be at the Wilson Crossing, so called, provided that there was given to that company free of cost the right of way through the city and twenty acres of land for depot grounds conveniently located and a good and sufficient guaranty for the issue and delivery to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company of $65,000 in the city bonds, bearing interest not less than seven per cent, payable semi-annually, the principal payable in twenty years, and provided also that the city of St. Cloud would never by its action or the action of its council or otherwise restrict the speed of the company's trains, and provided also that the city of St. Cloud would hold the company harmless from all expense for maintaining gates or flagmen on the line of their road within the limits of the city.

The city council accepted this proposition by resolution and a committee was deputed to secure the passage of the necessary act conferring upon the city the requisite power for issuing the bonds, which bill was passed the ensuing winter.

While the bill was pending certain leading citizens of St. Cloud, who were at St. Paul opposing its passage, were burned in effigy by a mob instigated by agents or employes of the company, and threats of personal harm were made. Work having been begun on the bridge on the strength of the resolution of the city council accepting the terms of the resolution of the Northern Pacific company, was stopped on several occasions when the bill hung fire and it was thought it would be defeated. The bill was finally passed and the bonds issued and delivered to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company, who borrowed on them $18,000 of the First National Bank of St. Paul.

Many of our leading citizens felt that the officers of the company obtained these bonds by an oppressive use of their powers, and that they had actually wrung from an unwilling people a reluctant submission to their exactions by coercion and fraudulent and corrupt practices; hence the unwillingness to pay the bonds in full.

The annual election, which took place April 3, resulted in the election of L. W. Collins mayor, John M. Rosenberger treasurer, Wm. Powell alderman for the first ward, John Coates for the second, B. Reinhard for the third, and James R. Bennett for the fourth.

1876-77.—Wm. Powell was elected president of the council and N. F. Barnes city clerk. At a meeting called by J. M. Rosenberger, chief engineer of the Fire Department, at the courthouse April 22, 1876, a number of citizens organized a Hook and Ladder Company, known as "St. Cloud Hook and Ladder Company No. 1," by electing L. A. Evans foreman, P. R. Griebler first assistant, and L. Robbers as second assistant.

The following citizens joined the company: L. A. Evans, H. L. Grover, Chas. Weber, L. W. Collins, Jacob Griebler, H. W. Tenvoorde, C. F. Macdonald, N. Obermiller, F. W. Earle, Eugene S. Hill, James Young, L. M. Klepper, P. R. Griebler, T. D. Robertson, L. M. Curtis, C. F. Hines, John DeLeo, W. A. Stevenson, H. Robbers, Wm. Heatherington, Seb Schaefer, A. Hennemann, Jr., James Boyd, John F. Edelbrock, Geo. M. Schaefer, Geo. H. Sheire, James R. Bennett, John Hennemann, F. B. Wilson, F. E. Searle, C. D. Jones, F. Tolman, Sam A. Gilman, Theodore C. Wing, J. C. Waite, E. B. Smith, Joseph Kremer, John Stevenson, Charles Ketcham, Henry Tolman. The company having complied with the provisions of ordinance No. 7, petitioned the council to be accepted as a duly organized Hook and Ladder company, and as members of the Fire Department of the city with all the rights and privileges pertaining to the same. The council by resolution accepted the organization

and declared the company as a part of the Fire Department of the city.

J. P. Farley, manager of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company, communicated to the council through Ald. McClure, chairman of the railroad committee, the fact that he was prepared to make an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of the $65,000 railroad bridge bonds issued by the city. These bonds were hypothecated with the First National Bank of St. Paul, the bank having advanced in the neighborhood of $22,000 on them, including interest. Arrangements were made with the bank and with the company whereby these bonds would be delivered to the city on the payment of $21,808.40. The question of issuing $20,000 bonds to be used in liquidation of the $65,000 railroad bridge bonds was submitted to a vote of the people at a special election held on June 1, with the following result: For issuing bonds, 180; against, 3.

Bonds were accordingly ordered issued by resolution adopted by the council July 8, in the sum of $20,000, $5,000 payable in ten years, $5,000 in fifteen years, $10,000 in twenty years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum. The bonds were negotiated, and the proceeds, $18,357.06 with $1,808.40 appropriated from the revenue fund of the city and $1,642.96 in warrants issued by the city bearing 12 per cent interest, were delivered to the First National Bank of St. Paul in full for the $65,000 railroad bridge bonds. At the annual charter election the following officers were elected: Mayor, L. W. Collins; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, first ward, John H. Owen; second ward, Lewis Clark; third ward, Frank X. Remeley; fourth ward, P. R. Griebler.

1877-78.—The council organized by electing Wm. Powell president and N. F. Barnes city clerk. In the budget for this year is found an item of $500 for the poor fund. This is the first time in the history of the city that a levy was made for this purpose. Prior to 1877 there is no record of any appropriations ever having been made for the relief of paupers or the poor, but during the years 1877 and 1878, the relief committees frequently report granting relief to the needy.

The officers chosen at the annual election, April 1, were as follows: Mayor, L. W. Collins; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, first ward, F. H. Dam; 2nd ward, Wm. T. Clark; 3rd ward, Peter Kraemer; 4th ward, John B. Sherer.

1878-79.—The council again organized by electing Wm. Powell president and N. F. Barnes city clerk. At a meeting, May 17 (traffic on the wagon bridge across the Mississippi having been closed April 1), a delegation of citizens appeared before the council presented a petition signed by three hundred or more legal voters of the city, requesting that a special election be held to ascertain whether the bonds of the city in the sum of $10,000, shall be issued for the purpose of constructing a free bridge across the Mississippi river.

After some discussion, a special election was ordered to be held on May 30th. At the same meeting a motion was adopted instructing the bridge committee to make the bridge company an offer of $5,000 for their bridge. At the special election, held on May 30, 274 votes were cast in favor of issuing bonds in the sum of $10,000, and 33 votes against. On June 9 the bridge company accepted unconditionally the proposition of the council to give $5,000 for the bridge property, and the deed for the same was delivered to the council June 18. J. S. Sewall of St. Paul was employed to draw plans and specifications for new superstructure on the old bridge piers. Bids were called for and opened on July 17 and H. E. Horton's bid for a combination bridge at $9,000 was accepted.—(Publishers' note.—For many years previous to this the city had been agitated over the bridge question, and many propositions of various natures had been considered both by the council and by the voters. An account of these various propositions and their fate has been omitted for lack of space.)

The result of the annual charter election this year was as followed: Mayor, L. A. Evans; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, Wm. Powell; 2nd ward, John Coates; 3rd ward, B. Reinhard; 4th ward, Lorenz Enderle.

1879-80.—The council met April 14 and elected Wm. Powell president after seven ballots had been taken. John Coates was elected vice-president on the second ballot. Seven ballots were cast for city clerk, each resulting in six votes for N. F. Barnes

and six votes for J. R. Bennett, Jr. The council adjourned to April 15. On that date balloting for city clerk was resumed, Barnes and Bennett being the candidates. Many ballots were taken, each resulting in a tie, and the council adjourned to April 19. On April 19, the council met and resumed balloting for city clerk, after a long, hard fought parliamentary battle. Three ballots were taken, each resulting in a tie between Barnes and Bennett. Council adjourned.

On April 25 the council completed the organization by electing the following officers: Assessor, J. R. Bennett, Sr.; city clerk, E. D. Moore; city attorney, D. B. Searle; city surveyor, N. P. Noel; street commissioner, And. Fritz. No matters of importance were accomplished or even considered during the year.

The annual charter election held on April 5 resulted as follows: Mayor, L. A. Evans; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, C. Bridgman; 2nd ward, H. C. Waite; 3rd ward, S. Reichert; 4th ward, P. R. Griebler.

1880-81.—Wm. Powell was again elected president of the council, and Theodore Bruener was elected city clerk.

On motion of Ald. Waite a committee was appointed to look up a good location for a city park, and to ascertain for what price a suitable location could be had. Ald. Waite was named chairman of the committee, and at a subsequent meeting he reported that the most suitable location was near Pine Garden Grove, but that it was beyond the means of the city to purchase it. He further reported that the Wilson property in Block C, owned by Lewis Clark, and known as Empire Block, had been offered for $1,200, and that it seemed to the committee a very desirable tract for park purposese and was within the means of the city to purchase, and upon his motion the proposition was accepted.

A special meeting of the council was called by the mayor March 19 for the purpose of considering the water power improvement bond question, and on March 22nd the council voted that the matter be submitted to a vote of the people at the annual charter election. The election was held April 4, and the bond proposition was carried by a vote of 449 to 24. The following officers were elected: Mayor, J. P. Hammerel; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, J. H. Raymond; 2nd ward, John Cooper; 3rd ward, Peter Kraemer; 4th ward, Peter Brick.

1881-82.—John Coates was elected president of the council and Theodore Bruener city clerk. The street commissioner was ordered to improve the park in Empire Block. The proposition of purchasing Pine Garden for a city park was suggested August 6, when on Ald. Bridgman's motion a committee of three was appointed to correspond with the owner, Mr. Brott, and ascertain the price and terms of sale. At the following meeting, August 21, a petition from a number of citizens requesting the council to make the purchase was presented and referred to the committee on city property.

At a special meeting of the council, called by the mayor, held November 30, the first board of health was created. The board was composed of Peter Brick, B. Reinhard and Coleman Bridgman, members of the city council, and Doctors O. A. Gilman and W. L. Beebe. Dr. O. A. Gilman was designated the health officer and ex-officio president of the board. The board was given power to make such regulations and to adopt such means as were thought proper and necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox and other contagious diseases, and to exercise all the powers necessary for the preservation of the public health. This action was deemed necessary because of the severe form of smallpox which was then raging in various parts of the county, and particularly in the Spring Hill district, many cases of which proved fatal. One case, was brought to the city and terminated fatally, and in consequence much fear was entertained by our citizens, but fortunately no other cases appeared here.

On March 10 the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad company, in a communication to the council proposed to move its rail repairing mill from Breckenridge and its bridge framing yards, carpenter shop and store room from Minneapolis Junction to St. Cloud, and to move its local freight house nearer the business center of the city, and to erect a new passenger station of suitable size to conveniently accommodate the business at this

point, provided there was conveyed to it, free from encumbrance, certain lands lying just north of Breckenridge avenue, between Ninth avenue and Twenty-first avenue. This proposition was unanimously accepted, and the company so notified. The matter of raising the necessary funds for the right of way and depot grounds asked for by the company in its proposition was referred to a committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

On March 15 a petition was presented, signed by a large number of leading citizens, requesting that a proposition for the issuance of the bonds of the city in the sum of $15,000 for the purpose of purchasing the lands and lots required by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway company for the purposes named in their proposal of March 10 be submitted to the voters of the city at the next annual city election. This petition was accepted and the proposition was carried by a large majority, the vote standing 303 for the bonds and 27 against.

The officers elected at the annual election, held April 3, were as follows: Mayor, L. W. Collins; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, Wm. Powell; 2nd ward, John Coates; 3rd ward, B. Reinhard; 4th ward, Frank Balder.

1882-83.—The council organized by electing John Coates president and Theodore Bruener city clerk. A petition signed by Ira M. Noyes, J. E. West and 120 others was presented to the council requesting that Lake George and a strip of land adjoining and around it be purchased by the city for the purpose of supplying the city with water and for use as a park.

Capt. J. E. West appeared before the council and stated that nearly all the owners of lands adjoining the lake had consented to donate such parts of their lands as the city would need for the purposes stated in the petition, that it was desirable and feasible to build an avenue around the lake about 100 feet wide, and that the estimated cost of this improvement would be from $6,500 to $10,000.

The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Ald. Waite, Reichert and Brick with power to have the necessary survey made, to procure an abstract of title of the lands needed, and to take such other preliminary action as deemed advisable. This committee reported June 24 that they had received substantial encouragement from the principal owners of the properties involved, but that they had made no definite arrangements such as could be embodied in a final report and asked for further time.

The first request for the construction of a sewer was made August 5, 1882, by J. E. Hayward, proprietor of the Grand Central hotel. The matter of constructing a sewer along St. Germain street, from Washington avenue (now Fifth avenue) to the Mississippi river, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Ald. Reichert, Waite and Cooper.

Ald. Waite brought up the subject of lighting the streets and after some discussion a committee was authorized and instructed to purchase and erect street lamps on State street from the new Manitoba passenger depot to St. Germain street, thence east on St. Germain street to Washington avenue, thence south on Washington avenue to the ravine bridge.

On motion of Ald. Waite a public library was established under the provisions of the general laws of the state. It was known as the St. Cloud City Library, and the donation of the books of the Library Association was accepted by the council.

The following officers were elected at the annual election held April 2: Mayor, C. F. Macdonald; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, J. O. McConnell; 2nd ward, W. W. Wright; 3rd ward, J. E. Hennemann; 4th ward, P. R. Griebler.

1883-84.—Wm. Powell was elected president of the council and Theodore Bruener city clerk.

The mayor called a special meeting of the council April 24 for the purpose of considering the question of a water supply for the city. Mr. Breech, the general manager of the Northwestern Water and Gas Supply company, of Minneapolis, was present on invitation, and addressed the council on the various systems of supply. He explained the direct pressure system, the reservoir system, and the combination system, consisting of the direct pressure and the reservoir system. He advised that St. Cloud adopt the latter system, stating that in his opinion it would be the cheapest and most practicable for the city. He suggested that the supply of water could be

obtained either directly from Lake George or from a well constructed about 100 or 200 feet distant from the lake. He proposed to the city of St. Cloud for and on behalf of the Northwestern Water and Gas Supply company to make for the city full and detailed drawings and specifications of the combination system, and also to submit an estimate of the cost of the work for a consideration of $100, this sum to be deducted from the cost of the work in case the contract for doing the same was let to them.

On May 21 Messrs. Pike & Sturtevant appeared before the council and explained the direct pressure, the Holly system, and agreed to submit detailed plans and specification within ten days. On May 30 the committee on water works reported in favor of installing the direct pressure system. This recommendation was accepted. At a subsequent meeting they reported that, while they favored the river location, they hesitated to definitely so recommend. The committee was authorized and empowered to advertise for and receive bids on plans and specifications, furnished by Mr. Sturtevant, for both the river and the lake locations for the pump house. Plans and specifications and estimates of cost of pump house and intake pipe for three locations were presented July 21. The estimates were as follows: For Empire Park site, $3,587.00; for LeRoy street site, $3,764.50; for Block B site, on lots belonging to Mr. Schaefer, $3,432.50. The committee reported that Mr. Schaefer demanded $1,700 for his property, and that Mr. Wilson objected to the use of the LeRoy street site, and that there were objections to the Lake George site. At an adjourned meeting, the Empire Park site was unanimously designated as the location for the pump house. It was discovered later that there was considerable opposition to this, so the matter was reconsidered, and the committee instructed to purchase the Kerr property between Second and Third street north and Fifth avenue and the river.

The contract for the construction of the whole system, as per plans and specifications, was awarded to V. D. Lemar & Company, of St. Paul, for $21,175. Pike & Sturtevant were employed as engineers to superintendent the construction of the works, at $1,550. The bonds of the city in the sum of $20,000 were issued, and negotiated at par. The work was completed and accepted March 19, 1884.

Dr. W. F. Stone was the first physician to be employed by the city as city physician to care for paupers requiring medical aid.

The Northwestern Telephone Company asked permission to establish a telephone exchange system, and at the request of the company the council passed an ordinance granting all rights and privileges necessary for the proper construction and maintenance of such a system for a period of ten years.

A sewer was ordered put in on St. Germain street from Washington avenue to the Mississippi river, Street Commissioner Frank Lorinser being directed to superintend the construction. The cost of the work and all the material purchased or provided was paid for out of the general revenue fund.

In pioneer days the Curtis and Wilson surveys had been made independent of each other and with apparently no reference to street connection. In the year 1863 the city council instructed James H. Place to examine Mr. Wilson's survey and make report. After examination he reported the bearings of Washington avenue (now Fifth avenue) to be correct, but that St. Germain street did not run at right angles with Washington avenue. The city authorized Mr. Place to correct the survey. He commenced the work and placed monuments at the center of the street intersections of St. Germain street and Washington avenue, at the street intersection of Lake street and Washington avenue, and at other intersections on Washington avenue. He also ran a line down Washington avenue into and down Fifth street (now Fifth avenue) in Curtis survey one or more blocks below the ravine and established monuments there. He did not complete the remainder of the work to the satisfaction of the council, and his survey was not adopted. In the year 1867 the city council ordered the construction of wells on St. Germain street and Washington avenue. These wells were built in the center of the street at the street intersections. The building of a portion of these wells necessitated the removal of the monuments and the monu-

ments so taken up were removed by City Surveyor N. P. Noel to a point exactly ten feet easterly of their original location. The line as run by Mr. Place down Fifth street conflicts with the Curtis survey, but the monuments as placed by him have been used as a base for later surveys, and nearly all of the improvements in that part of the city are made to conform to his lines, the exceptions being improvements made previous to the Place survey on First street (now First avenue) and Sixth street (now Sixth avenue), which are thrown about eight feet off from the line of the Curtis survey and into the street according to the survey made with the Place monuments as a starting point. The owners of these improvements insisted that they were on the proper lines, as they knew the improvements were made according to the Curtis survey, and there was no authority for using the Place monuments. To correct the matter the council by ordinance approved and adopted on July 28, 1883, the Place survey so far as the placing of the monuments was concerned, and the monuments so placed were established as a base line for future surveys in what is known as St. Cloud City, according to Curtis survey, and A. A. Brown's Addition to St. Cloud, and the town site of St. Cloud, according to Wilson's survey. The ordinance also provided for the vacation of eight feet of the west side of Sixth street and eight feet of the east side of First street, leaving those streets 72 feet in width.

On August 25 the St. Cloud Gas and Electric Light company asked for the exclusive right of supplying the city and citizens with gas and electricity for illumination and other uses, and of using the streets and alleys for the purpose of laying down gas mains and for erecting electric light wires for a period of twenty years. An ordinance was adopted August 28 granting to the company the privilege of supplying gas and electricity for a period of fifteen years, but the franchise was exclusive only so far as related to the furnishing of gas. The city agreed to erect and maintain at least twenty street lamps, and pay not to exceed $2.50 per month per lamp for gas.

The Mississippi River Navigation & Improvement company was organized during the latter part of 1883 for the purpose of improving the water power of the river at St. Cloud. J. E. West appeared before the council November 24 and stated that the company proposed to build a good and substantial dam across the Mississippi river at this point provided the city gave the company a bonus of $100,000. The proposition was referred to a committee consisting of Ald. Raymond, McConnell and Wright, to investigate and report thereon at some future meeting. On December 15, the committee recommended the acceptance of the company's proposition and that a special election be held January 15, 1884, for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing bonds of the city in the sum of $100,000 as a bonus to the company. The election was held and resulted in 711 votes for the bonus and 43 votes against.

Geo. Curtis, Fred Low, H. G. Wire, J. E. Hennemann, J. P. Fahnlender and thirteen others petitioned for permission to organize as a hose company to be known as St. Cloud Hose Company No. 1. Permission was granted to form the company to constitute a part of the Fire Department.

The Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company of St. Paul was awarded the contract for installing fire alarm apparatus.

At the annual charter election, held on April 7, 1884, the following officers were elected: Mayor, C. F. Macdonald; treasurer, J. M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, J. H. Raymond; 2nd ward, John Cooper; 3rd ward, Peter Munsinger; 4th ward, Peter Brick.

1884-5—Wm. Powell was elected president of the council, and N. F. Barnes city clerk. The council received May 3 the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the chamber of commerce of St. Cloud, held on April 4: "Whereas, It is deemed advisable by this chamber that a street be laid out around Lake George in this city; and Whereas, The committee appointed by this chamber to procure the right of way for same report that they are unable to agree with certain owners of property over which the same will pass, therefore, Be It Resolved, That the city council be requested to lay out such a street and to condemn the land therefor in such manner as to them may seem proper." The

council unanimously voted that a street be laid out around Lake George and directed the city surveyor to make a survey and plat.

On March 2, 1885, the Water Power & Mill Company presented to the council a definite proposition for aid in the construction of a dam across the Mississippi river at St. Cloud and for the purpose of improving the water power. At a subsequent meeting the proposition referred back to the company to be amended so as to fully conform with the resolutions passed by the council December 19, 1883 and adopted by a vote of the citizens January 15, 1884. On March 13 the company submitted an amended proposition whereby they agreed to construct a dam and canal within three years from the date of the acceptance of their proposition, and in accordance with the provisions, conditions and limitations imposed by the resolutions of the council passed December 19, 1883, and in accordance with the plans, specifications and drawings thereof submitted, on condition that the council would issue and negotiate the bonds of the city in the sum of $100,000 in the manner provided by the resolutions of December 19, and also to vacate for the use of the company certain streets and alleys designated in their proposition. After many delays, the proposition was finally accepted on August 6, 1885.

At the annual charter election held April 6, C. F. Macdonald was elected mayor and John M. Rosenberger treasurer. The aldermen elected were: 1st ward, Wm. Powell; 2nd ward, John Coates; 3rd ward, B. Reinhard; 4th ward, Jas. R. Bennett.

1885-86—President of the council, Wm. Powell; city clerk, H. G. Wire.

Mayor C. F. Macdonald, having accepted a position under the United States government and being prohibited under the rules of the federal government from holding any municipal office while so employed, tendered his resignation on August 17th. The resignation was accepted, and a special election ordered to be held August 31 for the purpose of electing a mayor to fill the vacancy. The election was duly held, and David T. Calhoun was elected mayor for the unexpired term. On June 16 the council passed an ordinance renaming the streets and avenues of the city.

St. Germain street with too much of the St. Cloud and Maine Prairie road, so called, lying within the limits of the city were united as one street and designated as St. Germain street. Fountain Place and Park Place were united as one street and designated as First street north. The street surrounding the land upon which the court house is located was designated as Court Square. St. Augusta street was designated as Second street north. LeRoy street and that part of the street unnamed along the north line of section 14 to Walnut street and Rengal avenue were united as one street and named Third street north. Spring street and Walnut street and that part of the street unnamed extending from Walnut street along the north line of section 14 to the east line of section 10 and Smith avenue were united as one street and named Fourth street north. Cable street and Diamond street, to Twenty-first avenue. Waite street to Twenty-second avenue. Searle street to Twenty-third avenue.

The petition of J. A. Lahr, Peter Becker, Nick Lambert, Mike Orth, J. D. Kowalkowski and fifteen others to organize a hose company to be known as St. Cloud Hose Company No. 2 was presented to the council. The petition was granted and the petitioners were authorized to form such company to constitute a part of the fire department of the city.

The annual election, held April 5, 1886, resulted as follows: Mayor, D. T. Calhoun; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, C. F. Wheeler; 2nd ward, A. L. Cramb; 3rd ward, J. E. Hennemann; 4th ward, P. R. Griebler.

1886-87—John Coates was elected president of the council and H. G. Wire city clerk. On April 14, 1886, St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids were swept by a most destructive cyclone, killing many citizens and destroying hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property. At the request of a mass meeting of citizens, the council appropriated $5,000 in relief of the sufferers.

The contract for building a new solid brick fire house on Seventh avenue north was awarded to Kropp Bros. for $2,675. An application from John Callicott for the privilege of putting in an electric light plant for the purpose of furnishing electric light to the citizens of St. Cloud was

received by the council November 6, 1886. Permission was granted on condition that the work be commenced prior to June 1, 1887, and continued thereafter in good faith.

On March 22 the St. Cloud Electric Light and Power company, in a communication to the council, after reciting that the corporation was duly organized under the laws of the state and that the stockholders were resident freeholders and business men of the city, stated that they would present at the next meeting of the council a proposition to furnish electric light for the city and its inhabitants, if the council rescinded its action of November 6th, in which it granted to John Callicott the privilege of establishing an electric light plant in the city. After considerable discussion a motion to rescind was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

A number of citizens considered this action of the council as injurious and detrimental to the city's reputation and interest, and protested against the repudiation of a contract which would be a stigma and reproach on the good name of the city, and in a petition demanded that so much of the proceedings of March 22 as related to this matter be expunged from the records. This was done by the council by a vote of 8 to 3.

The Little Grant Engine Company, which for twenty years had been the city's band of enthusiastic and efficient fire fighters, reported that the organization had disbanded January 1, 1887. After the water works plant had been constructed in 1884, hose and hook and ladder companies were organized, and the necessity for the engine company ceased to exist. The old engine, which had done years of service, was sold. A new engine house was constructed, and new fire apparatus installed.

The engineer for the St. Cloud Water Power & Mill company, the city engineer and the city's consulting engineer reported that the Water Power & Mill company had constructed the dam and canal with their appurtenances in compliance with the terms of the contract made between the City of St. Cloud and the company, and recommended the acceptance of the work. This was done, and the final amount still due the company under the contract was paid, and thus closed one of the most important transactions in the history of the city.

The building of the dam across the Mississippi raised the water in the river to such an extent that, in order to prevent damage to the water works plant, it was necessary to raise the pump house and pumps at the upper levee seven feet. The adjustment of the damages was submitted to arbitration. The arbitrators awarded the city $1,517.60, which the company paid.

The St. Cloud Land Improvement Company presented to the city a deed for a lot on the canal for the use of the city for a water works location, and a lease of 150 horse power was presented by the Water Power and Mill Company. Both were executed in compliance with a contract between these companies and the city dated August 3, 1885.

The council submitted a bill to the legislature, amending the city charter so as to give the council authority to levy special assessments for public improvement payable in installments.

On March 7, 1887, C, P. McClure and others petitioned for a street car ordinance, which was referred to the committee on ordinance. On April 9 the council granted to the St. Cloud City Street Car company the exclusive right and privilege of constructing and operating a single or double track for a passenger railway line extending from the intersection of Eighth avenue north and Second street to Ninth avenue, thence south on Ninth avenue to St. Germain street, thence east on St. Germain street to Fifth avenue and thence south on Fifth avenue to Seventh street. The cars to be used upon this line were to be "propelled with animal or other motive power except steam." Animal power was used for a number of years, and no cars were permitted to run at a greater rate of speed than six miles per hour, and "while cars were turning corners or crossing bridges the horses or mules attached thereto were not to be driven faster than a walk."

The annual charter election was held April 4. The total vote cast was a little more than 760. David T. Calhoun and John M. Rosenberger were elected mayor and treasurer respectively without opposition. The aldermen elected were as follows: 1st

ward, M. J. Nugent; 2nd ward, L. R. Swift; 3rd ward, Andrew Kraemer; 4th ward, Peter Brick.

1887-88—A spirited contest for president of the council resulted in the election of John Coates on the seventeenth ballot. H. G. Wire was unanimously elected city clerk.

This year marked the beginning of street sprinkling in St. Cloud. The committee on streets and alleys was authorized to contract for the work, the cost to be assessed to the property benefited. The territory covered was St. Germain street from Ninth avenue to the Mississippi river, First street south from Fourth to Seventh avenue, Sixth and Seventh avenues from the railroad track to First street south and Fifth avenue from St. Germain street to the lower ravine. Two teams were engaged for the work, and the season was to extend from May 1 to November 1, or for a period of six months.

The St. Germain street sewer was extended from a point between Fourth and Fifth avenues on St. Germain to Ninth avenue, on Eighth avenue from St. Germain to Court Square, on Sixth and Seventh avenues from First street north to First street south, on Fifth avenue from First street south to a point opposite the middle of Block E, and on Fourth avenue from St. Germain street to First street south. The total linear feet was given as 4,268, the total estimated cost at $12,323.75, and the average cost per foot $2.89. The cost was assessed to the benefited property. Bids were advertised for and received, and the contract let to Sykes & Brooks of Minneapolis.

A joint committee composed of members of the council and the chamber of commerce, reported that it was the judgment of the committee that it was for the best interests of the city that the water works be offered for sale, and recommended that the council advertise for proposals for the purchase of the plant. The recommendation was concurred in, and proposals were called for and received. The bid of $20,000 by Sykes, Phelps & Brooks was accepted, and an ordinance providing for the sale of the plant to them and for its extension, and defining the rights, privileges and powers of the company was adopted by the council.

The street commissioner was ordered September 5 to commence work on the proposed driveway around Lake George. On October 3 a plat of the boulevard was approved by the council. On November 7 the city attorney was instructed to institute condemnation proceedings to obtain title to the real estate in and about Lake George necessary for the proposed improvement.

The annual charter election was held April 2, with the following result: Mayor, William Westerman; treasurer, Charles Dueber; aldermen, 1st ward, Wm. Powell; 2nd ward, John Coates; 3rd ward, B. Reinhard; 4th ward, John Wimmer.

1888-89—The council was organized with John Coates president and H. G. Wire city clerk.

The Gas and Electric Light company completed its electric light plant and entered into a contract with the city to furnish twelve arc lamps of 2,000 candle power at $125 each per year, additional lamps to be installed at the same figures.

The bonds of the city in the sum of $15,000, authorized by Chapter 146 of the special laws of the state for the year 1883, were pledged to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway company to reimburse the company for sums advanced in acquiring depot grounds, and also to cover advances to be made by the company in providing additional right of way for a spur track to the dam. During the summer of 1888 the company expended $3,961.89 for right of way for the spur track and $11,038.11 for depot grounds. The $15,000 bonds were negotiated, and the company was paid.

The charter of the city was revised by the council and submitted to the legislature. Among other things it provided for establishing the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards in Benton and Sherburne counties. The bill was passed in the spring of 1889, and the annual election in April was held under its provisions.

The annual charter election, held April 1, resulted as follows: Mayor, William Westerman; treasurer, Charles Dueber; aldermen, 1st ward, F. H. Dam; 2nd ward, A. L. Cramb; 3rd ward, Sebastian Reichert; 4th ward, A. Vogel; 5th ward, Martin Connelly; 6th ward, J. P. Wilson; 7th ward, James Murray.

For Alderman Kraemer's unexpired term for alderman for the third ward Henry Kammermeyer was elected, and for Alderman Brick's unexpired term for alderman for the fourth ward P. J. Ryan was elected.

The legislature passed an act consolidating and uniting the St. Cloud School district and the St. Cloud Independent School district, provided that a majority of the votes cast at an election held for the purpose was in favor of the proposition. The question was submitted at the annual election and carried by a large majority, the vote being 1,051 for and 254 against consolidation.

The matter of issuing $80,000 bridge bonds was also submitted at this election and carried by the following vote: For, 1,001; against, 374.

1889-1890 — John Coates was again elected president of the council, and Peter Brick elected city clerk.

The bonds of the city to the amount of $80,000 were issued for the purpose of building a bridge across the Mississippi river at Tenth street south. The city engineer prepared plans and specifications for the proposed bridge, which were submitted to Col. J. T. Fanning, a consulting engineer, and approved by him; and on Nov. 13, 1889, the contract for building the bridge was awarded to the St. Cloud Bridge Company for the sum of $81,876. The work was to be completed June 1, 1890.

The city attorney was again instructed May 14 to commence condemnation proceedings to obtain title to the lands included in the Lake George boulevard improvement. The city engineer was directed to prepare the necessary plat and descriptions for the special assessment, and the ordinance committee was ordered to prepare a grade ordinance for the boulevard driveway. On May 27 the plats and descriptions prepared by the city engineer were adopted by the council, and the improvement designated as improvement No. 7. Proposals were called for, and on October 11 the contract was awarded to W. W. Murphy. On October 18 new plans, specifications and descriptions for the boulevard property and for grading the driveway and other streets were presented and adopted, and the improvement designated as improvement No. 22, and one-half of the expense thereof was ordered assessed against the benefited property. The contractor had worked two months in the autumn of 1889 and one month in the spring of 1890 when the council ordered the work discontinued. On June 2 the council was petitioned to complete the work. The city engineer reported that it would cost about $1,460 to complete it, and the work was ordered resumed. A hearing on the assessment roll was had September 18, D. W. Bruckart appearing for some of the objectors. Other objectors appeared at the meetings of September 22 and 26. On the twenty-ninth the assessment roll was referred to the board of public works for further consideration, and on November 6th was confirmed. The total amount paid Mr. Murphy on his contract was $9,221.90.

A spur track was put in from the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad company's main line to the Anderson and Bohn saw mill in East St. Cloud. A number of the property owners refused to settle for the right of way. The council requested the company to institute condemnation proceedings, and guaranteed the payment of all damages caused by the construction of the spur track. On February 6, 1893, the company was paid $4,401.70 in full for sums advanced by them on account of this track.

The sum of $43,500 was levied for the year 1890. This made a tax rate of about 17 mills on the dollar of valuation, the highest the city had ever had up to this time. The amount levied was about twice as much as had ever been levied before.

The Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph company was awarded the contract for installing a fire alarm system at $2,400. The work was completed January 1, 1890, and formally accepted March 11, but the bill was not paid until December 3rd.

The annual election April 7 resulted as follows: Mayor, P. R. Griebler; treasurer, Charles Dueber; aldermen, 1st ward, John N. Bensen; 2nd ward, John DeLeo; 3rd ward, Joseph Edelbrock; 4th ward, D. T. Calhoun.

1890-91—B. Reinhard was elected president of the council and Peter Brick city clerk. The result of the annual election, held April 6, 1891, is given below: Mayor,

P. R. Griebler; treasurer, Charles Dueber; aldermen, 1st ward, Edw. Maybury; 2nd ward, George Tileston; 3rd ward, B. Reinhard; 4th ward, Andrew Alstrom; 1st ward (to fill vacancy), George Stewart; 2nd ward (to fill vacancy), Joshua Mayhew.

1891-92—The council organized by electing D. T. Calhoun president and Peter Brick city clerk.

The mayor in his message and the chief of the fire department in his report to the council recommended the purchase of a hose wagon and a span of horses and the employment of one driver and one man to take charge of the property at the Seventh avenue hose house, both to be on duty at all times. Action was postponed from time to time, but on September 8 the fire department committee was instructed to invite bids for a hose cart. The bid of the Waterous Engine Company, of St. Paul, was accepted and the hose wagon with two fire extinguishers was purchased.

Ordinance No. 111 amending Ordinance No. 70, relating to the St. Cloud Street Car company was unanimously passed August 19. This ordinance, among other things, provided for the use of electricity as a motive power for the propulsion of the cars. The company at once began extensive improvements, laying new tracks and extending their line.

The city attorney was instructed to appeal to the supreme court the boulevard cases.

The services rendered by the Water Works company were very unsatisfactory. So numerous were the complaints and criticisms regarding the management and efficiency of the plant that the council appointed a committee to investigate. After careful investigation the committee reported that the plant was neglected, that the equipment was inadequate, and that the capacity was insufficient. The company's bill for services from July 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, $3,800 was laid on the table. Promises were made by the company to make a number of improvements in order to put the system in good working condition. After weeks of delay the council allowed $2,000 on the bill as payment in full, which the company refused to accept.

The annual election, held April 4, was very exciting, there being a contest for nearly every office and the figures given show how close the vote was: For mayor, D. W. Bruckart, 701; P. R. Griebler, 693; aldermen for the 1st ward, G. W. Stewart, 140, W. P. Remer, 112; for the 2nd ward, N. P. Kraemer, 112, Joshua Mayhew, 101; for the 3rd ward, Aug. Edelbrock, 163, S. Reichert, 116; for the 4th ward, B. Renskin, 168, J. R. Bennett, Jr., 144, A. Vogel, 55; for the fifth ward, O. M. Nelson, 31; for the sixth ward, A. Parish, 60, Geo. Hansen, 32, C. T. Hines, 27; for the seventh ward, H. J. Anderson, 48, A. P. Williams, 34.

1892-93—B. Reinhard was elected president of the council and James A. Martin, city clerk.

On July 1 the water works committee made a complete test and examination of the water works plant, and in an exhaustive report to the council pointed out a number of defects. The equipment was found to be inadequate and defective, the capacity insufficient for the needs of the city, the pressure poor, the boilers were not all fired up and kept in readiness for fires, in short, that the entire system was woefully neglected. The committee recommended that the city attorney be instructed to institute mandamus proceedings or take such other legal steps to compel a compliance with the terms of the contract between the company and the city. They also recommended that the bill of the company for hydrant rental from January 1, to July 1, 1892, for $3,800 be laid on the table.

On February 14, 1893, the water works committee submitted a report upon the bills of the Water Works Company, recommending that the city pay to the company $2,000 in full for all claims against the city up to July 1, 1892, for hydrant rental and all other charges. They also recommended that the bill of $3,800 for hydrant rental for the six months ending January 1, 1893, be paid in full. Neither of these amounts was to be paid unless the company accepted both as payments in full. These recommendations were adopted by a unanimous vote of the council.

The first step was taken July 12, 1892 toward the building of a new iron bridge across the Mississippi river on St. Germain street. F. W. Cappelen, of Minne-

apolis, was employed to assist the city engineer in making an inspection of the bridge and piers and on August 13th, reported on the condition of the bridge, and advised the construction of a new one at once. He submitted three plans, one providing for a 24-foot roadway on the old piers, one for a 28-foot roadway on new piers, and one for a 36-foot roadway on new piers, the estimated cost being $31,200, $40,000 and $49,000, respectively. He was instructed to prepare complete drawings, specifications and details for a 28-foot roadway iron bridge. Bids were called for and received, and the figures ranged from $38,959.90 to $46,821.26 for the superstructure alone. The contract was awarded to the Detroit Bridge company for $39,152.10, but the contract was never signed, and the discussion on the bridge matter was continued for nearly a year and a half before anything definite was accomplished.

The annual election, held April 3 resulted as follows: Mayor, D. W. Bruckart; treasurer, Charles Dueber; aldermen, 1st ward, C. L. Atwood; 2nd ward, John DeLeo; 3rd ward, J. M. Donohue; 4th ward, John Wimmer.

1893-94—George Tileston was elected president of the council and James A. Martin, city clerk.

On May 1, the committee on Mississippi river bridges, submitted a full written report and recommended that a special election be called for the purpose of voting upon the question of issuing $50,000 bonds for the building of a bridge across the river on St. Germain street. The election was ordered to be held on the seventh day of August. The plans and specifications adopted in the fall of 1892 providing for a 28-foot roadway, were readopted. The election, held August 7th, resulted as follows: For the bonds, 202; against, 387.

The city engineer was again instructed to draw plans and specifications for a suitable bridge and the city clerk ordered to advertise for bids for the superstructure. The bids were opened on September 7, and all were rejected. A mass meeting was held at the court house September 8, at the request of the council, to consider the bridge question. It was the sense of the meeting that a new bridge should be built upon new piers, but that the cost for the entire structure should not exceed $40,000. New plans and specifications were ordered prepared by the council for substructure and superstructure and a committee appointed to secure aid from the county commissioners. Bids were again called for, and the contract for the substructure was awarded to Foley Bros. & Guthrie for $14,600, and for the superstructure to the Penn Bridge company for $26,150. The contract for the substructure was awarded November 13, 1893, and the entire bridge was completed and ready for use June 15, 1894.

The question of re-purchasing the water works was submitted to the council by the leading taxpayers and business men of the city in a petition presented August 8. The matter was referred to a special committee. The committee held a public hearing, at which the question was argued by representatives for the company and for the petitioners, F. E. Searle acting as the spokesman for the company and P. J. Scherger for the petitioners. The committee reported back to the council August 17, recommending that the city, through its proper officials, notify the Water Works company that the council wished to avail itself of the right to purchase the plant. The city attorney here stated that should the city desire to purchase the water works and should it be necessary for the city to issue bonds for such purpose, the general law of the state would restrict the city in respect to the amount of the bonds it might issue to ten per cent of the assessed valuation. The assessed valuation of the city was $3,235,000. Ten per cent of this amount was $323,500. The bonded indebtedness was $220,000. The difference between these two amounts, or $103,500, might still be issued within the law. The company contended that the plant was worth $160,000 but the representatives of the petitioners believed that $60,000 was a fair valuation. The council, however, feared that the appraisement might go over $103,500, and so the report of the committee was not concurred in.

The bonds of the city were issued in the sum of $18,000 to run for twenty years, $3,000 to be used for permanent improvements and $15,000 to pay the floating indebtedness of the city.

The annual election resulted as follows: Mayor, D. W. Bruckart; treasurer, Charles



ST. GERMAIN STREET—LOOKING WEST

Dueber; aldermen, 1st ward, Martin Thursdale; 2nd ward, R. C. Junk; 3rd ward, James F. Bradford; 4th ward, Andrew Alstrom.

1894-95—John A. Wimmer was elected president of the council and James A. Martin city clerk. The annual election held April 1, 1895, resulted as follows: Mayor, J. R. Boyd; treasurer, Charles Deuber; aldermen, 1st ward, G. W. Stewart; 2nd ward, N. P. Kraemer; 3rd ward, J. D. Kowalkowski; 4th ward, Peter Munsinger; 5th ward, O. F. Doyle; 6th ward, A. Parish; 7th ward, R. G. A. Cousens.

1895-96—G. W. Stewart was elected president of the council and James A. Martin city clerk.

The annual election held in April, 1896, resulted as follows: Mayo, C. F. Ladner; treasurer, Charles Dueber; aldermen, 1st ward, C. L. Atwood; 2nd ward, John DeLeo; 3rd ward, Peter Spaniol; 4th ward, John Wimmer.

1896-97—President of the council, John A. Wimmer; city clerk, James A. Martin. The annual election, held April 5, 1897, resulted as follows: Mayor, Samuel Mackrell; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, J. F. Stephens; 2nd ward, John Coates; 3rd ward, J. F. Bradford; 4th ward, Chris Schmitt.

1897-98—President of the council, James F. Bradford; city clerk, James A. Martin. In the fall of 1897, a city lock-up was built at a total cost of $1,287.51.

The annual election April 4, 1898, resulted as follows: Mayor, J. A. McDonald; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, Louis E. Wakeman; 2nd ward, C. D. Grinols; 3rd ward, J. D. Kowalkowski; 4th ward, Peter Munsinger; 5th ward, O. F. Doyle; 6th ward, G. S. Purvis; 7th ward, Fred H. Whitney.

1898-99—President of the council, C. L. Atwood; city clerk, James A. Martin. The St. Cloud Gas & Electric company agreed to furnish electric lights at $80 per arc lamp per year. All the gas lamps were discontinued. The annual election, held April 3, 1899, resulted as follows: Mayor, J. A. McDonald; treasurer, Henry J. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, C. L. Atwood; 2nd ward, A. L. Cramb; 3rd ward, Peter Spaniol; 4th ward, J. L. Uptegrove.

1899-1900—President of the council, C. L. Atwood; city clerk, James A. Martin. The contract for constructing the Fourth avenue sewer, in sewer district No. 1, was awarded August 8 to Webster & Blake for $18,050.31. Extra work brought the total to $20,745.49. The contract for building the stone arch sewer in sewer district No. 2, was awarded January 1, 1900, to Carl Kropp for $4,354.00.

On January 2, 1900, on the recommendation of City Attorney G. W. Stewart, the Lake George boulevard improvement, known as improvement No. 22, was abandoned. The city engineer was directed to prepare descriptions, plans and specification for a new improvement. On March 5th these were presented and adopted, and the improvement designated improvement No. 97. The actual cost of the improvement was $23,000.00, and the Board of Public Works was directed to assess $5,000 of this amount against the benefited property.

The annual election held April 2, 1900, resulted as follows: Mayor, J. A. McDonald; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, J. F. Stephens; 2nd ward, John DeLeo; 3rd ward, Andrew Hennemann; 4th ward, Chris. Schmitt.

1900-01—President of the council, James F. Stephens; James A. Martin city clerk. The city attorney was instructed to advise the council upon the following points:

First, whether or not the city could offset damages sustained by private water consumers, for the fact that the water was impure, against hydrant rentals earned by the Water Works company under the ordinance. Second, if not, what remedy the city had to insure a performance of the contract in regard to the furnishing of pure water. On the first point he held that the council had no legal right to deduct damages sustained by domestic consumers from the contract price for hydrant rental, and he cited a number of supreme court decisions to support his opinion. On the second point it was his opinion that the first step to be taken was to have the state board of health approve a system of filtration and purification of the water before it is pumped into the mains, as the ordinance which governs the company provides that this shall be done. If the company failed to put in such filters and purifying processes as the state board of health should approve, then there would be three

remedies open to the city. First, by the forfeiture of the franchises and rights of the company under the ordinance. Second, by an action for the specific performance of the contract. Third, by an action of mandamus.

The matter was taken up by the city board of health with the state board of health at the request of the council.

The Water Works company was duly requested to provide filtered water, but they asked for time to look up the matter and ascertain what was the best method of filtering. After waiting six months for some action from the company, the council appointed a committee to investigate and consider the matter and to recommend some definite action to be taken. The committee reported that the water was not being filtered and that no effort was being made to filter it; that samples had been sent to the state board of health, who pronounced it impure and unwholesome; and that many cases of typhoid fever existed in the city for which the water was probably responsible. They recommended that, unless the company furnished pure and wholesome water at once, steps should be taken to annul the contract and the city assume charge of the plant.

On October 23 the board of directors of the St. Cloud Public library petitioned the council to increase the tax levy for library purposes from one-half mill to one mill, the additional revenue over and above what is received from the one-half mill to be set aside as a building fund.

On February 21, 1901, the mayor transmitted to the council an offer of Andrew Carnegie to put up a free library building costing $25,000, on condition that $2,500 be appropriated annually for maintenance and that a proper and suitable site for such building be provided. The Reading Room society provided the site and the council passed an ordinance for levying $2,500 per year for the maintenance and support of the library. All the conditions having been compiled with, Mr. Carnegie provided the funds and the building was constructed.

The annual election held April 2 resulted as follows: Mayor, J. R. Boyd; treasurer, J. M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, John Schaefer; 2nd ward, C. D. Grinols; 3rd ward, J. D. Kowalkowski; 4th ward, John C. Crever; 5th ward, O. F. Doyle; 6th ward, David McCarty; 7th ward, Gus. Freeberg.

1901-02—Chris Schmitt was elected president of the council, and Henry J. Limperich city clerk.

On June 3, 1901, the Water Works company's bill of $4,025.00 for hydrant rentals was recommended by the committee to be not paid until the company supplied pure and wholesome water suitable for domestic purposes. The report was referred to the city attorney, who reported at a subsequent meeting that the city had good cause of action against the water works company, and recommended that the committee's report be adopted, which was done.

At the following meeting of the council a committee representing the second mortgage bondholders of the water works plant sent in a communication in which they stated that it would cost to put in an adequate sand filter, having a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day, from $55,000 to $60,000; that a first-class mechanical filter would cost about $40,000; and that the cost of operating either kind would be not less than $2,500, and would probably reach $3,000 per year. This expense, they believed, made it impossible for them to put in such a system. They proposed, however, to put down wells on the upper levee, and undertake to secure an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, if the council would allow the hydrant rentals then due. This was answered by a motion instructing the city attorney to institute and prosecute such suits and actions and take such legal steps as might, in his judgment be proper to cancel, annul, revoke, vacate and set aside ordinance No. 74 of the ordinances of the city and all contracts, rights, franchises and privileges granted thereby to Henry Phelps, Edmund G. Sykes and David D. Brooks, for having failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the ordinance, and in particular for having failed to filter and purify the water furnished in a manner approved by the state board of health. This motion was adopted by an 8 to 5 vote, and D. T. Calhoun was employed to assist the city attorney in the case.

The Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, R. I., first mortgage bondholders,

brought suit against the city in the federal courts for water rentals due, but the case was dismissed on the city filing a demurrer to the complaint. A new suit was then started in the district court.

The annual city election held April 7 resulted as follows: Mayor, J. E. C. Robinson; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, C. L. Atwood; 2nd ward, J. C. Boehm; 3rd ward, Peter Spaniol; 4th ward, Math Boll.

1902-03—Chris. Schmitt and C. D. Grinols were candidates for the office of president of the council. Eighty-four ballots were had without any choice. The council then adjourned to April 17, when Chris. Schmitt was elected president and Henry J. Limperich city clerk.

The matter of paving was taken up for the first time during this year. The city engineer and the committee on streets and alleys were directed to report at the next meeting of the council as to the cost of laying at least four different kinds of paving, the report to include granite, vitrified brick, macadam and asphalt. The property owners were invited to state in writing whether they favored paving and what kind they preferred. The city engineer reported July 7 that he had addressed letters of inquiry to the sixty-five property owners on St. Germain street, between Ninth avenue and the Mississippi river, in regard to paving, and had received thirty-three replies. Fifteen of these were in favor of paving, and eighteen opposed to it. Of those in favor of paving eleven favored macadam, one granite blocks, two asphalt and one brick. A motion made to pave St. Germain with macadam was lost by a vote of 11 to 3.

At a special meeting of the council held May 9 Dr. H. M. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health, reported on the case of typhoid fever in the city. He stated that the city water examined by the state board of health had been found bacteriologically impure, and that the city could not obtain a supply of pure water from the river without filtration. He pledged the support of the state board in the city's effort to obtain pure water.

Sanitary Engineer Wilson, of the state board, stated that from the investigations he had made it seemed to him very likely that the typhoid fever epedemic was caused by the city water. He believed that it was contaminated with typhoid germs, which could be eliminated by a proper system of filtration.

The water works company was requested to give Mr. Bracken and Mr. Wilson such assistance as they required in their investigation of the city water supply.

On June 11 the water works committee and the city attorney were authorized to make an offer to the Water works company on behalf of the city to buy the water works plant, including the pumping station, water tower and mains for $65,000. This was done, but the offer was declined. Matters then dragged along until November 3, when J. M. Addman, vice-president of the Industrial Trust company, addressed a communication to the council. He desired to know whether the council would forthwith direct payment in full of the hydrant rental then due, and instruct its counsel to dismiss the suit brought to annul the company's franchise, if they installed a suitable filtration plant within a reasonable time.

The water works committee answered with the following recommendations: First, that the city offer the sum of $75,000 for the company's plant, and in settlement of the outstanding bonds and in full payment of the accrued hydrant rental.

Second, that if the offer is not accepted and the company will install within a reasonable time a suitable purification plant, the suits now pending be dismissed and the company be paid, as soon as the filtration system is completed and approved by the state board of health, one-half of the amount claimed to be due for hydrant rentals, less cost, attorney's fees and expenses attending suits.

The council, however, instructed the city attorney to push the suit as vigorously as possible and without delay.

The annual election, held April 6, resulted as follows: Mayor, J. E. C. Robinson; treasurer, John M. Rosenberger; aldermen, 1st ward, James F. Stephens; 2nd ward, 3 years, N. P. Kraemer; 2nd ward, 1 year, H. P. Steckling; 3rd ward, And. Hennemann; 4th ward, Chris. Schmitt.

1903-04—Chris. Schmitt was elected president and Henry J. Limperich city clerk. The water works committee re-

ported that J. M. Addman, chairman of the bondholders committee, had notified the council committee that an offer of $75,000 for the bonds and claims against the city would be accepted. A motion was adopted that the city offer this sum in full payment for the water works property, including real estate, and all machinery and equipments of whatever description appertaining thereto, and in full payment of all claim which the company may have against the city for hydrant rentals. A special election was ordered to be held May 7, 1903, for the purpose of voting on the proposition of issuing water works bonds in the sum of $100,000, which resulted as follows: For the bonds, 510; against, 198. The bonds were offered for sale to the highest bidder, but when the bids were opened, the council not satisfied with any, rejected all, and again advertised for new proposals, but this time offered only $60,000 of them for sale. These were negotiated in due time.

On October 2 the council authorized Alderman Atwood to bid in the water works plant at the mortgage foreclosure sale for the sum of $75,000 for the city. The plant was purchased on the following day for the amount specified, which included $24,000 hydrant rentals. The water works committee was instructed to confer with the citizens' advisory committee relative to the management of the water works plant when the city took charge. The bonds of the city in the amount of $20,000 for the purpose of providing means for a supply of water for the extinguishment of fires were issued to mature in twenty years. This was done that the city as a whole might pay its proportion of the purchase price of the water works plant. The water works committee together with the citizens' advisory committee was instructed to investigate the matter of obtaining a supply of pure water.

The matter of paving was again brought up, when a petition from John Cooper and other St. Germain street property owners was presented. The petition was referred to the committee on streets and alleys. A meeting of the committee was held May 22, to which all the property owners affected were invited. The discussion revealed the fact that only a minority of the property owners had signed the petition, and a motion to recommend the paving of the street was voted down by the meeting. The committee in its report to the council on June 1, recommended that the petition for paving be laid on the table and their report was unanimously adopted.

The first request for the systematic removal of garbage came from the Ladies' Reading Room society and the Schumann club. They petitioned the council to provide for the collection and removal of garbage from the residences in the city. The committee on streets and alleys, to whom the matter was referred, reported that the suggestion in the petition was very appropriate and commendable, and that the matter should have further investigation, but recommended that nothing should be done during that season.

The annual election held April 4 resulted as follows: Mayor, J. E. C. Robinson; treasurer, L. J. Rocholl; aldermen, 1st ward, John Schaefer; 2nd ward, H. P. Steckling; 3rd ward, J. D. Kowalkowski; 4th ward, J. C. Crever; 5th ward, O. F. Doyle; 6th ward, David McCarty; 7th ward, Gus. Freeberg.

1904-05—Chris. Schmitt was elected president of the council and Henry J. Limperich city clerk. The first annual report of the water works under the city's operation showed that the total receipts for the year amounted to $18,504.50, and the total disbursements $10,598.80, leaving a balance of $7,905.70 as a net profit.

The annual election held April 3, 1905, resulted as follows: Mayor, John N. Bensen; treasurer, L. J. Rocholl; aldermen, 1st ward, C. L. Atwood; 2nd ward, W. A. Boerger; 2nd ward (unexpired term), John Kaufman; 3rd ward, Peter Spaniol; 4th ward, Benedict Kost; 4th ward (unexpired term), Frances Smith.

1905-06—David McCarty was elected president of the council and Henry J. Limperich city clerk.

In April of this year the office of "Quarantine Officer" was established, his duty being to investigate and report to the board of health all cases of nuisances detrimental to the public health, and to investigate and report the violations of any law, ordinance, rule or regulation made for the purpose of preventing the spread of contageous or infectious diseases, and to aid and assist the board in preserving and

maintaining the public health in such manner as they directed.

On September 5 the council ordered that a special election be held October 24, 1905, for the purpose of voting on the proposition of issuing water works bonds in the sum of $30,000 to extend the mains and install a filter plant. The vote stood as follows: For, 145; against, 518.

The last chapter of the water works controversy was written during this year. David T. Calhoun, who had been employed to assist the city attorney in the suits against the Water Works company, presented a bill of $4,500 for professional services. The water works committee, to whom the matter was referred, after careful investigation, reported that the bill was exorbitant and unreasonable, and recommended that $2,500 be allowed as payment in full for all services rendered. The citizens' advisory committee recommended the payment of $4,500. A motion to cut the bill to $2,500 was lost by a vote of 4 to 8, and the original bill was allowed by the same vote.

Mr. Starkey, a consulting engineer, was employed to examine into the city's possible sources of water supply, among others, the supply from the Mississippi river, Sauk river and wells, and to advise which was most suitable and feasible; and also to recommend the best system of filtration.

The annual election, held on April 2, resulted as follows: Mayor, J. E. Robinson; treasurer, L. J. Rocholl; aldermen, 1st ward, James F. Stephens; 2nd ward, John Kaufman; 3rd ward, John Zierden; 4th ward, Chris. Schmitt.

1906-07—David McCarty was elected president and H. J. Limperich city clerk. The annual election, held April 1, 1907, resulted as follows: Mayor, Louis Brown; treasurer, L. J. Rocholl; aldermen, 1st ward, W. J. Holes; 2nd ward, Frank J. Thielman; 3rd ward, John Lahr; 4th ward, Francis Smith; 5th ward, C. A. Swenson; 6th ward, Geo. H. Miner; 7th ward, Gus. Freeberg.

1907-08—William A. Boerger was elected president of the council and Barney Vossberg city clerk.

A petition signed by a large number of citizens and businessmen praying that St. Germain street and certain avenues in the business section be paved with macadam was presented to the council. The city engineer was directed to prepare plans and specifications, and the work was ordered done by the street commissioner under the direction of the city engineer.

Bids for the building of a new pump house were called for, but all being too high were rejected, and the work was ordered done by day labor under the direction of the superintendent of the water works.

On June 3 the bonds of the city in the sum of $50,000 were issued, pursuant to chapter 62 of the general laws of 1907. The amount received from the sale of the same was used to pay floating indebtedness. The bonded indebtedness of the city reached its highest point April 1, 1908, when it amounted to $318,000, the annual interest being $16,470. The tax levy for 1908 was placed at $67,500.

During this year an attempt was made to obtain a supply of pure water by sinking wells on the upper levee. Nineteen wells were sunk and pure water obtained. The supply at first was adequate, but later the wells filled up with sand and had to be abandoned.

A charter commission was duly appointed by the judges of the judicial districts in which the city is located, pursuant to the provisions of section 749, Revised Laws, 1905, for the purpose of drafting a proposed charter in accordance with section 36, article 4 of the constitution of the state of Minnesota and chapter 9 of the Revised Laws. The commission met and organized by electing Chas. F. Ladner, president, B. Reihard vice president and James E. Jenks secretary. Committees were appointed to whom were assigned the various chapters of the old charter for revision. The commission met from time to time and reviewed the work of the committees, but no changes were made in the charter except such as in the unanimous opinion of the commission were necessary to bring it into closer compliance with modern conditions of municipal development.

The principal changes made were the following: 1. A provision making certain officers elective who under the old charter were appointive. 2. Licensing electricians. 3. Providing for city depositories. 4. For

appeals from allowance of claims. 5. Establishing a Water Board and defining its duties. 6. A revision of the chapter on bonds. 7. Regulating public service corporations and the granting of franchises. 8. For an auditor to examine and report upon the public records and the records of public service corporations as a basis for taxation and regulation. 9. A revision of the chapter on special assessments so as to conform with the decisions of the courts. 10. Requiring one of the city justices to reside in East St. Cloud. The proposed charter was then submitted to Mayor Louis Brown by the commission and by him transmitted to the council, with the recommendation that it be submitted to the voters of the city for their approval at a special election to be held at such time as the council should designate. The council ordered that it be submitted at the general annual election to be held April 6, 1908. The vote stood as follows: For the new charter, 1,190; against, 387.

The following officers were also elected: Mayor, Hugh Evans; treasurer, L. J. Rocholl; aldermen, 1st ward, A. A. Wright; 2nd ward, Chas. P. Ahlgren; 3rd ward, Peter Spaniol; 4th ward, Paul Beaudreau.

1908-09—Chris. Schmitt was elected president of the council and Barney Vossberg city clerk. Preparatory to paving with macadam a Kelly-Springfield roller was purchased for $2,750. On January 4, 1909, the city engineer was directed to prepare plans and specifications for a system of sewers for the part of the city lying southerly of the Great Northern railway. On February 1, 1909, the Hon. L. W. Collins, accompanied by the members of the McKelvy Post of the G. A. R., appeared before the council and in a very appropriate address, returned to the city of St. Cloud the sword which had been presented by the citizens of St. Cloud to Lieut. Col. Stephen Miller, May, 1861, and submitted the following letters:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of St. Cloud.

Gentlemen: Stephen Miller, a prominent resident of the then town of St. Cloud, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the First Minnesota Infantry by Gov. Ramsey, April 29, 1861, and soon after the citizens of the town presented him a fine sword, properly inscribed. Lieut. Col. Miller was promoted to the colonelcy of the Seventh Minnesota Regiment August 24, 1862, and remained colonel of the regiment until November 6th, 1863, when he was commissioned a brigadier general by President Lincoln. He resigned from the army with a splendid record in January, 1864, at which time he became governor of the state. He died at Worthington, Minnesota, August 18, 1881. Just prior to his death he gave the sword to his only living son, Capt. Stephen C. Miller, with instructions that should the latter die without a son surviving him, to receive the same, it should be donated to the city of St. Cloud. Capt. Miller, who served as an officer in the Seventh Minnesota, died childless at Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of December, 1908, and his widow, Mrs. Kate Miller, who resides at No. 1407 L St. N. W., Washington, D. C., has sent the sword to me with the request that, in compliance with the dying wishes of both father and son, it be delivered to the proper authorities. I now comply with her request, enclosing herewith a communication from her. I know that this memento of a prominent citizen, a distinguished soldier and a capable and efficient governor of our state will be thankfully received, fully appreciated and carefully preserved by the residents of his home town, whom you represent. With the suggestion that it be placed for safekeeping in the Public Library, I am, Yours truly, L. W. Collins, Washington, D. C., January 1st, 1909.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of St. Cloud,

Gentlemen:—The Hon. Stephen Miller, lieutenant colonel of the First Minnesota Infantry, Colonel of the Seventh Minnesota Infantry and brigadier general U. S. Volunteers, later a governor of the state of Minnesota, was the owner, when he died, of a very fine sword and expressed the wish that when his son died, in the absence of children, it might be presented to the city of St. Cloud. The last of the three sons, my husband, Stephen C. Miller, is now dead, and as he was the last of the Miller family, I wish to comply with Gen. Miller's request and send the sword to the city in which he resided for many years prior to the war. I send this communication through an old friend of Gov. Miller's, L. W. Collins, and also of his son, my hus-

band, who will present it to your body. Very respectfully yours, Mrs. Stephen C. Miller.

The council adopted resolutions expressing deep gratification at receipt of the gift, and sincerely thanking Mrs. Miller on behalf of the people of the city. The sword was ordered placed in the Public Library for safekeeping.

The first annual election, held April 5, 1909, under the provisions of the new charter resulted as follows: Mayor, Hugh Evans; city clerk, E. C. Scott; city attorney, John D. Sullivan; city assessor, John Schaefer; city engineer, Arthur E. Steiner; city treasurer, L. J. Rocholl; city physician, C. F. Brigham; street commissioner, W. F. Benjamin; water board, Math. Hall, 1 year; John N. Bensen, 2 years; F. Stangl, 3 years; aldermen, 1st ward, James F. Stephens; 2nd ward, John Kaufman; 3rd ward, Jos. E. Schmidt; 4th ward, J. D. Kowalkowski.

1909-10.—John Kaufman was elected president of the council. The Lake George boulevard matter was again brought up during this year, and the engineer again directed to draw plans and specifications for the improvement, which he presented July 6.

The second annual election under the new charter held April 4, 1910, resulted as follows: Mayor, D. H. Freeman; city clerk, E. C. Scott; city attorney, J. R. Bennett, Jr.; city assessor, W. N. Niskern; city engineer, Sam. Chute; city physician, C. F. Brigham; street commissioner, Frank Lorinser; member of water board, Math. Hall; aldermen, 1st ward, H. A. McKenzie; 2nd ward, F. J. Thielman; 3rd ward, Simon Strobel; 3rd ward, Theodore Streitz, 2 years; 4th ward, Joe Wegler; 5th ward, J. F. MacAuley and Jake Lilliquist (tied); 6th ward, Gus Koch and J. A. Harris (tied); 7th ward, Eric Larson. There being no election of alderman for the fifth and sixth wards, the council selected one for each ward, pursuant to provisions of the charter, and named J. F. MacAuley for the fifth ward and Gus Koch for the sixth.

1910-11.—Paul Beaudreau was elected president of the council. The charter commission prepared amendments to the charter, providing for the establishment of the so-called commission form of government and a municipal court, and submitted the same to Mayor D. H. Freeman, who transmitted them to the council with the recommendation that a special election be held on primary election day, September 20, 1910, for the purpose of voting on their acceptance. The council adopted a resolution setting the election on the date suggested. The vote resulted as follows: For the commission form of government, 884; against the commission form of government, 740; for the municipal court, 819; against the municipal court, 643. The propositions, having neither of them received three-fifths of the total vote cast, were defeated.

On October 3, P. J. Seberger appeared before the council and reported on the Lake George boulevard matter for the commercial club committee, stating that much of the property required had been donated by the owners, that some had been purchased at reasonable prices, but that there was still some for which the owners demanded condemnation proceedings in these cases. He further stated that citizens had subscribed $2,340 to be used to acquire the remaining tracts, and that this fund would be at the disposal of the council as soon as needed. The descriptions of the boulevard improvement were presented at this meeting and adopted and designated as Improvement 156, and the engineer was directed to prepare new plans and specifications. The committee on city property and the city engineer were requested to confer with the commercial club committee in preparing the new plans.

F. L. Randall and P. J. Seberger, representing the commercial club, again appeared before the council December 12 to urge condemnation proceedings and also recommended further changes in the plans and specifications. The changes were made by the engineer and accepted by the council, and the city engineer was instructed to make the proper appraisement and assessment for the improvement, the total cost to be assessed against the benefited property.

Sewer district No. 5 and 5-A were established, the city engineer instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a sewer for the district, proposals called for and the contract awarded to Carl Kropp for $20,103.06. A sewer district was also established on the East side, and the con-

tract for its construction was awarded to Illstrup & Olson for $8,825.87.

The city's bonds in the sum of $75,000 were issued for the purpose of refunding the Water Power bonds, which were maturing.

January 5, 1911, C. A. Gilman offered to donate lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 of block 100 of Lowry's addition for park purposes, upon condition that the park should comprise at least all of blocks 98, 99 and 100 and the fractional blocks lying between these and the Mississippi river, and should be named "Hester Park." This offer was later accepted.

The annual election, held April 3, 1911, resulted as follows: Mayor, Peter J. Seberger; city clerk, E. C. Scott; city attorney, J. E. C. Robinson; city assessor, Geo. S. Spencer; city engineer, Sam Chute; city treasurer, L. J. Rocholl; city physician, C. F. Brigham; street commissioner, Frank Lorinser; member of water board, John N. Bensen; aldermen, 1st ward, N. K. Hunt; 2nd ward, George Deering; 3rd ward, Peter Spaniel; 4th ward, Paul Beaudreau; 5th ward, Jacob Lillquist; 6th ward, William McIvor.

1911-12.—John Kaufman was elected president of the commission. On July 3, 1911, the charter commission requested the council to appoint a committee of three to confer with a sub-committee of the charter commission and cooperate with them in drafting the new charter embodying the commission form of government. The charter was completed August 25 and adopted by the commission, all signing but two. The draft was then submitted to Mayor P. J. Seberger, who transmitted it to the council with the recommendation that it be submitted to the voters at a special election to be held November 7. The council set the election for the twenty-eighth day of November, 1911. The election resulted as follows: For the new charter, 942; against, 316. The proposition having received more than four-fifths of the total vote cast was declared carried.

On September 12 the council advertised for bids for a new fire house. Carl Kropp being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract, but the mayor refused to sign the contract, and in a written communication to the council stated his reasons. The council reconsidered their action, and called for new bids on a combination city hall, police station and fire house.

Four parties owning land in the boulevard tract took appeals to the district court. Messrs. Randall, Seberger and Jenks, of the commercial club committee, appeared before the council and stated that three of the parties were willing to settle. The council directed the city attorney to enter into stipulation in the matter of the Tessendorf, Karels and Libert properties, and that the McConnell case be settled in court. On January 22, 1912, deeds for all of blocks 98, 99 and 100 and the fractional blocks east were presented to the council.

The first election, held under the new commission form charter, April 2, 1912, which was the primary election, resulted as follows: Mayor, P. J. Seberger; commissioner, L. J. Rocholl; councilmen, Wm. Campbell, C. F. Ladner, Frank M. Wright, Sam E. Meagher and Wm. McIvor. Chas. J. Metzroth and E. C. Scott were the candidates for commissioner at the second election. Mr. Metzroth was elected.

1912-16.—The commission form of government went into effect April 22, 1912, and the first officers elected were as follows: For mayor and commissioner of public affairs and safety, Peter J. Seberger; for commissioner of finance and accounts, Lorenzo J. Rocholl; for commissioner of streets and public improvements, Charles J. Metzroth.

Fire Protection and Water Supply.—The first thing the commission did was to have an expert make a survey of the fire-fighting equipment, including the water works system. It was discovered in this survey that for fourth-class rating the pumps were 1,000 gallons per minute short of standard requirements. One of the boilers was found to be in very bad condition. It was also found that owing to the small sizes of mains and lack of cross mains, the pipe friction was excessive and caused an abnormal loss of pressure. These deficiencies must all be corrected in order to be given fourth-class rating. The commission desired to get into third class, because that would give a material reduction in insurance rates; but to do this it would be necessary to meet additional requirements laid down by the underwriters' association. It would be necessary: (1) To increase the

pump capacity to 3,700 gallons per minute. (2) To put in through the business district about a mile and a half of large water mains. (3) To increase the fire department to 17 paid men. (4) To have the fire alarm system fed by storage batteries. (5) To enact an ordinance governing electric wiring, with provisions for inspection, and to install an additional hose wagon or to install a combination chemcal engine and hose motor car.

To meet the requirements demanded the commission installed two 1,000 gallon motor-driven centrifugal pumps, and one 1,500-gallon fire pump. This is to be followed by another 1,500-gallon pump as soon as the finances will permit. The capacity will then be over 4,000 gallons, which is more than the requirements. Already one-half of the large water mains recommended by the expert have been laid, and there is nearly enough pipe on hand to lay the remainder, which will be done during the coming summer. The fire alarm system is now fed by storage batteries. An ordinance governing electric wiring has been adopted. The fire department has been increased from four paid men to seven, and as conditions warrant more men will be added. There was purchased a combination fire truck. In two years more all the requirements will have been met and the city will then be entitled to the reduction in insurance rates.

But that is not all. By substituting the electric pumps for the steam equipment there is saved annually $2,700 in operating expenses alone. By installing the storage batteries for the alarm system there is saved about $200 a year, and much very dirty and disagreeable work is eliminated. The auto fire truck saves about $400 per year.

The second thing the commission did was to call in an expert to examine the drinking water, and advise the commission what to do to make it safe to drink. Following the recommendations of the expert, there was installed a hydrochlorite plant to sterilize the water, and the commission is now levying $5,000 a year for a filtration plant.

Sanitation and Health.—Previous to the advent of the commission government not much had been done in the way of public sanitation to safeguard the public health. The board of health wanted to do things, but they could not secure the official support needed. There is now a regular and systematic collection and disposal of garbage and night soil. Some attempt has been made to have systematic collection of ashes and rubbish. This will be thoroughly systematized next year. It is also planned to have regular and systematic collection and disposal of manure in the future, commencing with the coming spring.

Apparatus for testing milk and cream has been purchased, and frequent tests of milk and cream, sold by the dairymen, are made, and a record of the percentage of butterfat, the specific gravity, sedimentation and so forth is kept. Cattle are tested once a year for tuberculosis. A temperature record is kept and each animal tagged and numbered. Each dairy is inspected several times a year, and a record kept of the sanitary condition of the barns, surroundings, milk house and utensils, the condition of the cows, the ventilation of the barn, the food and water supply, and other matters of importance. The grocery stores, bakeries and meat markets are inspected once a month and scored on cleanliness and ventilation. A percentage mark is given on the general appearance of the meat market, condition of the floors, meat blocks, tools, counters, scales, wash basins, towels, wearing apparel of the employes, refrigerators, meats, basements, toilet and wagons. This record is made on a score card, a copy given to the proprietor of the market, and the original kept on file. A similar record is made of the grocery stores and bakeries.

General clean-up days are designated three or four times a year, when everybody is urged to give special attention to raking and cleaning up the back yards and alleys and to burning the rubbish. The sanitary officer makes regular inspections of alleys, back yards, closets and cesspools, makes a record of the conditions, and orders cleaning where necessary. Between two and three thousand pieces of literature on some subject of sanitation are distributed through the school children to the homes once a year.

Ornamental Street Lighting.—The commission early realized that the city was not lighted as well as it should be, that the

system in use was not up to date, and that the price paid was too high. In less than five months from the date the commission assumed office contracts were awarded for changing the entire system. A "white way," or an ornamental lighting system, was installed on the principal business streets, the number of arc lights increased 55 per cent, the lights rearranged to give better distribution, and the system changed from the enclosed arc to the luminous or magnetic, which gives about 35 per cent brighter light. The cost of the 80 enclosed arcs formerly in use was $5,800 per year, and the cost of the 124 luminous arcs will be 7,320 per year, or only $1,520 more. But it must be remembered that 80 per cent more light is furnished at only 23 per cent higher cost. The enclosed arcs cost an average of $71.25 per year, and the luminous arcs will cost an average of $59.00 per year. The white way costs $42 per year per post of five lights each, with 60 watts to each light. The Public Service company installed the system, furnishes the current, globes, lamps and other equipment, and keeps the posts painted and the globes clean and free from dirt, all for the price above named.

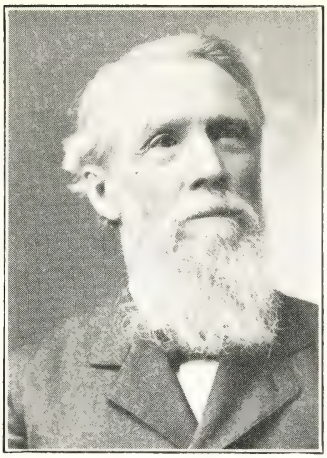
Police and Saloons.—The police department has been put upon a more efficient basis, although the force was reduced from eight regular and one park and one bridge policeman to four regular patrolmen, a chief and a sergeant. A police alarm and signal system was installed and a police auto purchased. By an investment of a little over $750 a saving of over $1,700 is effected annually. And the department is doing better work than it has ever done in the history of the city. Laws have never been enforced as conscientiously as now, and the city has never been so clean morally and the people so law-abiding as at present.

There was a time when some of our saloons were dives of infamy, where lewd women were harbored, where young boys were started on a downward career, where innocent girls were taught to drink and do worse, where gambling was carried on with a high hand, and where no effort was made to live up to any law of morality or decency. But things have changed wonderfully. All saloons are closed promptly at 11 o'clock every night and all day on Sundays, and their curtains are drawn to give a full view of the bar. No minors or posted men are permitted to frequent or even to enter a place where intoxicating liquors are sold. When a man spends all his earnings for liquor and neglects or abuses his family he is put on the posted list.

The slot machines and all gambling devices have been thrown out of all public places. Children are no longer permitted to "rush the can," or in other words to go to a saloon and buy beer by the pitcher or pail for the father or anyone else. Breweries no longer sell or deliver beer on Sundays. Free lunches in our saloons have been abolished and the booths or private rooms have all been taken out.

Sprinkling the Streets.—In 1913 a Sauer auto sprinkler truck was purchased at a cost of $5,800. It is doing the work formerly done by four horse sprinklers at a material saving in the cost of operation. The sprinkling district in 1913 was ten per cent larger than it was in 1912, and yet after paying operating expenses and $2,000 on the purchase price of the sprinkler and interest on the unpaid portion, there was a saving of more than $1,000. The sprinkling of 1912 cost $4,659, but the sprinkling of the same district in 1913 cost only $3,300, making a saving of $1,359. For every lot in the sprinkling district in 1912, there was paid 36.7 per cent higher sprinkling tax than was paid in 1913. If this rate of saving is maintained during the season of 1915, there will be a total saving of over $4,000 to the owners of lots in the district, besides paying the full purchase price of the truck. After 1915 it will be possible to make a further reduction in the cost of sprinkling.

Inspection of Buildings.—The fire marshal and his assistants make regular inspection of all buildings once a year, except in the business section, where the inspections are made once a month. He reports upon blanks furnished by the city the location of the premises, the character of the building, the name of the owner or agent, the name of the occupant, the date of the inspection, the condition of the basement, heating plant, floors, stairways, attic, chimneys, exits, passages or corridors, electric wiring, lighting equipment, smoke pipes, alleys and back yards,



JOSIAH E. WEST



ST CLOUD WHITE WAY, ST. GERMAIN STREET

areaways, fire escapes and ash receptacles, the location of stoves and ranges, hot air pipes and registers, how much gasoline and other explosives are stored in the building and where, and other matters of importance. The condition or location of each matter is specifically approved or not approved. A copy of this report is given to the occupant or owner, and he is at the same time given written notice that all defects must be corrected at once. Twenty fire prevention "Dont's" go with each report and notice.

The fire marshal reports to the commission all buildings in a dilapidated condition, which are then ordered razed by the commission or the state fire marshal. By this method during the past few years St. Cloud has had many an old fire trap torn down, thereby removing a menace and an eyesore.

Other Improvements and Savings.—The city has constructed during the past two years more than twelve miles of curbing and boulevarding, laid more than three miles of water mains, put in more than three miles of sewer, paved one of the business streets with concrete, graded a number of streets, acquired about forty acres of land for park and playground purposes, purchased a city hall site for $4,818 and levied each year $5,000 for a city hall, fire house and jail, put all water consumers on a meter basis, lowered the water rates about 10 per cent, arranged with the banks to pay 3½ and 4 per cent interest on city fund balances, and paid off $40,000 of the city's bonded indebtedness. During the period of service ending January 1, 1915, there were added to the assets of the city new equipment, lands, improvements, etc., valued at more than $75,000.

That the affairs of the city were economically administered is shown by some of the annual savings that have been effected by a change in equipment or in policy, or by the consolidation or elimination of offices, or by the enforcement of ordinances or laws.

The positions of market master, quarantine matron, and dog catcher have either been consolidated with some other office or entirely eliminated, thereby making a saving of over $1,000 a year, and that without impairing the service in the least. By eliminating the service of park and bridge police and two regular patrolmen, there was a saving of more than $1,700 effected. By enforcing the laws and ordinances justices' fines have increased, and building permit and plumbing inspection fees have been collected, bringing another $1,000 into the treasury. By paying off $40,000 of the city's bonded indebtedness there is an annual saving of about $2,000 in interest. By the installation of new equipment, whereby greater efficiency was acquired, a yearly saving of about $4,500 is made.

Taxation.—The city of St. Cloud has been growing rapidly during the past four or five years, and one would expect the same tax increases here that are found in the cities of the state and nation generally; and so far as the state, county and school taxes are concerned, the increases are revealed in local taxes, but the reverse is true so far as relates to the city taxes. The city rate for 1910 and 1911 was 24.8 and 22.7 mills, respectively, or an average of 23.75 mills. The rate for 1914 is 17 mills, or 6.75 mills less, which is a decrease of 40 per cent.

The state rate for 1914 is 82 per cent higher and the school rate is 18 per cent higher than they were in 1910 and 1911, but the city rate is 40 per cent less than it was in 1910 and 1911. The county rate is about the same.

The city rate, instead of being about 25 per cent higher, to correspond to the general increase of the cities and villages of the state, and as would be expected on account of the higher cost of labor, raw materials, finished products, and the generally higher cost of living, is actually 40 per cent less.

Below is given a table showing the assessed valuation and city, state, county and school tax rates in mills for the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, given in the order named: Assessed valuation, $3,350,000, $3,295,658, $2,942,350, $2,888,087, $2,810,856. City tax rate, 17.00, 17.60, 19.20, 22.70, 24.80. State tax rate, 5.03, 3.58, 3.88, 2.70, 2.80. County tax rate, 4.97, 4.72, 4.72, 5.30, 4.90. School tax rate, 13.00, 13.00, 12.20, 10.50, 11.70. Total, 40.00, 38.90, 40.00, 42.30, 44.20.

The following are the budget levies for the same years, being the sums which were necessary in addition to the sums received

from licenses, permits, etc., to conduct the business of the city for the years named, and upon which the tax rate is based: For 1914, $51,900.00; for 1913, $53,000.00; for 1912, $52,555.00; for 1911, $64,610.00; for 1910, $68,948.49.

It must be remembered that the commission levies taxes only for city purposes. The state, county and school taxes are levied by other bodies, and each taxing body must be held responsible for its own levy. The commission lowered the levy for city purposes to 17 mills. All the savings have been made, all the assets have been added, all this work has been accomplished in spite of the 40 per cent decrease in the city tax rate. And while this has been done, the total balances on hand have not decreased, but on the contrary have increased substantially. On April 1, 1912, when the commission assumed office, there was total cash on hand in all funds amounting to $50,720.18. On April 1, 1914, there was a total baalnce in all funds, amounting to $52,803.49, or $2,083.31 more than was on hand when the commission took office.

The Water Power.—The possibilities of a developed water power in the Mississippi river had been a matter of serious consideration with the people of St. Cloud almost from the days of its infancy. The natural conditions were favorable for the building of a dam, the banks on either side being sufficiently high, while it was believed the bed of the river was such as to make the retention of the large body of water entirely safe. Surveys made by government engineers showed a fall of eighteen feet between Sauk Rapids and the point where a dam was finally built.

The first movement toward something practical was in 1879 when the legislature passed a bill authorizing the people of the city to vote on the issuing of $50,000 in bonds to secure the construction of a dam across the Mississippi river within the city limits. It was two years later before soundings were made with a view to determining on a location for a dam. At the regular charter election, April 4, 1881, a vote was taken on the issuing of the $50,000 in bonds and it was carried by 449 to 24. Prior to this time considerable work had been done on a dam at Sauk Rapids, but the undertaking had been abandoned. Negotiations were begun having in view the completion of this dam and bringing power into the city by means of a canal, but they were fruitless.

In the fall of 1883 the St. Cloud Water Power and Mill company was organized with a capital of $200,000 to build a dam across the Mississippi river opposite or below the Normal school grounds, with a canal 700 feet long and 100 feet wide on the west side of the river, this being conditioned on the amount of the bonus being increased to $100,000. The proposition was submitted at a special election in January, 1884, and was carried by a decisive majority. It was agreed by the company to deed to the city a mill site and a perpetual lease of 150 horse-power to be used for municipal purposes. At the same time the St. Cloud Land Improvement company was organized to receive, hold and dispose of such lands as might be given by interested owners of real property to aid in the work. These two companies were controlled by the same board of directors, which consisted of seventeen persons representing different interests in the city. An executive committee, consisting of N. P. Clarke, D. B. Searle, W. B. Mitchell, H. C. Waite, J. F. Stevenson, J. G. Smith and J. E. West had full charge of all the business of both companies.

After a thorough canvass of the city stock subscriptions to the amount of $47,000 were obtained, single subscriptions being limited to sums not exceeding $1,000. Aside from these, $10,000 was subscribed by James J. Hill, president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway company.

Authority having been previously secured from congress and from the legislature of Minnesota for the construction of a dam across the Mississippi river at St. Cloud, active work was begun under the direct management of Capt. J. E. West, in August, 1885, extensive borings having shown that the bottom of the river was underlaid with a bed of blue clay, while the east bank, where the end of the dam was to be made fast, was solid clay. The work continued without interruption until January, 1887, when the dam was accepted by the city. The engineers connected with the preparation of the plans and the progress of construction were Col. Smith, of

St. Paul, for the city; C. J. A. Morris, also of St. Paul, the company's engineer, and F. H. Todd, city engineer.

The dam, which is 750 feet long, not including the abutments, is a most substantial structure and has stood successfully the test of the intervening twenty-seven years. The foundation rests on 2,500 large oak piles, six feet apart, driven sixteen feet into the bed of the river through the sand and gravel into the bed of clay. The crib work built on these was filled with stone and gravel. Rows of sheet piling made of 2x8 oak plank were bolted to the dam, 350,000 feet being used. Thousands of yards of gravel were piled in above the dam, making it water tight. The abutments by which it is attached at either end run into the banks one hundred and fifty feet. In its construction, 6,000 cords of stone were used, besides a large amount of gravel, about 3,000,000 feet of timber, oak and pine, and 125 tons of iron. The canal is 1,100 feet long, 100 feet wide and 18 feet deep, being filled by means of thirteen large gates. The cost of the dam and canal exceeded $200,000.

As a direct result of the improvement of the water power a plant to manufacture tubs, pails and packages from wood fibre was established, but the machinery not being adaptable and the general methods faulty, the enterprise was a failure after a large amount of money had been expended. A paper mill and pulp mill were also located on the canal and were doing a profitable business when destroyed by fire. The financial conditions at the time were not such as to justify their rebuilding, the situation resulting that the Water Power company was left without any source of income save from the Tileston mill. The interest was defaulted on an issue of $100,000 in bonds negotiated after the dam had been completed, and a receiver was appointed by the court to take charge of the property.

In 1893 the St. Cloud Water, Light and Power company was incorporated. This was a consolidation of the Water Power, the Gas and Electric and the Water Works companies, and the business of the new company was to provide and furnish water, light, heat, power and transportation in and about St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids. The capital stock of the company was $300,000 and the officers were H. M. Byllsby, president; Chas. S. Benson, vice-president; Jesse A. Chase, secretary; F. E. Searle, treasurer. The times proved generally disastrous for the public utilities of the city, and in September, 1897, C. S. Benson was the receiver for four companies—the Water, Power and Mill company, the Gas and Electric company, the Water, Light and Power company and the Water Works company. In January, 1898, the mortgage to secure the water power bonds was foreclosed and the property purchased by Baltimore parties representing the bondholders, for $124,619.44 and E. E. Clark was appointed local manager.

The St. Cloud Water Power company's franchises and property, including the dam, canal, headgates, etc., which had remained in the hands of the Eastern bondholders headed by Richard D. Fisher, with local management, was purchased May 5, 1908, by A. G. Whitney, who organized the Union Power company and at once began the building of a new hydro-electric plant, located at the foot of the canal. This company has 29 miles of high voltage transmission lines, tying with St. Cloud the villages of Sauk Rapids, Waite Park, Cold Spring, Richmond, Rockville and St. Joseph, as well as the granite quarry districts, the Great Northern shops, the State reformatory, etc. The latter work was begun in 1912. In October, 1913, the Union Power company completed the construction of an auxiliary steam plant at the dam of 1,000 horse-power, and also a 500 K. V. A. water power plant. The steam plant is planned for four units of 1,000 horse-power each, for use at the St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids dams in case of accident to the water power or of very low water. At the present time there is installed electrical machinery of 2,575 kilowatts in water power and 1,000 kilowatts in steam. A large addition to the water power installation will be made during the year 1915 at the east end of the dam, this being the first improvement at that end. The dam is capable of developing 7,500 horsepower.

Gas and Electricity.—The St. Cloud Gas and Electric company was organized and incorporated in August, 1883, with a capital of $20,000. The officers were Wm. Westerman, president; Geo. Setzler, vice-presi-

dent; A. L. Cramb, secretary; D. H. Freeman, treasurer; Wm. Westerman, Geo. Setzler, J. P. Hammeral, A. L. Cramb, D. H. Freeman, J. E. Hennemann, F. E. Searle, Wm. Powell, J. F. Bradford, R. C. Junk and H. J. Rosenberger, directors. The stock was all held by local subscribers. During the year of organization and subsequently three and a half miles of gas mains were laid, the gas furnished being "oil gas," the plant being located near the west end of the St. Germain street bridge.

In November, 1887, a majority of the stock was purchased by Ex-Governor Weston and H. D. Upton, of New Hampshire, and the capital increased to $100,000. In December the Electric Light and Power company's franchise and plant were purchased, the consideration being $4,500, the actual amount of the outlay to that date. A lot with one hundred horse-power was purchased at the dam and preparations were made to erect the necessary buildings for an electrical plant. In the meantime the power for running the machinery was obtained from the wheel at the Tileston mill. Light was turned on for the first time December 17, 1887, and by the beginning of the year 1888 five hundred fifty incandescent and two arc lights were in place.

The venture did not prove profitable, and the company went into the hands of a receiver. In 1901 the property was sold under foreclosure for a total of $127,664, by A. F. Howard, of Portsmouth, N. H., chairman of the bondholders' committee. The plant of the Gas and Electric company included the west flume, penstock and building at the dam. It was purchased later in the year by A. G. Whitney.

In 1899 C. M. Hertig, who had organized the Benton Power and Traction company, erected a building 66x100 feet on Fifth avenue north, for the joint use of an electric light plant and the street railway line. This power became available December 25, being substituted for the power which had been obtained from the elctric plant at the dam for running the cars on the street railway. This building was also used as a contral heating plant, pipes being laid in Fifth avenue as far south as the Union school building, and the "dead" steam used for heating a number of business buildings and the school building.

In March, 1900, on application of the St. Paul Title Insurance & Trust Company, E. E. Clark was appointed temporary receiver of the Benton Power and Traction company by reason of default in the payment of the interest on $18,000 bonds. In November A. G. Whitney purchased of C. M. Hertig his equity in the plant, and organized a new company, known as the Light, Heat, Transit and Public Service company, having previously acquired the bondholders' interest, the total investment being about $100,000. He at once rebuilt the steam plant, putting in new boilers, engines, etc., starting it up in 1901. The following year the pole line was extended to Sauk Rapids for furnishing that village with lights. The central heating feature was found to be unprofitable and the lines of pipe were taken out.

In December, 1904, Mr. Whitney organized the Public Service company, taking over the properties of the Light and Power company, owning the hydro-electric plant at the dam and the old gas plant; also the Light, Heat, Transit and Public Service company, which included the Hertig steam power plant on Fifth avenue north, and both companies' pole lines.

A new modern coal gas plant was built in 1906, the first product being furnished in January, 1907. There are now eleven miles of gas mains in the city, which will be materially extended during the year 1915. The Public Service company has about ninety miles of 2,300-volt lines in the city and immediate vicinity, furnishing light and heat, as well as power for manufacturing purposes. This company has been active and progressive in all of its building operations by extending its pole lines, and there is no city of its size anywhere which is better lighted or has better service than St. Cloud. The company is given a front rank by electric and also by gas authorities.

Street Railway Company.—While several street car and motor companies had formerly been organized at different times they were without practical result until 1887, on February 28 of which year the St. Cloud City Street Car company filed its articles of incorporation. A franchise was granted by the city council April 9, 1887, exclusive for thirty years. The capital stock of $100,000 was all subscribed by

local parties, viz.: C. P. McClure, A. G. Whitney, O. W. Baldwin, L. T. Troutman, H. E. Tolman, R. L. Gale, C. C. McClure, W. B. Mitchell, J. G. Smith, A. T. Whitman, A. Smart, W. L. Beebe and F. Tolman. The officers were: President. C. P. McClure; vice-president, O. W. Baldwin; secretary, Frank Tolman; treasurer, A. G. Whitney. These gentlemen, with R. L. Gale, L. T. Troutman and H. E. Tolman, constituted the board of directors and were the incorporators.

A contract was made with W. M. Hewitt, of Superior, Wis., for the construction and equipment of the line. Work was begun September 10 and the first round trip made October 3, 1887, the line extending from Eleventh street, south up Fifth avenue to St. Germain street, out St. Germain street to Ninth avenue, north two blocks and east one block to the (old) Manitoba passenger station. The equipment consisted of two cars drawn by horses. On this initial trip the lines were held by J. R. Boyd, as the driver of the first street car ever run in St. Cloud. The regular drivers were N. F. Reynolds, Ed. Cullen and ——— Smith. The party aboard included a band, with a number of the officers and stockholders of the company. The time required in going from the dam to the Manitoba depot was forty minutes. R. L. Gale was the first superintendent.

After the expiration of about four years with horse-car service, it was decided advisable to change to electric power and secure an extension of the lines. Following a period of negotiations the sale of the street car line was completed September 28, 1891, the purchaser being Howard C. Levis, of St. Paul, vice-president and treasurer of the Northwest Thomson-Houston Electric company. The stock of the St. Cloud City Street Car company, 1,800 shares, was surrendered, and with it the plant, the holders accepting a price considerably less than its cost. Electric power was substituted for horse power and the track was relaid with new and heavier rails. The line was extended from the dam to the Great Northern car shops and to Sauk Rapids, through East St. Cloud, for each of these branches a bonus of $10,000 in city lots adjacent to the line being given. With the reorganization of the company, H. M. Byllsby of St. Paul was elected president and W. P. Johnson, secretary.

The line was completed from the dam to the Great Northern shops and the official opening made June 24, 1892. Three cars were put on by the company, giving a car each twenty minutes, with a fourth car held in reserve. The force at the time of the opening was composed as follows: J. S. Bassett, superintendent; Chas. Beidleman, assistant superintendent; barn foreman, F. O. Wood; conductors, J. Lindbaum, C. P. Baxter, J. Harris, W. F. Gullett; motormen, C. F. Winters, J. Gustave, W. H. Baddy, J. H. Rice.

The line to Sauk Rapids from the east end of the St. Germain street bridge was completed in October, 1892, but it was not until June 16, 1894, that the first car propelled by electricity crossed the bridge.

In August, 1895, the St. Paul Title, Insurance and Trust company again began proceedings for the appointment of a receiver by reason of default on $125,000 in bonds, and E. E. Clark was appointed receiver, until a reorganization was effected.

In 1899 the reorganized company also defaulted and went into the hands of a receiver. The stock was purchased by C. M. Hertig, who, as has been already said, organized the Benton County Power and Traction company, put up a building with machinery to generate power by steam for use both by his electric plant and the street car line. At the end of a few months Mr. Hertig's property was in the hands of a receiver. A. G. Whitney came into possession of the street car line as well as the electric plant, continuing however to operate the former through the receivership until December 27, 1905, when it was reorganized as the Granite City Railway company, with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Clark, who had been the receiver, after the reorganization of the company by Mr. Whitney, was continued as manager until his death, March 15, 1914, and to his untiring labors under great difficulties is due much of the credit for the final success of the enterprise. It is now in a prosperous condition, furnishing not only the city with good service, but also Sauk Rapids, Waite Park and the Great Northern railway company's shops. There are nine miles of track, seventeen cars, and a large

brick barn, 64 by 114, to house the rolling stock, provide a workroom, etc.

As will be seen from the foregoing outline these corporations, comprising the public utilities of the city, are under the control of one man, Albert G. Whitney, who has shown great business ability in taking them when they were wrecks, having all passed through repeated stages of bankruptcy, and placed them on a good, sound foundation, to his own interest and to the interest of the people they serve.

Fire Department.—The history of St. Cloud's fire department begins with a public meeting held at the courthouse December 16, 1864, in accordance with a resolution previously passed by the town council, at which St. Cloud Pioneer Fire Company No. 1 was organized, with the following officers: J. L. Wilson, foreman; James K. Miller, first assistant; Addison Gilmore, second assistant; G. S. Mattoon, secretary; C. C. Tobey, treasurer; August Riehm, steward.

It was on November 27, 1865, that Little Giant Engine Company No. 1, the first company of real fire fighters, was organized in George Herberger's paint shop. The engine secured was a small hand-tub, the old "Prince" machine of St. Paul, the first fire engine brought into the state of Minnesota, purchased second-hand, with 300 feet of rubber hose, which had to be filled with water and soaked before it could be used. The first foreman was John R. Clark, who served one year; succeeded by Henry Lunkenheimer and Gerhard Lieser, the second year; and these by C. A. Leagle, who served for twelve years, broken only by the terms of Sheriff Mickley and B. Overbeck. In 1864 he was succeeded by Sebastian Schaefer. During all these years until 1871 the outfit was stored in any old shed or barn that was available. In that year the company at its own expense secured and fitted up fairly satisfactory quarters and later bought two fire bells. In 1873 the city voted $3,000 in bonds with which a first-class Hanneman hand engine was purchased with 600 feet of hose, received in July.

In 1873 the first department was organized with Frank D. Hall chief; in 1875, Lorenz Enderle was chief; in 1876, J. M. Rosenberger, for six years; 1882, J. Andrew Benson; 1883, Jos. H. Kostenholz; 1884, Chas. Leagle; 1885, John Coates.

In March, 1876, the Hook & Ladder Company was organized, with a farm wagon for a truck and a set of old ladders, a good outfit being secured later. L. A. Evans was the first foreman, succeeded by C. W. Kingsbury, L. W. Collins and P. R. Griebler.

Immediately after the completion of the water works system Hose Company No. 1 was organized, with G. S. Curtis foreman, succeeded the following year by J. E. Henneman. This company had a fine cart and 1,000 feet of hose. At this time the Little Giant Company disbanded, its hand engine, which had done duty so long and faithfully, being useless.

Hose Company No. 2 was organized January 5, 1886, at which time 1,000 feet of new hose was purchased to be divided as equally as possible among the three companies.

December 22 following, the Little Giants reorganized as a hose company, with Frank Beste foreman; M. Burkle, first assistant; Jos. Griebler, second assistant; W. P. Remer, secretary; H. Tenvoorde, treasurer. This company fell heir to the apparatus of the original company.

The Fireman's Relief association was organized January 30, 1884, with 26 charter members, the first officers being: J. M. Rosenberger, president; C. A. Leagle, vice-president; B. Vossberg, secretary; H. J. Rosenberger, treasurer.

St. Cloud has an excellent fire protection and a well-equipped Fire Department. The Central station is located on Seventh avenue North, between St. Germain street and First street North. Plans are under way for the building of a combination city hall, fire house and city offices, to be located south of the postoffice on Eighth avenue South.

The Fire Department consists of a paid department of six members, a Fire Marshal and a Fire Police.

The equipment consists of one hose cart, one hose wagon, one American La France fire auto truck, which is a combination chemical, ladder and hose truck of the most up-to-date type, being 70 horsepower and is one of the best automobile fire ap-

paratuses in the United States, one American La France hook and ladder truck equipped with extension ladders, chemical hand fire extinguishers and other miscellaneous equipment, 3,500 feet of good hose, a Gamewell fire alarm system with a siren whistle at the pumping station, this system consists of 18 alarm stations and is fed with electric storage battery. There is also an alarm by telephone connection.

The Department is organized as follows: Fire chief, L. A. Moosbrugger; fire marshal, George G. Magnuson; assistant chief, Vincent Lorinser.

The paid department and the volunteer department was organized in the spring of the year 1892. William Albrecht was appointed chief of the Fire Department and served from 1892 to 1900. In the spring of 1900 John Coates was appointed chief and L. A. Moosbrugger was appointed assistant chief. In April, 1901, Louis Moosbrugger was appointed chief of the Fire Department and city fire marshal and served until April, 1912, when Geo. G. Magnuson was appointed chief and fire marshal and served until April, 1912, when he was appointed to the position of city fire marshal and city clerk, L. A. Moosbrugger being again appointed chief of the department which position he still holds.

During the spring of 1911, Fire Marshal Magnuson with the assistance of the State Fire Marshal's Department made a vigorous campaign of removing old buildings and fire traps by condemnation, each owner was given 30 days' notice in which time they were to remove the buildings and in most cases all complied.

During the year 1911 and the year 1912 forty-seven buildings were condemned and removed, among the most prominent buildings were the following: Grand Central Hotel barn, located on St. Germain street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The Spicer building, No. 811 St. Germain street; E. E. Clark barn, located at the corner of Fifth avenue and Second street South; McGregor Sash and Door factory, located north of the high school, known as the Union school building; Reichert barn, situated on First street North, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Market Hotel and Market Hotel barns, located on First street North, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; Geo. Wakely dwellings, situated at the corner of Seventh avenue and First street South; Lahr blacksmith shop, same location; McClure store buildings and warehouses, No. 415 St. Germain street; McClure barns on Tenth avenue North; six barns located in the alley, between Fifth and Sixth avenue between St. Germain street and First street South; the Collins' barn, situated on Second street South, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Nineteen fire escapes were erected on all three-story buildings, including hotels, schools, and mercantile establishments with public halls, although it was necessary to cause ten arrests and convictions to complete the work. All doors on public buildings of the city were changed to swing outward—all of which greatly reduced the fire hazard.

The fire losses from and including the year 1892 to date were as follows: 1891, $89,980.45; 1892, $56,500.00; 1893, $8,595.00; 1894, $56,428.00; 1895, $39,837.85; 1896, $50,924.14; 1897, $13,451.50; 1898, $32,847.77; 1899, $5,159.00; 1900, $2,244.71; 1901, $115,400.00; 1902, $1,175.00; 1903, $29,540.00; 1904, $7,829.00; 1905, $4,116.25; 1906, $6,260.00; 1907, $720.00; 1908, $20,752.25; 1909, $11,165.87; 1910, $9,616.27; 1911, $50,676.00; 1912, $13,194.00; 1913, $17,195.00. Which makes a total loss of $643,608.06—from April 1, 1890, to April 1, 1913. (By George G. Magnuson.)

St. Cloud Bridges.—An act of the territorial legislature of Minnesota approved March 2, 1856, designated J. L. Wilson, H. T. Welles, S. B. Lowry, F. Sisson, G. F. Brott, J. P. Wilson and R. C. Burdick as incorporators of the St. Cloud Bridge company. The project lay dormant, with the exception of a survey, until March 2, 1865, when the original act received a number of important amendments. On the 15th of January, 1866, almost exactly ten years after the passage of the territorial act, books were opened for the subscription of stock and May 10th a meeting was held for the purpose of electing a board of directors. An adjournment was taken until June 5th, when the following directors were elected: H. C. Waite, J. P. Wilson, L. A. Evans, H. T. Welles, N. P. Clarke, Chas. Taylor, H. C. Burbank. The directors organized by electing H. C. Waite president, and L. A. Evans secretary and treasurer. A survey of the river was or-

dered to be made, but no definite action was taken until August 10, 1867, when the directors made a proposition to the city council to turn over to it all the rights and franchises of the company, without any charge beyond the refunding of the money already paid, if the city would agree to have the bridge completed within one year from that date; or the company would proceed with the construction of the bridge if the city would give a bonus of $8,000 in bonds payable in five years at ten per cent interest. The latter proposition was at once accepted by the council, which action was unanimously ratified at a public meeting of citizens subsequently held.

The company promptly took up the matter of building the bridge. There was a lively strife among the business interests affected as to the location. St. Germain street offered $6,650, while Chapel street offered $6,000, whereupon the bridge was located at the foot of St. Germain street, where it stands today. The secretary was authorized September 23 to close a contract for the construction of the bridge with Chas. A. F. Morris, of St. Paul, and Col. Wm. Crooks was appointed to superintend the work on the part of the company. Assessments were made from time to time until December 28, by which date the stock subscribed for had been fully paid. The following is a list of the stockholders, with the amount of stock taken by each: H. C. Waite, $2,500; T. C. McClure, $2,500; H. C. Burbank, $2,000; N. P. Clarke, $2,000; L. A. Evans, $1,600; L. Cram, $1,000; L. Gorton, $1,000; H. T. Welles; J. W. Tenvoorde, N. Lahr, W. B. Mitchell and Sarah N. Tobey, $500 each; John Zapp, B. Vossberg, A. Schroeder and Elizabeth Cram, $200 each; J. G. Smith, $100.

A proposition previously made by E. B. Litchfield of New York, on behalf of the railroad interests he represented, to give $5,000 in case the bridge was constructed, was accepted at a meeting of the directors January 11, 1868. The amount paid the contractor was a fraction over $38,000, which with the work done directly by the company brought the cost of the structure to about $42,000. The bridge was approximately 700 feet long, with two piers, the stone for which was brought by rail from St. Paul.

It was opened for foot passengers April 6, 1868, and for teams April 8. The formal opening took place April 11, when the mayor, the members of the common council and other officers of the city, preceded by the brass band and escorted by the fire company and artillery company, marched from the courthouse to the west end of the bridge, where the exercises took place. Addresses were made by Mayor Curry, H. C. Waite, the president of the Bridge company, Gen. C. C. Andrews and others, after which the assembled citizens crossed en masse to the east side and after recrossing dispersed, all being highly gratified that the Father of Waters had been so successfully spanned. The toll rates were five cents for each foot passenger and twenty-five cents for teams. Jos. E. Wing was the toll keeper. These toll rates were reduced January 1, 1875, to double teams over and back, 25 cents; single teams over and back, 20 cents; foot passengers, 2½ cents, being a reduction of one-half.

A strong feeling existed that there should be no toll rates whatever, that the river should be spanned by a free bridge, thus enabling the people to pass and repass at their pleasure. It was believed that this would be especially beneficial to the business interests of St. Cloud. In response to this sentiment the directors of the Bridge company at a meeting held February 18, 1874, had offered to sell the bridge to the city for $20,000, but this proposition did not meet with favorable consideration. Nothing further was done for several years, by which time the plank floor had reached a condition which rendered traffic unsafe. The Bridge company made a proposition in the early spring of 1878 that the city either purchase the bridge and make it free or contribute a reasonable sum toward its repair. The matter was submitted to a vote of the people in April and the majority being adverse, the directors adopted a resolution directing that the bridge be closed, stripped of its plank and the piers offered for sale. For a time the only means of reaching the railroad station on the east side was via the Sauk Rapids bridge. The situation became intolerable, and an offer of $5,000 made by the city for the bridge was accepted June 7, a previous offer of the Bridge company, made May 6, to sell for

$7,000 in fifteen-year bonds or $6,000 in cash having been declined. Contracts were made in July with D. S. Burns, of Sauk Rapids, for rebuilding the trestle work forming the approach to the east side for $7,024; and with H. E. Horton, of Rochester, to remove the superstructure, including the west approach and two long spans, and rebuild with one span of fifty feet and two spans of 232 feet each, the superstructure to be part iron and part wood and be four feet higher than the old bridge, thus better suiting the grade of St. Germain street, the entire cost to be $17,000. The bridge was completed and teams began crossing October 18.

A number of improvements have been made from time to time since, and the structure is now of a most substantial character.

Tenth Street Bridge.—A bill passed the legislature in 1889 authorizing the issuing of $80,000 in bonds for the purpose of building a bridge across the Mississippi river at Tenth street south, subject to a vote of the people. The question was submitted at the annual charter election April 1, 1889, and was carried by a vote of 1,004 to 374. On the thirteenth of the following November a contract was made by the city council with the St. Cloud Bridge company, composed of D. T. Calhoun, C. F. Macdonald, P. R. Griebler, A. F. Robertson and Frank Tolman, for the construction of the bridge for the sum of $81,876, to be completed by June 1, 1890. This company in turn made a contract, January 9, 1890, with Foley Bros. & Guthrie to build the bridge complete for $50,500, exclusive of the grading, to be ready for crossing by July 1, 1890. The cost of the bridge when fully completed, including the grading, was $53,600. The final payment to the bridge company by the city council was made July 9, 1890, the total of the payments being $81,876. The bridge is iron, of the Pratt type, four spans, each 201 feet 6 inches long, resting on solid granite piers and abutments; roadway, 20 feet wide.

It was understood by everybody when the bond issue was voted that there would be a considerable margin to be used in providing bonuses for manufacturing industries. Of this margin $10,000 was promptly given to the Anderson sawmill, which was struck by lightning and burned soon after it was built. It was rebult in 1892, but was afterwards destroyed by fire, and the site abandoned. As is the general history of municipal bonuses, St. Cloud derived very little benefit from its investments along this line.

Telephone Exchange.—The first telephone service in St. Cloud began in July, 1883, a charter having been granted the Northwestern Telephone company by the city council for a term of ten years. Connections had been made with St. Paul and Minneapolis the previous October. The exchange started off with 38 instruments in place, the rates being $4.00 per month for business houses and $3.50 for residences. The toll rates were 25 cents to subscribers and 35 cents to non-subscribers for a ten-minute talk with either St. Paul or Minneapolis. The exchange was in the rear of Thos. Jones's blacksmith shop and Chas. Jones was superintendent. The results were mutually unsatisfactory, and December 12, 1884, the instruments were taken out and the exchange closed.

In the summer of 1887 the Erie Telephone company renewed the line between St. Cloud, Minneapolis and St. Paul, bringing this city within speaking distance of the Twin Cities. The toll office was in Montgomery's bookstore.

A year later, in the fall of 1888, C. P. Wainman, general superintendent of the Telephone company, was in the city and renewed the promise made the year before to put in a local exchange. But it was not until December 5, 1889—five years almost to a day after the first lot of instruments had been taken out—that the new exchange was opened, with 44 subscribers; Owen Hines acting as superintendent, with Miss Shields operator. In October, 1896, E. G. Fahnestock succeeded as superintendent.

The exchange, which had been in the McClure block, was transferred January 1, 1904, to the First National bank building, the system at the same time being greatly improved and brought up to date. The ringing of bells was done away with, the "common battery" or "relay" system being installed, a tiny electrically lighted lamp in front of the operator indicating the number of the caller who had taken down his receiver.

In January, 1906, negotiations were completed whereby the Northwestern Telephone company secured control of the Minnesota Central Telephone company, with offices at Willmar. It had been organized in 1897 with a capital of $50,000 and covering an area of about 200 miles, which had increased until the territory covered was 2,000 miles and the capital almost a million dollars. The Sauk Centre and connecting rural telephone lines were purchased in June of the same year.

A district office of the Northwestern Telephone company was established in St. Cloud, in August, 1906, covering at the present time 22 counties, representing 7,793 of its own instruments and connecting with 3,900 more. Forty-six rural lines run out from the St. Cloud office, and in the district are 300, with 135 country exchanges, in all representing 65,000 telephones.

In the year 1914 the company erected a modern fireproof building on Sixth avenue, between St. Germain street and First street north. It is 51 by 56 feet, two stories and finished basement, brick with stone trimmings, costing with the lot $31,000. In all its appointments it is fully modern, and is capable of extension, as the business may demand, to the full depth of the lot. There are now 2,151 instruments on the switchboard of which 1,642 are in the city. In 1910 the number of city instruments was 896, the increase during the past five years having been 896.

There are sixty persons connected with the company who are permanent residents of St. Cloud, handling the business here, and an average of 100 more are worked in crews, during the entire year, from the St. Cloud office. The investment in this city is $225,000.

The present district officers of the company are: M. L. Lane, commercial superintendent; Fred Speechly, district commercial manager; J. A. Schroeder, local commercial manager; I. A. Hyde is district plant chief; H. W. Ricker, district traffic chief.

At an election held September 17, 1912, an ordinance was adopted admitting the Tri-State Telephone company and giving it a franchise to erect poles through the streets and alleys of the city for long distance service, but without a local exchange.

The Public Library.—Probably the handsomest public building of Stearns county is the library in St. Cloud, erected with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie, Esq. It is built on a site presented by the Ladies' Reading Room Society, and sustained by a perpetual tax amounting to a minimum of $2,500 per annum, supplemented by occasional generous gifts from the Ladies' Reading Room Society. The first recorded library of St. Cloud was formed in 1857, the nucleus being a collection of books presented by Edward Everett to the schoolhouse bearing his name and sent by him in recognition of the honor. The first Public Library association was formed June 8, 1865, at a meeting held at the residence of Z. H. Morse for this specific purpose. An organization was effected by the election of Mrs. C. Bridgman, president; Mrs. L. Cramb, vice-president; Miss Minnie Morse, secretary, and Mrs. J. N. Mason, treasurer. It was resolved to hold regular meetings every alternate Thursday evening of each month. Invoices of books for circulating purposes were received from New York from time to time and at the regular annual meeting held June 13, 1867. Mrs. C. Bridgman was again elected president; Mrs. H. C. Waite, vice-president; Miss Minnie Morse, secretary, and Mrs. H. P. Bennett, treasurer. The society was reported to be in a flourishing condition and a large number of new books were intransit from New York to Dr. Silas Marlatt as custodian, whose drug store was used as a library.

The following year Mrs. Bridgman was re-elected president; Mrs. N. F. Barnes, vice-president; Mrs. N. P. Clarke, secretary; Mrs. H. P. Bennett, treasurer. The library (called the Union library) received an addition of 128 volumes of new books, and was removed from Marlatt's drug store to P. Russell's residence and for several years thereafter was housed in private dwellings, being open on Friday and Saturday afternoon of each week from two to nine o'clock. Books were contributed from time to time by the members to be added to the library. At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Library association held June 10, 1869, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. H. C. Waite, president; Mrs. Charles Taylor, vice-president; Mrs. N. P. Clarke, sec-

retary; Mrs. J. H. Owen, treasurer. Resolutions were adopted providing that each lady entertaining the society became entitled to full membership for the year; those not entertaining could obtain membership by paying $5.00; book rentals, 15 cents per week.

The war between two factions of the Library association, which had been waged during the past year, resulted in each side electing its own set of officers in June, 1872—one headed by Mrs. J. H. Owen, with N. F. Barnes, librarian, and the other with Mrs. J. E. West, president, and Mrs. N. W. Allen librarian, the library being in the custody of the latter. At these meetings a committee of three was appointed from each to bring about an amicable settlement of the existing differences. At a meeting of these committees, held July 2, it was decided to incorporate the Library association, with a board of nine directors, four from each side, the ninth to be selected by these eight.

The St. Cloud Library association was duly incorporated December 2, with Mrs. Mary Tobey, Mrs. A. West, Mrs. D. M. Sprague, C. Bridgman, L. W. Collins, T. C. Alden, J. H. Owen and T. C. McClure, trustees. The library was removed to E. Tobey's bookstore and kept open every day.

Trustees were elected from time to time until October, 1878, when the library, which had been in Hall's bookstore, was temporarily closed for the reason that the receipts were not sufficient to pay expenses. It was re-opened at the beginning of the following year in a room adjoining that occupied by the city council, with N. F. Barnes librarian. The next year the quarters were shifted to the telegraph office over L. Clarke's store, "with Master Willie Wakefield in charge." This shuttlecock-like existence of the library continued until March 31, 1883, when the city council accepted the tender of the books by the Library association, making it, under the provisions of the law of 1879, a public library, to be known as "The St. Cloud City Library." L. W. Collins, G. S. Spencer, B. Reinhard, J. E. West, Frank Tolman, Theo. Bruener, N. F. Barnes, P. B. Gorman and H. J. Rosenberger were appointed by Mayor Macdonald, April 28, 1883, the first board of directors of the St. Cloud City Library. The board organized May 11 by electing J. E. West, president; Geo. S. Spencer, vice-president; N. F. Barnes, secretary and treasurer.

In June, 1884, through the efforts of N. F. Barnes, the librarian, 93 volumes, all that remained of the original donation by Edward Everett, were obtained from C. Bridgman, in whose custody they had been, and placed in the library.

In 1880, February 12, the Ladies' Reading Room Society was formed with the announced intention of purchasing a home for the library and securing the services of a paid librarian. It was not until April, 1886, that a rented location was secured and $300 voted toward the maintenance of a room. Since that date the Ladies' Reading Room Society has given in financial aid or expended for furniture, pictures, etc., over $13,000 for direct library aid. The Reading Room Society was incorporated in March, 1882, so that it might legally become the owner of some real estate with the intention of purchasing a site for the city library, which meanwhile was housed in rented quarters in various parts of the city. February 8, 1901, the West Hotel, in which it was then located, was entirely destroyed by fire. The books and fixtures were saved with the exception of a loss of $1,422.46, which the insurance companies paid, and February 9, before the ashes were cold, two of its citizens, without each other's knowledge (one being the late H. C. Ervin, a member of the board of education and by whom a part of this paper was prepared) applied to Andrew Carnegie for aid, and on February 18 he responded with an offer to give $25,000 if the municipality would furnish a site and guarantee the appropriation of at least $2,500 annually to maintain the library. The city council accepted the proposition and passed the necessary legislation. The Ladies' Reading Room Society collected the money needed and purchased and presented the site on which the building now stands ($2,000 of the amount being subscribed by James J. Hill); Patton, Fisher & Miller, of Chicago, being selected as architects. The contract for the building was awarded to Carl Kropp, and on November 1, 1902, the building was occupied, the total cost having been $25,933, of which Andrew Carnegie's

gift of $25,000 was used and $933 paid from the general fund. Competent builders have since asserted that the board had expended the money so wisely that the result showed the handsomest Carnegie Library ever erected for a $25,000 gift. The Ladies' Reading Room Society, in addition to presenting the site, also presented four beautiful St. Cloud polished granite columns for the auditorium and the handsome oak furniture, tables and chairs necessary. Judge Loren W. Collins presented a handsome brass tablet, manufactured by the J. & R. Lamb Co., of New York, and reading as follows:

"THIS TABLET IS INSCRIBED TO ANDREW CARNEGIE THROUGH WHOSE GENEROSITY THIS BUILDING HAS BEEN ERECTED UPON A SITE DONATED BY THE LADIIES' READING ROOM SOCIETY. 1902."

The Carnegie Library is of classic design, built of Roman brick, with St. Cloud granite basement and terra cotta trimmings, with St. Cloud granite steps, polished granite columns, exterior and interior, and faces 77 feet on Fifth avenue upon a lot 132 feet in width and the same in depth. At the rear of the building is the stack room, 62 by 32, containing the books in steel stacks. It is lighted by an art glass ceiling with wide side windows and has a capacity of 35,000 volumes. The ceiling is 18 feet high and will permit, should the occasion ever arise, the doubling of the stack capacity by a second story of steel stack shelves. The library at the close of the year, June 1, 1914, contained 12,497 volumes, had a circulation that year of 36,357 books; 576 new ones were added during the year, and was operated during the year at a total expense of $3,042.42 for new books, magazines, salaries, fuel, light, etc. The contribution from the Reading Room Society this year was $350. The present library board consists of C. F. Ladner, president; Mrs. Mary L. Stewart, vice-president; Mrs. E. Everett Clark, secretary; Paul Ahles, Dr. P. M. Magnuson, Dr. J. H. Beaty, Mrs. W. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Martin Molitor and Mrs. E. F. Moore. Mrs. Marie Brick is the librarian.

Among those who had previously served as librarians were: Mrs. N. W. Allen, N. F. Barnes, Ellen Davis, Lizzie Beebe, Julia Harte, Ida Biggerstaff, Jennie Owen and G. S. Spencer.

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